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'Neath the Tombstones Gray.

Sleep they 'neath tombstones gray,
Nor mind the blue-bird's lay,
Nor see the sunny day
Breaking through clouds away;
Weep we for young and gay,
Mould'ring 'neath tombstones gray.

Mothers but mem'ries fold
To hearts so sorrow-cold;
For they, with curls of gold,
Cherished with joys untold,
Sleep in the silent mold
Under the tombstones old.

Fathers in grief deplore
Darling ones now no more,
Who glanced their way before,
Like rays from Heaven's shore;
Could grief or love restore,
Tears would no longer pour.

Resting 'neath tombstones gray,
Through life's brief sunny day;
While other dear ones play,
They with the flowers decay;
Weep we for young and gay,
Sleeping 'neath tombstones gray.

Sad winds are moaning low,
Filling the air with woe,
Where the dark grasses grow;
O, let the heart's tears flow;
Let wet eyes sorrow show,
For the dear dead laid low.

—LUTHER G. RIGGS.

THE UNFORTUNATE PASTOR.

A Tale of Circumstantial Evidence.

Soren was the pastor of the little village of Veilby situated a few miles from Grenace, in the Jutland peninsula. He was a man of excellent moral character, generous, hospitable and diligent in the performance of his sacred duties; but he was also a man of constitutionally violent temper.

At Ingvorstrup, a village not far from Veilby, dwelled a cattle farmer, one Morten Burns, who by means anything but honest and honorable, had acquired considerable property, and who was in ill repute as a reckless self-seeker and oppressor of the poor. This man Morten thought fit to pay court to the pastor's daughter, but the suit was rejected by both parent and child, and either the refusal or the manner of it, so irritated the suitor that he swore secretly to be avenged on both.

Some months later, then the short-lived suit had been forgotten, the pastor, being in want of a farm servant, engaged Niels Burns, a poor brother of the rich Morten, the discarded lover. Niels soon showed himself to be an utterly worthless fellow, lazy, impudent and overbearing; and the result was a constant recurrence of quarrels and mutual recriminations between him and his master. Soren, on more than one occasion, gave the fellow a thrashing, which did not at all tend to improve the relations, however, destined to come to a speedy close. The pastor had set Niel to dig a piece of ground in the garden, but on coming out he found him not digging, but leisurely resting on his spade and cracking nuts which he had picked, his work being left undone. The pastor scolded him angrily; the man retorted that it was no business of his to dig in the garden; at which Soren struck him twice in the face, and the fellow, throwing down his spade, retaliated with a volley of abuse. Thereupon the old man lost all self control, and seizing the spade, he dealt the fellow several blows with it. Niels fell to the earth like one dead, but when his master in great alarm raised him up, he broke away, leaped through the hedge, and made off into the neighboring wood. From that time he was seen no more, and all inquiries after him proved vain. The above was the pastor's account of the fact.

Ere long strange rumors began to circulate in the neighborhood, and as a matter of course they reached the pastor's ears. Morten Burns was known to have said that "he would make the parson produce his brother, even if he had to dig him out of the earth." Soren was intensely pained at the calumny implied, and instituted at his own expense a quiet search after the missing man—a search which failed altogether. Even before that failure was known, Morten Burns, in fulfillment of his threats, applied to the district magistrate, taking with him as witnesses one Larsen, a cottager, and a laborer's widow and daughter, on the strength of whose testimony he declared his suspicion that the pastor had slain his brother. The magistrate represented to him the risk he ran in making so serious a charge against the clergyman, and advised him to weigh the matter well before it was too late. But Morten persisted in his design, and the statements of the witnesses were taken down.

When the witness had deposed, Morten demanded that the parson should be arrested. Wishing to avoid a scandal if possible, the magistrate, who was a friend of Soren's, proposed that they should go together to the parsonage, where they would probably receive a satisfactory explanation of the facts deposed to. Morten then consented to this, and the party set out. On approaching the house they saw Soren coming to meet them—when Morten ran forward, and bluntly accused him of murdering his brother, adding that he was come to make search for the body. The pastor made him no reply, but courteously greeting the magistrate, gave directions to the farm servants, who gathered round, to aid by all the means in their power the search to be made. Morten led the way to the garden, and after looking round for some time pointed to a certain spot, and then called upon the men to dig there.

They had not dug long when one of them cried out "Heaven preserve us!" and as all present crowded to look, the crown of a hat was visible above the earth. "That is Niel's hat!" cried Morten; "I knew it well; here is a security we shall find him! Dig away!" he shouted with fierce energy, and was almost as eagerly obeyed. Soon an arm appeared, and in a few minutes the entire corpse was disinterred. There could be no doubt that it was the missing man. The face could not be recognized for decomposition had commenced and the features had been injured by blows, but his clothes, even unto his shirt with his name on it, were identified by his fellow servants; even a leaden ring in the left ear of the corpse was recognized as one which Niels had worn for years.

There was no alternative but to arrest the pastor on the spot—indeed he willingly surrendered himself, merely protesting his innocence. "Appearances are against me," he said; "Surely this must be the work of satan and his ministry; but He still lives who will at pleasure make my innocence manifest. Take me to prison; in solitude and in chains I will await what he in his wisdom shall decree."

The pastor was removed to the gaol at Genau the same night, and on the following day came the judicial examination. The witnesses confirmed their former statements on oath. There now appeared three additional witnesses, viz.: the pastor's two farm servants, and the dairy-maid. The two former explained how on the day of the murder they had been sitting near the open window in the servant's room, and heard distinctly how the pastor and the man Niels were quarreling, and how the former had cried out, "I will slay thee, dog! thou shalt lay dead at my feet!" They added that they had twice before heard the pastor threaten Niels with the like. The dairy-maid deposed that on the night Lawson saw the pastor in the garden she was lying awake in bed, and heard the door leading from the passage into the garden creak, and that when she rose and peeped out, she saw pastor in his dressing-gown and night-cap, go out into the garden. What he did there she saw not; but about an hour afterwards she again heard the creaking of the door.

When asked what he had to say in his defense, the pastor replied, solemnly, "So help me, God, I will say nothing but the truth. I struck deceased with a spade; but not otherwise than that he was able to run away from me, and out of the garden; what became of him afterwards, or how he came to be buried in my garden, I know not. As for the evidence of Lawson and the dairy-maid, who say that they saw me in the garden in the night, it is either a lie or it is a delusion. Miserable man that I am! I have no one on earth to speak in my defense; that I see clearly. If He in heaven likewise remains silent, I have only to submit to His inscrutable will.

When some weeks later, the trial came on, two more fresh witnesses were produced. They declared that on the oft-mentioned night they were proceeding along the road which runs from the pastor's garden to the wood, when they met a man carrying a sack on his back, who passed them and walked on in the direction of the garden. His face they could not see, inasmuch as it was concealed by the overhanging sack; but as the moon was shining on his back, they could plainly descry that he was clad in a pale green coat and white night-cap. He disappeared near the pastor's hedge.

No sooner did the pastor hear the evidence of the witness to this effect than his face turned an ashy hue, and he cried out in a faltering voice, "I am fainting!" and was so prostrated in body that he had to be taken back to prison. There, after a period of severe suffering, to the intense astonishment of every one, he made to his friend, the district magistrate who had first arrested him, the following strange confession:

"From my childhood, as far back as I can remember, I have ever been passionate, quarrelsome, and proud—impatient of contradiction, and ever ready for a blow. Yet have I seldom let the sun go down on my wrath, nor have I borne ill-will to any one. When but a lad I slew in anger a dog which one day ate my dinner, which I had left in his way. When as a student, I went on foreign travel, I entered, on slight provocation, into a broil with a German youth in Leipsic, challenged him, and gave him a wound that endangered his life. For that deed, I feel it, I merited that which has now come upon me after long years; but the punishment falls upon my sinful head with tenfold weight now that I am broken down with age, a clergyman and a father. Oh, father in heaven! it is here that the wound is sorest."

After a pause of anguish he continued: "I will now confess the crime which no doubt I have committed, but of which I am, nevertheless, not fully conscious. That I struck the unhappy man with the spade I know full well, and have already confessed, whether it were with the flat side or the sharp edge I could not in my passion discern; that he then fell down, and afterwards rose again and ran away—that is all I know to a surety. What follows—Heaven help me!—four witnesses have seen, namely, that I fetched the body from the wood and buried it; and that this must be substantially true I am obliged to believe, and I will tell you wherefore. Three or four times in my life that I know of it has happened to me to walk in my sleep. The last time (about nine years ago) I was next day to preach a funeral sermon over the remains of a man who had unexpectedly met with a dreadful death. I was at a loss for a text, when the words of a wise man among the ancient Greeks suddenly occurred to me: 'Call no man happy until he be in his grave.' To use the words of a heathen for a text of a Christian discourse was not, methought, seemly; but I then remembered that the same thought, expressed the same, was in Apocrypha. I sought, and sought, but could not find the passage. It was late; I was wearied by much previous labor; I therefore went to bed and soon fell asleep. Greatly did I marvel the next morning when, on arising and seating myself at my writing desk, I saw before me, written in large letters upon a sheet of paper, 'Let no man be deemed happy before his end cometh" (Sirach, xi. 34). But not this alone. I found likewise a funeral discourse—short, but as well written as any I had ever composed—and all in my own handwriting. In the chamber no other than I could have been; I knew therefore who it was that had written the discourse, and that it was no other than myself. No more than half a year previous I had, in the same marvelous state, gone in the night time into the church and fetched away a handkerchief which I left in the chair behind the altar. Mark now—when the two witnesses this morning delivered their evidence before the court, then my previous sleep-walkings suddenly flashed across me; and I likewise called to mind that in the morning after the night during which the corpse must have been buried, I had been surprised to see my dressing-gown lying on the floor just beside the door, whereas it was always my custom to hang it on a chair by my bedside. The unhappy victim of my unbridled passion must, in all likelihood, have fallen down dead in the wood; and I must in my sleep-walking have followed him thither. Yes—the Lord have mercy!—so it was, so it must have been."

On the following day sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner—a sentence which many felt to be severe, and which led to a friendly conspiracy on his behalf, and had it not been for his refusal to be a party to anything unlawful, he might have escaped. The jailer was gained over, and a fisherman had his boat in readiness for a flight to the Sweedish coast, where he would have been beyond the reach of danger. But Soren Quist refused to flee. He longed, he said, for death; and he would not add a new stain to his reputation by a furtive flight. He maintained his strength of mind to the last, and from the scaffold he addressed the bystanders a discourse of much power, which he had composed in prison during this last days. It treated of anger and its direful consequences, with touching allusions to himself and the dreadful crime of which his anger misled him. Thereafter, he doffed his coat, bound with his own hands the napkin before his eyes, and submitted his neck to the executioner's sword.

One-and-twenty years after the pastor, Soren Quist of Vellby, had been accused, tried, condemned and executed for the murder of his serving-man, an old beggar applied for alms to the people of Aalsoe, the parish adjoining to Vellby. Suspicions were aroused by the exact likeness the beggar bore to Morten Burns of Ingvorstrup, who had lately died, and also by the curious and anxious inquiries the man made concerning events long past. The pastor of Aalsoe, who had buried Morten Burns, took the vagabond to his parsonage, and there the fellow, all unconscious of the portentous nature of the admission, acknowledged that he was Niels Burns, the very man for whose supposed murder the pastor had suffered the shameful death of a criminal. Had his brother Morten survived him it is pretty certain the truth, concealed so long, had never been known, as Niels had only returned to the district in the hope of profiting by Morten's death, the news of which had accidentally reached him. He professed—and, indeed, plainly experienced,—the utmost horror on hearing the dreadful history of the pastor's cruel fate. It was all Morten's doing, he said; but he was so overcome by the terrible narrative that he could scarcely gather strength to reply to the questions put to him.

The result of his examination and confession may be summed up very briefly. Morten had conceived a mortal hatred of Soren Quist from the time that he refused him his daughter, and had determined on revenge. It was he who compelled Niels to take service with the pastor, who he had spurred on to the repeated offenses, in the expectation that violence would result, owing to the pastor's hasty temper, and had carefully nursed the feud which soon arose between master and man. Niels told him daily all that took place. On leaving the garden on that fatal day, he had run over to Ingvorstrup to acquaint his brother with what had happened.

Morten shut him up in a private room that no one might see him. Shortly after midnight, when the whole village was asleep, the two brothers went to a place where the roads cross each other, and where a few days previously a suicide had been buried—a young man of about Niel's age and stature. In spite of Niel's reluctance and remonstrance they dug up the corpse and took it into Morten's house. Niels was made to strip and don a suit of Morten's, and the corpse was clad, piece by piece, in Niel's cast off clothes, even to the very ear-ring. Then Morten battered the dead face with a spade, and hid it in a sack until the next night, when they carried it into the wood by Vellby parsonage. Niels asked what all these preparations meant. Morten told him to mind his own business and to go and fetch the parson's green dressing-gown and cap. This Niels refused to do, whereupon Morten went and fetched them himself. "And now," he said to his brother, "you go your way. Here is a purse with a hundred dollars—make for the frontier where no one knows thee; and pass thyself under another name, and never set thy foot on Danish soil again as thou wouldst answer it with thy life!" Niels did as he was commanded and parted from Morten forever. He had enlisted for a soldier, had suffered great hardships, had lost a limb, and had returned to his native place a mere wreck.

The Origin of "No Pent-Up Utica."

Everybody has heard these lines:—

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

But very few people know the author or in what poem they occur. The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* says they were written by one Jonathan Mitchell Sewell, a Portsmouth poet, as an epilogue to Addison's play of "Cato," on the occasion of its performance by an amatuer company in that place, in 1778. The whole production was one of decided power. The spirit of the Revolution entered into every expression. We give a few lines:

"And what now gleams with dawning rays at home,
Once blazed in full orbed majesty at Rome.
Did Rome's brave senate nobly strive t' oppose
The mighty torrent of domestic foes?
And boldly arm the virtuous few and dare
The desperate perils of unequal war?
Our senate, too, the same bold deed has done,
And for a Cato, arm'd a Washington!
Rise then, my countrymen! for fight prepare,
Gird on swords, and fearless rush to war!
For your grieved country nobly dare to die,
And empty all your veins for liberty.
No pent-up *Utica* contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours!"

Utica, a town older than and in the vicinity of ancient Carthage, was the place where Cato died. This fact, with the above extracts, will sufficiently explain one of the most expressive quotations in our language—a quotation which has been frequently made by the most distinguished orators, Webster among them, without an acknowledgement of the source from whence it came.

THEN AND NOW.—Nearly two hundred years ago, in a sermon preached in Boston, the Rev. Increase Mather deplores the introduction and use of rum. "It is a common thing that in latter years a kind of strong drink called rum has been common with us, which the poorer sort of people, in town and country, can make themselves drunk with. Those that are poor and wicked can make themselves drunk for a penny. I wish to the Lord some remedy could be thought of for the prevention of this evil!" A long time has elapsed and the remedy has not yet been found.

AN ADAGE.—Here is a curious old Gaelic adage concerning longevity:

Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse;
Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man;
Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer;
Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle;
Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak-tree.

JOE BACKSEY'S HEROISM.

Sacrificing his Life for an Indian Baby—The Empty Chair—The Deacon's Headboard and Inscription for Poor Joe.

As the saloon was of unpainted boards, and unplastered, the flames made rapid progress, so that Slipson, the proprietor, had barely time to save two or three armfuls of bottles. With these he retired to the opposite side of the street, where the spectators stood; and he was mournfully contemplating the effect of caloric upon alcohol, when he suddenly started and exclaimed:

"Good God! Injin Mary's in the loft over the saloon!"

"Who's that?" asked the deacon, who had now joined the crowd.

"She's—well, not exactly one of your kind, Deac'n," replied Jim. "She came las' night with her young 'un, and wanted to sleep thar till mornin'."

"Some poor, depraved creature, I s'pose," sighed the deacon.

"Well," said Jim, prudently massing on his front most of his outlying bottles, "I reckon Injins in general were off huntin' when religion was give out, deac'n, an' Mary ain't no better'n the rest. But anybody's too good to be roasted—leastways in this world," continued Jim Slipson, remembering the deacon's groundworks of belief, and treating it with polite deference.

"She don't intend to risk it now, at any rate," exclaimed the Major, as a dark figure dashed out of the flames, and rolling on the ground to extinguish its flaming clothing, disclosed the coppery, dull, heavy, impassive features of Indian Mary.

"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. Mary had been seen very often at Spurtip, but never before had Spurtip felt itself called upon to exhibit any respect for her.

It was very evident that Mary had been asleep or drunk, or both, for she stood stupidly rubbing her eyes for several minutes.

"Didn't you say she brought a child with her?" asked the Professor of Jim Slipson.

"Good Gracious, yes!" exclaimed Jim, seizing Mary by the shoulders and shaking her violently.

"Mary, Mary! where's the young 'un?"

Mary stopped rubbing her eyes, and stared vacantly at him for a moment; then she uttered a piercing scream, and attempted to enter the burning building again. The intense heat, however, drove her back; and she stood in front of the crowd with a fierce, hopeless glare in her eyes, while every few seconds she uttered a horrible cry, half groan, half yell, which made the most whisky-hardened men shiver and turn pale.

"A hundred dollars for whoever'll get that baby!" shouted the Major.

Nobody stirred. There were plenty of impecunious men at Spurtip, but none seemed inclined to earn money in exactly this manner.

"Two hundred!" cried the professor.

"Three!" roared the deacon. "It's a little heathen, an' it runs a double risk."

"'Tain no use tryin'" remarked Seventeener, an ex-member of an eastern fire department. "No feller cud live in that 'ere fire more'n half a minut. He'd hev to breathe, an' then 'twould be all up with him."

"That you a yellin' over your loss, Jim?" pleasantly asked Joe Backsey, edging into the crowd, and patting the unfortunate barkeeper on the back.

"It's Injin Mary; her baby's in the loft. O, just listen to the poor critter!" said Jim, as Mary uttered another cry.

Joe picked up a bucket of water and poured it over himself, and in instant later dashed into the flames and up the blazing ladder which led to the loft. Not a man spoke; it seemed that no one breathed for a moment. The deacon closed his eyes, and his lips were seen to move rapidly; and many men, though unused to such exercise, followed the deacon's example. Suddenly a mighty roar broke from the crowd as Joe Backsey, hatless, hairless, beardless, and almost black, emerged from the blazing building with a dirty bundle in his arms. He had nearly crossed the street when suddenly he stopped, screamed "Catch it!" threw the child, and dropped face downward on the ground.

The deacon was by his side in an instant, shouting for water and oil, as he tenderly turned the insensible form over.

"No go," said Seventeener, giving Joe's face a critical glance. "He's breathed the fire; I know it by his lips an' nose; he won't never breathe nothin' else."

"Joe, Joe!" cried the deacon, while the big tears fell from his rugged face, "God have mercy on your soul."

From beneath the cruelly singed eyebrows and lashes, Joe's good-natured eyes opened; his cracked lips opened and smiled; he tried to speak, but suddenly he gasped, shivered, and then the deacon knew by the way Joe's head hung over the kind old arms that supported it, that his partner had drawn his last dividend.

For some minutes the crowd stood in respectful silence; then Jim Slipson invited the crowd to open his few remaining bottles and drink to Joe's good luck in the next world. A stretcher was then improvised, and Joe was carried to the office of the Quickledge Company. There was no formal laying in state; there was not a flower placed on the catafalque, but men of all degrees crowded to see what remained of the hero, and many of them when they went away showed the first indications of a soul that had ever been seen in their faces.

The three partners sat down to supper, and gazed sadly at the empty chair. The Major finally broke the silence:

"A Christian couldn't have died more nobly," he said.

"Christian!" exclaimed the deacon. "The publicans and harlots shall go into the kingdom 'fore you—an' me! We only offered our money, while he gave his life."

"Blessed be the promises," said the professor. "Give and it shall be given unto you. Joe gave his life. Can we believe he will get anything less in return?"

"Ef burnt off 'rins 'll make an atonement nowadays," said the deacon, "he's done his best, an' nobody could do more."

The deacon took upon himself the mournful duty and pleasure of making a head-board for his deceased partner and painting thereon a suitable inscription. For hours did the deacon rack his brain for a passage of Scripture which would be appropriate, and he finally painted on the head-board the verse:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

But while it was drying, and the deacon was absent for a few moments, some heterodox person strolled in, read the inscription, and seizing the paint brush wrote:

"How 'bout a fellar that saves Ingin babies that hain't his friends?"

Illusion of the Senses.

A lady became a patient of Sir James Simpson some months after losing her father, who was strongly attached to her as his only daughter, she being also devoted to him. She was weak and nervous, and fancied that some of her early illusions were connected with the approach of insanity. She was taught, however, to test them, and felt much relief in discovering that they were illusions. The particular and most striking one which so well illustrates the present views, I shall relate in the language of Sir James Simpson himself.

After residing at the Granton Hotel for some two or three weeks, and some months after her father's death, she fell into a desponding state, for which it was found impossible to do much, or indeed anything, medically. On calling early one afternoon, she said to me in an excited tone—

"Doctor, you must allow me to prescribe for myself to-day."

I answered, "Most certainly."

"Then," continued she, "you must show me a dead body.

I remarked that I could not possibly do that without having her husband's consent. On consulting with him, he thought that, if possible, her wishes should be gratified, as she had, for a week or two, been most unhappy. My patient, her husband, and myself forthwith drove up to the university, when I explained to Professor Goodsir the strange and unique medical prescription which my patient had ordered for herself. A body, recently dead, had, by accident, been brought into the anatomical rooms that morning. Professor Goodsir himself led us to the room in which the corpse was lying. My patient, who had never seen a dead body before, walked forward to it, and, with both her hands, grasped one of the dead man's arms and held it for a considerable time.

She refused at the time to give either her husband or myself any reason for her proceedings. Some short time afterward she explained them to me. Thus, after coming to the Granton Hotel, it happened night after night, that soon after retiring to bed and while still awake, her bedroom door seemed to open, and there entered a spectral procession of bearers carrying the dead body of her father. After marching round the room they always laid her father's corpse beside her in bed, and she had argued herself into the belief that if she once felt the real dead coldness of a real dead body, she would know the difference between it and that which she was well aware was merely a spectral one, and thus be able to dispel the terrible illusion. The prescription being one of her own devising, naturally in such a constitution, had the effect expected from it in her own mind, and the nightly visits at once ceased.

Advertisements in Newspapers.

Advertisements in newspapers were not known until early in the last century. The first business notices found in the pioneer sheets relate to books; next, runaway apprentices; then quack medicines. The first article of merchandise advertised by a trader, except books and medical nostrums, was tea. Auctions came into vogue and had quite a rage about 200 years ago; they were advertised and added considerable to the revenue of the newspapers. The British theatres did not advertise till 1701, and it was not until 1745 that a British newspaper attempted to depend for support upon advertisements. In an examination before a Parliamentary committee, several years ago, it was stated that the cash receipts of the London *Times* for advertising had reached to $33,435 a week, or nearly $5,500 a business day. A count of the advertisements in a single copy of the *Times* the same year revealed that it had no less than 2,575 advertisements. Some firms in London have paid $150,000 a year in advertising their articles, and others spend $1,000 a week the year through, and find the money well invested. For a storekeeper, or for increasing the sale of a good article, or bringing customers for books, houses, lands or general merchandise, such as thousands purchase, no plan of advertising, however novel, is so effective as the columns of a good newspaper, read by all the members of the family. The courts recognize this; and in all cases of the sale of real estate, the appointment of administrators or guardians, and the allowance of accounts, the newspaper is selected as the only sure means of reaching interested parties. One of our successful merchants who was about to sail for Europe 40 years ago, left instructions to his head clerk, "Advertise liberally in the city papers, keep my name and business constantly before the class of persons who are my patrons." Scores of old merchants can be pointed out, who have retired from business with a competency, who found it greatly to their interest to advertise judiciously. Hundreds of the live firms in New York are witnesses of the value of advertisements in well-established papers. The uniform testimony of these men is that a first class newspaper is unquestionably the best medium yet devised for gaining the patronage of those who have money to spend.

Beautiful White for Wool.

According to an exchange, a beautiful white may be imparted to wool by working it about an hour in a bath at 122 degrees, composed, for 50 pounds of wool, of alum, 2 pounds; tartar ¼ of a pound; sulphuric acid, 1 pound; soluble indigo, 3 ounces; archil, 1½ ounces (or iodine-violet, soluble in water, 28 grains), and afterward allowing it to lie for about two hours in a solution of 1 pound of chloride of barium in water at 122 degrees. There is also a gain in weight of about 18 per cent. by the precipitation of sulphate of baryta (permanent white), in the fibers of the wool in the second bath.

AN EPIDEMIC.—They have a new epidemic in Naples, which, says a correspondent, threatens to make a tour of the world as a supplemental scourge to the cholera. It is a spasmodic, intermittent fever in the outset, lapsing afterward into a continuous fever, and again becoming intermittent. It is accompanied with inflammation of the spleen and brain. There is also a comatose stupor, succeeded by what seems to be a recovery of health, but the next day the patient is attacked again and dies.

Internal Organs vs. External Irritation.

All sorts of inflammation in the viscera can be produced from an irritation of the nervous system Dr. Sequard tells us. Inflammation of the lungs is extremely common in certain cases of diseases of the brain. And inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, or bowels, may come from an inflammation of the spinal cord. Burns will produce also phenomena of that kind. A burn on the skin will frequently prove fatal by producing an inflammation of that part of the bowels called the duodenum; the inflammation may be so rapid as to produce an ulceration in a few days.

The eyes are the theater of considerable alteration from the nervous system. It is almost useless to go into a demonstration of the influence which an irritation on the nerve of one eye may produce on the other eye, because it is generally admitted now that an injury to one eye can injuriously affect the other. When I first upheld that theory I was alone in it, and it was necessary to pile up my facts; now everybody has found it out. It is quite certain that an injury to the frontal nerve then, will produce disease in the corresponding eye, and the best thing to do in those cases is to divide the nerve between the part which has been injured and the brain, so as to prevent the transmission of the injury to the brain, from which it is reflected to the other eye. In the same way an irritation of one eye may produce inflammation in the other. And if a patient who has one eye very much altered and irritated, so that it is sure to be lost, if the patient begins to have inflammation in the other eye, it is now a common thing for surgeons to take away the eye first injured to save the other. That of course acts in dividing the nerves which connect the eye first injured with the brain, and prevents a propagation of the irritation from the brain to the second eye. Even cataract and glaucoma can be produced by a nervous influence.

But more than this, all the inflammation of viscera that we suffer from may and does come from an irritation of the skin. Of the persons in this room now who suffer from coughing I dare say that nine out of ten—yes, 19 out of 20—owe their cough to an irritation which was brought to other parts than the part which, being inflamed, causes the cough. An irritation of the neck by cold, an irritation of the feet, or arms, or any other part of the body by cold, especially by damp or wet cold, may bring on inflammation of some organ. When persons have an inflammation of the lungs, almost invariably—I was on the point of saying in all cases—this inflammation has its origin, in great measure, if not entirely, in some irritation of the skin, or of the mucous membranes in the neighborhood of the skin, in the nostrils or in the throat.

An Innocent Abroad.

The propensity of American tourists, says the St. Louis *Globe*, when abroad, to ape the customs of the country, frequently leads them into most ludicrous errors, much to their chagrin, and the infinite merriment of their *compagnons du voyage*. A case in point is narrated of a certain St. Louisian, a well-known amateur railroad king, who not long since spent a few months in England, negotiating a loan for a Missouri railroad. He was accompanied by two bankers from this State, who had been there before, and, consequently, had seen the elephant. Our St. Louis friend, supposing that none could pay even a social visit in merrie England, especially among the *bon ton*, unless in full evening dress, had supplied himself with a suit *en regle*, and expected to create a great sensation when formally presented to our English cousins. Arrived in London, and before he was fully off his sea-legs, he was invited to dine with a London banker and reluctantly accepted it, fearing to make his appearance in a business suit of clothes. The day passed away agreeably, the celebrated "kettle drum" lunch was partaken of, and about six o'clock in the evening a servant appeared to show him to his room, and departing, left a lighted candle on the table. What could this mean? was the query of our St. Louis friend. His inference was that the custom of the country was to retire, and not desiring to exhibit his ignorance, he suited the action to the word, disrobed, and in a short time was in bed, the table with the candle by his side, while he, propped up by pillows, was reading the evening paper. Soon a door bell tingled through the house, and a loud knock at the door announced the presence of his traveling companion, who, upon seeing the railroad hero *en deshabille*, uttered the well-known Americanism:

"What in creation are you doing in bed? The supper bell has just rung, and the ladies are now in the library awaiting our presence."

Mr. E., as we will call him, remarked, "Why, I thought the candle was left here because it was bed time, and I followed what I thought was the foolish and absurd custom of the country, and retired."

A hearty laugh greeted the joke, and the victim's only expression was, "Please don't tell the St. Louis boys of this when we get back, or I'll never hear the last of it."

Trusting the Truants.

A new teacher at the Springfield, Mass., City Farm Truant School is dealing with the boys on a new kind of "confidence system," and thus far with success. She discards bars and bolts, puts the boys upon their "honor," and lets them run. No one has abused it and ran away yet, and she thinks if one should try it the rest would run after him and bring him back. So strong is her confidence in her boys that she recently sent one of them down to the City Treasurer's office to draw her salary, with instructions to deposit it for her in the savings bank. The errand was promptly and correctly done, and the boy was back in his quarters in due time. The doubters don't believe in the system, but Miss Bascom does, and so far the boys do also.

A Fire Incident.

A destructive fire occurred at Ispeming, Mich., and learning of it the Mayor of Regannee, a place three miles distant, started a fire-engine to the assistance of the Mayor of Ispeming, but when about half way there the engine was capsized and could not be righted. Then word was brought the firemen that a fire had broken out in their own town, and they at once abandoned the machine and started for home. On their arrival they found five buildings already destroyed. As the fires were the work of incendiaries much excitement was the result.

Items of Interest.

The maple sugar yield in New Hampshire this year is reported to be unusually large.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings.

A cold snap last winter destroyed about twelve hundred head of cattle near Snake river, Idaho.

The winter crops from the great grain districts are not reported as of very ncouraging promise.

A man in London earns a melancholy subsistence as "dreadful-accident maker" for the newspapers.

"Boiled Eggs" is the name adopted by the new Danbury base ball club to signify how hard it is to beat them.

Diligent work for ten consecutive hours by a Chicago sewing woman will benefit her to the extent of forty cents.

"Little I ask; my wants are few
I only wish a hut of stone,
(A *very plain* brown stone will do.)
That I may call my own."

A New Orleans paper admits the loss of 30,000 population in six years, and says that there are 6,000 buildings to rent in that city.

A batchelor at a banquet gave the following toast: "The women and coal! Oh, how desolate would be the fireside without them!"

There are two young men now confined in a Canada asylum, who have become dangerous lunatics, all for the ove of one fair maiden.

Snipe shooting this spring has been very poor. Comparatively few birds have been bagged in the States of New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

A rural statistician reports that more people are talked to death by peddlers of lightning-rods than are killed by lightning. Quite likely.

PROF. H. R. PALMER of Chicago, Prof. L. O. Emerson of Boston, and other noted teachers, hold a four weeks' Musical Institute at Dunkirk, N. Y., beginning July 19.

A young lady who had recently given an order to a milliner for a bonnet, said: "You are to make it plain, but at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church."

We should remain tranquil and easy on the death of our friends; both because we cannot tell whether it has happened for the better or the worse, and because sorrow will be of no avail.

A whole generation of parents already occupies this mundane sphere who cannot describe to inquiring childhood a warming-pan, a foot-stove, a tinder-box, a brick oven, a crane or candle-mold.

A not uncommon trick in Paris is for a person with a bad cigar to stop a gentleman having a good one, to solicit permission to light, and in the handing back manage to substitute the inferior weed.

A Detroit hotel-keeper writes his own bill of fare, thereby saving the cost of printing. It announces: "Coffe, soupe, roste befe, fride ham, boyled and bakt potatys, fride coul puddin and mins pie."

The compound sold in some Massachusetts liquor saloons is flavored with onions, tobacco, raisins, and, most harmless of all, water. No wonder that legislators who have been imposed upon by this sort of stuff want it prohibited.

At Athol, Mass., a dog presents peculiar claims to notoriety. This consists in excessive fondness for new eggs. When a hen cackles he goes for the production with a promptness which utterly baffles the vigilance of the good housewife.

It is claimed by persons who have had experience of the climate of southern Europe that the winter climate of Florida is superior to it in its benificent influences upon invalids, especially those whose tendencies are to consumption.

A Wisconsin paper thus advises its readers on election day: "When you look at your ticket to-day, think whether the candidate for Alderman has the requisite qualifications, whether he can throw an inkstand across the council chamber with accuracy."

An Indianopolis jeweler has on exhibition a "widow's mite." It is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, is of copper, and very much worn. On one side the head of the reigning Emperor Tiberius Cæsar can be seen. The characters on the reverse are illegible.

It is only a dozen years ago when the following was given as the latest obituary:

"Here lies interred Priscilla Bird,
Who sang on earth till sixty-two:
Now up on high, above the sky,
No doubt she sings like sixty, too."

Apples and potatoes are important products to our farmers, though uncertain of late years. The apple belt of this continent is 600 miles wide; and the fruit partakes of the nature of the soil. It is best on the Pacific coast, but the fruit is more enduring in New England than anywhere else.

Danbury says a boy's toothache generally begins about 8 A. M., reaches its highest altitude at a quarter before nine, when the pain is intense. Commences to subside at nine, and after that disappears with a celerity very comforting to the sufferer. If at night that boy hasn't got four quarts of walnuts spread out to dry up stairs it is because there is no place up stairs to do it.

In a school recently a teacher took occasion to relate an anecdote of the little girl who tried to "overcome evil with good" by giving a New Testament to a boy who had ill-treated her. The story was appreciated, for, a few minutes afterward, one boy struck another, and on being asked the reason, said he was "trying to get a Testament." This was a practical bearing altogether unexpected.

"Little Tommy didn't disobey mamma, and go in swimming, did he?" "No, mamma; Jimmy Brown and the rest of the boys went in, but I remembered what you said, and didn't disobey you." "And Tommy never tells lies, does he?" "No, mamma; I wouldn't tell a lie for all the world." "Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?" That conundrum was too much for Tommy.

A curious story is told in a Natchetz paper about H. Polkenhome, Sr., of that place, who, while working out on a warm day felt something burning him in the side. His clothing was on fire, and on examination he found that his eye glasses in his waistcoat pocket had caused the mischief. The sun's rays penetrating through this garment to the lenses had burned a hole through the pocket, and scorched his undergarments.

Weekly Gazette and Reporter

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

UNION LECTURE COURSE.—The young people of the Union Society at the Landing are just completing arrangements for a course of four lectures upon popular and practical subjects, to be given in their lecture room, commencing on next Tuesday evening, May 5th, when the first will be delivered by Mr. Gilbert Nash, on "Early Commerce," a subject of especial interest and importance to a trading community like ours. He will be followed by Rev. Edward S. Huntress, acting pastor of the church, Frank W. Lewis, Esq., a new comer among us but favorably known, and, fourth, Hon. Edward Avery, of East Braintree, whose lecture is sure to prove entertaining and instructive. The subjects and time of delivery of each will be duly announced.

While the primary object of the course will be the benefit of their Sunday School Library, the lectures themselves will be of general interest enough to enlist the attention of the whole village, and may, perhaps, if sufficiently encouraged, result in a fuller course during the next season.

The price of admission has been placed very low, fifty cents for the course, and twenty cents for a single lecture, so that there need be no complaint on account of the cost.

We have had no popular lectures in our village for a long time, and it is to be hoped that this undertaking will meet the approval of such a number of hearers as will justify a repetition of the experiment. The lectures will be well worth the hearing, and we trust will secure a full attendance.

FUNERAL PARADE.—The members of Delphi Lodge, Knights of Pythias, accompanied by the Weymouth Band, paraded last Sunday afternoon, as a tribute of respect to the memory of a brother of the Lodge, Mr. Fred'k A. Leach, who died on Friday, after a lingering illness. Accompanying the Knights, and in fireman's uniform, were the members of Amazon Engine Co., of Weymouth Landing, of which asssociation the deceased had formerly been an active member. The procession was escorted to the receiving tomb by the two societies, the Band playing a solemn dirge, and the burial service of the Knights was read over the remains of the departed Brother. As the Knights filed past the coffin, each member placed a branch of evergreen upon the lid, emblematic of the immortality of the ties of friendship which distinguish the Order.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SOIREE.—Wednesday evening of last week, the scholars under the musical tuition of Mrs. Long, of Boston, held their twelfth annual musical soiree, in Parker Memorial Hall, and among the pleasing features of the occasion was the presentation of a large and costly photograph album to Mr. Howard M. Dow, of Weymouth, who has officiated as pianist for the class, for the last twelve years. The album was beautifully adorned with an illuminated cover of Turkey morocco and silver bas relief of Hebe, and was filled with photos of distinguished musical artists.

THE LECTURE of Mrs. Young, at Weymouth Town Hall, last Friday evening, was very thinly attended, but those who were present express their entire satisfaction with the lecture, Mrs. Young being a very gifted and interesting speaker.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT at East Weymouth, Thursday evening of last week, given by the Weymouth Band to Mr. B. F. Clapp, cornet soloist, was a failure, financially, in consequence of the severe storm, the receipts being but a little more than the expenses. It is probable that the concert will be repeated early in autumn.

AT the Tea Party of the Union Musical Society, where the exercises of the evening were so suddenly and mournfully terminated by the sudden death of Hon. John W. Loud, it had been arranged that Mr. John J. Loud should make remarks introductory to the presentation of a valuable and elegant mantel clock, the gift of the Society to Mrs. C. G. Thompson, whose services as Pianist at the rehearsals well merited this token of appreciation. The sad event putting an end to the festivities of the evening, the clock was presented without further formality.

CONFIRMATION.—A large concourse of Catholic residents of Weymouth and adjoining towns, was gathered at East Weymouth last Sunday afternoon, at the basement of the new "Church of the Immaculate Conception" when Bishop Williams confirmed nearly 400 candidates, old and young.

Work is to be soon commenced on the new Catholic church at Weymouth Landing, on the lot next to the Universalist church. The church will be an imposing structure, probably of brick, and the estimated cost is $40,000.

CONCRETE WALKS.—As will be seen by advertisement, Mr. S. W. Gutterson, of Weymouth, is prepared to promptly fill all orders for Concreting walks, cellars, etc., and from personal experience we can assure our readers that these walks are the most inexpensive, enduring and cleanly of any kind of footway, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, as the work is done in the most thorough manner.

TRINITY PARISH.—At the annual meeting of Trinity Parish, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—

Edward Avery, W. S. Wallace, Wardens.

John M. Walsh, C. N. Wallace, L. M. Pratt, C. A. Chessman, Miss Fannie Jackson, Vestry.

L. M. Pratt, Clerk and Treasurer.

Edward Avery, W. S. Wallace, C. A. Chessman, Delegates to the Diocesan Convention.

C. A. Chessman, Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

NIGHT WATCH.—The Selectmen of Weymouth have engaged Mr. I. D. H. Pettis, of South Weymouth, as night watchman for the Landing, an officer greatly needed in the village.

FESTIVAL.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the attendance at the festival of the Social Circle of the Baptist Society, last Wednesday evening, was good, and the bows, aprons and refreshments met with rapid sale. The musical entertainment by Misses Young and Raymond, and Messrs. Raymond, Burrell and Porter, of East Weymouth, was very satisfactory, and the piano duos by Messrs. Willie Burrell and Arthur M. Raymond, fully displayed the fine qualities of the new Square Grand Hallett & Davis piano, presented to the Society by M. C. Dizer, Esq. The entertainment was repeated last evening with change of programme.

Rev. Thomas A. Emerson, who received and accepted a call to settle over the First Congregational Church and Society during last year, and who was then traveling in Europe and Palestine, will be installed in Braintree on the 7th inst.

THE VACANCY in the Board of School Committee of Weymouth, occasioned by the death of Hon. John W. Loud, is to be filled at a joint meeting of the School Committee and Selectmen, to be held at the Town House on Monday, the 11th inst.

Funeral of Hon. John W. Loud.

The obsequies over the remains of Hon. John W. Loud, whose sudden death was recorded last week, took place Saturday afternoon, April 25, in the house of worship of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree, at 3 1-2 o'clock. The house was filled with the gathering of relatives and friends of the deceased, and the entire community with which he had so long been connected in business, municipal and fraternal association, was largely represented in the assemblage of mourners. The altar was beautifully decorated with wreaths and pendants of trailing plants emblematic of the solemn occasion, intermingled with flowers, conspicuous among which and surmounting the whole was a large, full blown calla, significant of the fullness of the life which had closed its earthly mission.

Among the pulpit decorations was the ripe grain from Missionary fields used at the funeral of Rev. Dr. Storrs, and kindly offered for this occasion by his venerable widow; also the beautiful anchor, which was a "token of esteem" from the Superintendent, Teachers of the North High School, and of the schools at the Landing. Just beneath the pulpit was a lovely wreath presented by "The Teachers and Pupils of the Commercial St. Grammar School," East Weymouth. The entire arrangement of flowers was under the direction of Mr. G. Eugene Arnold.

At the close of the services, children from the public schools laid little bouquets upon the casket, and afterwards carried them to his last resting place.

The casket containing the mortal remains of the peaceful sleeper was borne up the aisle by the bearers, comprising the Directors of the Union National Bank, and officers of the Savings Bank, Messrs. S. W. Nash, Jonathan French, John P. Lovell, L. W. Hobart, Elias Richards, A. S. White, and placed in front of the altar, when Rev. Mr. Dowse, of Sherburne, commenced the service by reading the hymn,

"This place is holy ground,"

which was sung in a feeling manner by a quartette—Mrs. R. L. Hunt, Miss Susan Richards, Messrs. Nath'l Thayer and Julius Pratt.

Appropriate Scripture selections were then read by Rev. Mr. Dowse, and Rev. H. D. Walker followed with fitting remarks, alluding to the life which had passed away as one which had entwined itself with all that concerns this community identifying itself with every public interest, and whose influence would not end with the return of the body to its kindred dust; for "he, being dead, yet speaketh." The sudden bereavement was feelingly alluded to by the speaker, as one painful to every heart, but he felt that the departed would have chosen this unexpected call of the Master rather than the wasting away of mental faculties and bodily powers which follows a life prolonged to extreme age. Referring to the circumstances of his death, at a musical gathering where he was suddenly struck down while speaking of the descriptions of music recorded in the ancient Scriptures, he said the departed had exchanged the music of earth for the rapturous strains of the blood-washed throng, and prayed that God's blessing might rest upon the bereavement which this community had sustained.

Mr. Walker then offered a fervent prayer, and the service closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Dowse.

The lid of the casket was then raised, and the large assemblage filed past the remains to bid farewell to the honored dead, whose countenance bore the impress of a heavenly peace, and the procession moved to the Village Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family lot. The children of the Public Schools, who attended the service at the Church, were to have followed the remains to the grave, but the heavy storm of snow which prevailed at the close of the obsequies prevented the fulfilment of this intention.

The following Hymn by Gilbert Nash, Esq., was received after the arrangements for the funeral were completed, and was therefore not used on that occasion.

Peacefully the strong man slumbers;
Sight, nor sound disturb him now;
While we raise our mournful numbers,
And in sadness round him bow.

Peacefully his rest is taking;
Sweet and calm his deep repose;
That long rest which knows no waking,
As earth's scenes around him close.

Ready when the summons found him,
Working for the Master still;
Working, with warm hearts around him,
Present duty to fulfil.

Nevermore his form shall meet us,
While life's pilgrimage we tread;
Nevermore his voice shall greet us,
Till we slumber with the dead.

Friends in sorrow deep are weeping,
And the hot tears bathe his dust;
But he rests in safer keeping,
Where, in life, he placed his trust.

Bear him gently, bear him slowly;
Dust returns to dust again;
Yet, he from that dwelling lowly,
Rises with our Christ to reign.

The Directors of the Union National Bank and the Board of Trustees of the Weymouth Savings Bank, at special meetings called for the purpose, on Saturday last, adopted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of their late associate officer in those corporations:—

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the President and Directors of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, held this 25th day of April, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It is with profound reverence and humility, that we bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, in removing so suddenly by death, one of our number, our esteemed Brother and Friend, John W. Loud, for nearly twenty-five years Cashier of this Bank.

Therefore resolved, That in this sad event, this Institution loses one of its most efficient and effective officers, whose sound judgment and sterling integrity rendered him eminently successful in his office; this board, one of its warmest and most genial members; this community, one who was ever ready to promote its moral and religious culture, and this Town one of its most able counsellors.

Resolved, That we shall always cherish a grateful remembrance of his faithful service and of his kind and gentlemanly deportment while associated with us in the direction of this Institution; that we tender to his sorrowing family and friends, our warmest sympathy in this dark hour of affliction and bereavement, and in accordance with our feelings of affection, and as an evidence of our deep sorrow for his loss and regard for his memory, we propose to join with them in the last testimonials of love and regard for him.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be placed on the records of this Bank and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

WEYMOUTH, April 25th, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Weymouth Savings Bank, held this day, at their Office, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late President of the Bank were unanimously adopted in the form following.

Whereas, John W. Loud, late President of this Bank, has been most suddenly removed by death from this scene of his varied activities and large usefulness, therefore it is

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to this act of Him who "doeth all things well," we are deeply grieved in view of the great loss suffered by us, personally, in common with all those who have enjoyed the privilege of an intimate association with the deceased.

Resolved, That as fellow citizens of Mr. Loud, we gratefully record our recognition of his eminent abilities and christian virtues, of the faithful and ungrudging devotion of the best powers of his mind and heart to the public service throughout the longer portion of his mature years, and of his successful discharge of many honorable and most responsible trusts; but as his associates in charge of this Institution, we especially desire to express our high appreciation of the courtesy, fidelity and zeal with which for the past six years as its President, and for more than thirty-five years, as a member of its Board of Investment, he has given to the promotion of its growth and security, the influence of his stainless character and conspicuous talents.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our earnest sympathy in *their* loss, the Clerk of this Bank be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased President.

In addition to these, we have received from the Secretary of the School Committee of Weymouth, Lucius Brown, Esq., the following series of resolutions adopted by the Board.

AT A MEETING of the School Committee of Weymouth, held April 25th, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death from our community the Hon. John W. Loud,

And *whereas*, It was forty years last March since he was first chosen a member of the School Committee of this town.

And *whereas*, He has since that time, with slight interruptions, served on this Board, and filled other important offices in the town and Commonwealth,

And *whereas*, He has proved himself one of the truest friends of education, by his own example in self culture, and the deep interest he has taken, and the self-sacrifice he has made to promote the cause of education generally, and especially through our public schools.

Therefore *resolved*, That the cause of education in this community has lost one of its most experienced, able, and true friends.

Resolved, That, while we deplore our own bereavement in the loss of one who has so long and faithfully served as the Chairman of this Board, and has now laid down his armor in this office, we tender our sympathy to the citizens of this town, and especially to the teachers and pupils of our public schools, in this loss, of one whose very presence was a commendation of education, and of whatsoever things are pure, lovely, and of good report.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend, though we feel assured they "do not mourn as those who mourn without hope," and we extend to them in this hour of their sad and sudden bereavement our warmest sympathy, and pray that they may have grace to say, Father, not our will, but thine be done.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be entered on our records, that another be sent to the bereaved family, and also that they be published in the Weymouth Gazette.

In behalf of the School Committee,
LUCIUS BROWN, Secretary.

Weymouth, April 27, 1874.

MEMORIAL DISCOURSE.

Sabbath afternoon following the day of the funeral, Rev. E. S. Huntress, Pastor of the Union Society, delivered an appropriate memorial sermon, from which, as we are unable to give the discourse in full, we collate the circumstances of Mr. Loud's death, (which are more fully given than it was possible to present in last week's paper,) and also a brief biographical sketch of the deceased. Mr. Huntress taking for his theme, the 27th chapter of Proverbs, 1st verse, "Boast not thyself of tomorrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth," commenced his discourse as follows:—

A sad event has occurred in our midst the past week; an event which has startled this community to an unwonted degree. One whose pleasant face and commanding form had become familiar to all, has fallen—suddenly fallen,—stricken down with scarcely a moment's warning, and under circumstances which were calculated to lead us to think of anything else but death. It was a sad and sudden termination of the pleasant exercises of Wednesday evening last, of which there had been such anticipations. Those who made the preparations for it little thought that their arrangements would be thus broken up. "Man proposes, but God disposes."

It was remarked by those who were with our deceased friend during the day, that he appeared unusually well and cheerful; and as he went to the social gathering in the evening, he spoke of the lovely weather and the favoring circumstances under which the Musical Society and their friends were to meet together before separating for the summer.—But how far from his mind was the thought, as he entered the lecture-room and laid off his outer garments, that he was no more to go forth from it alive, and that, in two short hours, his lifeless form would be carried by sorrowing friends to his home. As he arose from his seat in response to the invitation that he would address us, and walked out in front of the company, remarking in his usually familiar way that he had *one* qualification for the part assigned him, "that he had been a long resident here," how little did he or we dream that the long residence was almost finished! not as many minutes left as years that had passed.

As he began to speak to us of the origin of music and its history down to the present, who of that listening company thought that he was uttering his parting words; that a few moments more, and his lips would be silent in death? Yet so it was to be. Almost literally, there was but a step between him and death. Breaking off his remarks with the excuse that he was faint, he sank down in the arms of friends and was almost instantly gone. It fell like a terrible shock upon the company, for a time paralyzing every heart. As soon as the awful event was realized, we returned to our homes, with pallid faces and heavy hearts. In many a family represented in that assembly were sleepless eyes that night: for the scene which we had beheld could not be effaced. The event seemed too startling to be true: even now we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe it. Over and over we ask the question, "Can it be possible? Has he indeed been taken away so suddenly? Is it not a terrible dream, from which we shall soon awake?" But the solemn services in this sanctuary yesterday, again rise before us: the black pall, the mourning friends, and the funeral procession, that were here a few hours ago, tell us the dreaded reality. And today the vacant seat at my left, where he so uniformly sat, bears additional witness that he is gone; for when was his seat unoccupied on the Lord's day?

Yes: he is gone! the places that have known him shall know him no more. His was a finished life—a life rounded out to the full. It was not fitting that such a man should waste away by lingering disease; when his life-work was done, an all-wise God took him immediately to himself. It is safe to say that this community has lost a man whose place it will be no easy matter to fill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN W. LOUD was born in South Weymouth, June 27, 1809; son of Deacon Jacob, and Ruth Blanchard Loud. He came to this village in 1829, and was engaged in the lumber business nearly twenty years. In 1833 he was elected on the School Committee Board, which office he held almost continually till his death. For several years he was one of the Directors of the Union Bank of Weymouth, and in 1849 was elected Cashier. During his administration the capital of the Bank increased from $100,000 to $400,000. He was also one of the Board of Managers of the Savings Bank of Weymouth and Braintree about forty years, and President ten years. He represented this town in the State Senate in the years 1853 and 1854.

He was married, first, July 19, 1833, to Miss Susan Torrey, of South Weymouth, by which marriage he had one daughter, the present Mrs. B. T. Dowse, of this village.

He was married, second, May 28, 1834, to Miss Sarah Humphrey Blanchard, daughter of the late Nath'l Blanchard, Esq., of this town, by whom he had eight children, four of whom—one son and three daughters—are now living.

He was married, third, Aug. 24, 1865, to Mrs. Martha B. Vickery, daughter of Rev. Jonas Perkins,—(so long pastor of the Union Church)—and widow of John Vickery, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

In regard to his christian character we gather the following facts. He made a profession of religion in 1842, in the midst of the great revival that prevailed through this section. He immediately united with the Union Congregational Church, in company with nearly forty others, only five or six of whom are now living. By his commanding ability and character he became at once a leading member. At the death of Dea. E. H. Richards, in 1860, he was chosen one of its deacons and was publicly ordained to that office. He was Treasurer of the church at the time of his death. He was very efficient in the Sabbath School, and was joint Superintendent with Dea. E. H. Richards, at whose death the duty of which office devolved upon him, a post which he held for nearly fifteen years, till within a short time of his death.

Following this narration of the prominent features of the life of the deceased, was an application of the solemn lesson of his sudden death to the church and society with which he had so long been connected, and to the community in which he lived.

Braintree Jottings.

Braintree has by no means decided to retire into quiet life. It is a late spring, indeed, in the matter of excitement. The Citizens' Club has ceased from its labors, to be sure, and well it might; it has earned the rest it seeks; may it be long and sweet. There is much yet in store, however, for those who crave the excitement of crowded halls.

The Norfolk County Conference of Churches meets with the First Parish Church next week, and a stir of preparation has already commenced. No little pleasure is anticipated from these meetings as they are always full of interest.

The same society are about installing their new pastor. The time for installation is fixed for May 7th.

The Baptist Church on Elm street, talk of a Coffee Party as soon as the way is clear. They have stood by their cause nobly and do not mean to give it up. Their pastor is a man of worth and talent and encourages the hearts of his people with good gospel sermons and earnest pastoral efforts.

A very fine dwelling house is being built by our enterprising fellow-citizen, E. F. E. Thayer, on Monatiquot Heights. A fine situation, by the way, Mr. Editor, which we will tell you more about in another letter.

PAULINE.

THE TOWN CLERK, of Braintree, Mr. G. D. Willis, has recently been made the happy father of a little girl.

South Weymouth Matters.

Charles Littlefield, whose feeble health was mentioned in last week's Gazette, was summoned to his long home last Saturday morning, and we have not known of a death for a long time that has caused so much grief with the whole community and more especially the young people, as that of Charley Littlefield. His father died in the war, and in one sense the son was left at the head of the family, consisting of a mother and two younger children. He being quite a go-ahead little fellow, began life in the paper business, and was loved by all of his large number of patrons. After he had finished and sold out that business, by request of some of his friends he went to Amherst College and would have graduated in July next. His sickness was brought on by a sudden cold and after trying for two or three weeks to conquer the disease, he returned home in a very feeble condition, sitting up but three times after arriving home.

Funeral services were held in Mr. McLean's church, last Monday afternoon, in the presence of many friends, old and young, including about 40 of his college mates, many of them bringing large crosses of the finest flowers, as a token of their love for him. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. McLean and Rev. Mr. Hayes, the latter being very much attached to him, the deceased being baptized and taken into the church by him when he was pastor at this place. The remains were taken to Pleasant Street Cemetery, followed by a long line of mourners. The College students returned to the house and hovered around his mother, crying like children and all anxious to tell her how much everybody at Amherst loved CHARLEY LITTLEFIELD.

PERO.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at South Weymouth, April 25th, CHARLES P. LITTLEFIELD, of the Junior Class, Amherst College.

Whereas, Death has again entered our Society, and taken from us an esteemed friend and brother,

Resolved, That in him we have sustained the loss of a member, whose high order of talents, gentlemanly deportment and Christian character endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we extend our most earnest sympathies to his bereaved relatives and friends.

Resolved, That we adopt the customary badge of mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and be published in the AMHERST RECORD, the SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN and the WEYMOUTH GAZETTE.

GEO. H. MELLEN, } Committee,
DAVID W. GOODALE, }
Amherst Chapter of Delta Upsilon.
Amherst, Mass., April 25th, 1874.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CLASS.

Whereas, God, in his inscrutable providence, has called home our beloved classmate and brother, Charles P. Littlefield,

Resolved, That, we, the Junior Class of Amherst College, have lost, in him, a kind and genial companion and truly christian brother whose many excellencies endeared him to the hearts of all.

Resolved, That we are filled with heartfelt sorrow at the death of a young man of so promising intellectual endowments, earnestness of purpose, and strength of character which gave hope of so bright a future.

Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with the bereaved family and friends in their great affliction, at the same time conscious that he is not lost, only gone before.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parent of the deceased, and that they be published in the Amherst Student and Weymouth Gazette.

D. W. GOODALE, }
G. B. ADAMS, } Committee.
F. W. JOHNSON. }
Amherst, April 27th, 1874.

STOUGHTON MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Stoughton Musical Society last Friday evening, April 24, at South Weymouth, was one of more than usual interest. Hiram Wild, Esq., of Boston, conducted the exercises. The first part of the evening was spent in singing selections from a collection of Billings and Holden's music, which must have revived in the minds of the older part of the audience recollections of by-gone days, as old "Majesty," "Invitation," "Russia," &c., were rendered in a style unexceptionable. Later in evening the Society used the "Jubilee Book" of 1872, and to those who took part in that Jubilee the singing of those grand old choruses, "Thanks be to God," "All we like sheep," "Damascus Triumphal March," "Hallelujah Chorus," &c., brought up many pleasant memories; while the beautiful duett and chorus, "Abide with me," touched the hearts of all present by its delicate, plaintive sweetness. The Society was assisted by many singers from all parts of the town, and very essentially helped by the East Weymouth Orchestra, who kindly accepted the invitation and volunteered their services, and thus ensured the success of the entertainment.

But one of the charming features of the entertainment was the singing of two songs by Miss Ruth Holbrook, of East Weymouth, who by her charming modesty of manner and exquisite sweetness of voice, united with great power and flexibility, won the highest encomiums of praise from the most critical. A solo by Mrs. A. T. French, from "Land of the Trumpet and Spear," exhibited that purity of tone and ease and grace in execution which distinguish all her vocal efforts. Her voice, even in the highest passages, came floating to the ear like the liquid tones of some silver bell,—always charming, never tiring. A duett by E. Littlefield, Esq., and Mrs. Wilkins, of Stoughton, was very finely given.—Seldom do we hear a tenor voice so pure, so strong, so perfectly trained, as Mr. Littlefield's, and in the old familiar duett, "On Mossy Banks," it was charming. A quartette by Messrs. Whitcomb and Vining, and Mrs. Geo. Loud and Mrs. A. T. French, came in for its share of praise. A German composition of the highest order, it was rendered in a style that merited all praise. The chorus from Hernani, "Crowned with the Tempest," sung by the Bouquet of Artists at the last Jubilee, was well given by the South Weymouth Choral Society.

The evening was not half long enough, and all felt that this meeting was one of the best the Society has held. The next meeting will be held at Holbrook, in October next. The Society cordially invites all singers to unite with them, it being their desire to gather in one grand society all the singers in the associated towns, and any desiring to become members, by sending their names to J. M. Whitcomb or William Dyer, of South Weymouth, can have them transmitted to the proper officers of the society for acceptance, there being no expense attending their becoming members.

M. R.

FIRE DISTRICT MEETING.—The legal voters of the Fire District of Weymouth and Braintree met at the Amazon Engine House, last Monday evening, it being the annual meeting of the District. The meeting was called to order by Elias Richards, Esq., Clerk of the District, and George E. Porter was chosen Moderator.

Elias Richards was chosen Clerk and Treasurer.

Elbridge G. Hunt, Lorenzo H. Loud and F. A. Burrell, were chosen Prudential Committee.

Elias Richards, Elbridge G. Hunt and Geo. E. Porter were chosen Assessors.

Charles E. Bicknell, was chosen Chief Engineer.

William S. Wallace, J. T. Pease, G. P. Lyon and John R. H. Williams, were chosen Assistant Engineers.

Voted, that the Treasurer be Collector, and to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the payment of debts and incidental expenses.

Voted, that the Treasurer be authorized to borrow money for the payment of debts and incidental expenses, under the direction of the Prudential Committee.

Voted, that the Prudential Committee be instructed to ascertain the cost of constructing Reservoirs, and what size is needed for the District, and report at an adjourned meeting.

Voted, that the Prudential Committee be instructed to purchase a Hose Carriage for the Amazon Engine, at a cost not exceeding $150.

Voted, that, Elias Richards, E. A. Hunt and Samuel Curtis be a Committee to petition the Town of Weymouth to pay the members of the Fire Department for their services.

Voted, that Darius Smith, Herbert L. White and Chas. E. Williams be a Committee to settle with James S. Young.

Voted, that E. A. Hunt, Matthew Macaulay and Elias Richards, be a Committee to propose a name for the District at the next meeting.

Voted, that Joshua Binney, Elias Richards and Freeman Hollis be a Committee to confer with the Selectmen in regard to the line of Stetson St., and report at the next meeting.

Voted, to adjourn to meet at this place two weeks from this evening, at eight o'clock.

East Norfolk Court Report.

The case of Alfred C. Whitney, of Boston, for violating the Pilot laws of the State, was finished by finding him guilty and he was fined $20 and costs.

Martin Warden, of Quincy, complained of for drunkenness, was fined $3 and costs, and in default was committed.

Lizzie Ann Davis, of Weymouth, for being drunk, was fined $3 and costs, amounting to $10.30.

Ira D. Noyes, of Weymouth, for drunkenness, fined $3 and costs, amounting to $10.30.

George R. Litchfield, of Quincy, was complained of for being a common seller of intoxicating liquors; also, for two single sales to persons unknown to the complainant. Case continued.

Quincy Poole, of Weymouth, was fined $3 and costs, for being drunk, amounting to $12.30.

Thomas Wood, of Braintree, and James Donovan, of Weymouth, were complained of for drunkenness. Donovan was fined $3 and costs, and in default was committed. Wood was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days for a second drunk.

Thomas H. Hayes, of Quincy, complained of as a common seller; also, for two sales of intoxicating liquors, was fined $75 and costs.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, April 28th, by Rev. Eben Francis, of Cambridge, Mr. Frank H. Mason, of Braintree, to Miss Lucretia A. Chipman, of Weymouth.

DIED.

In South Weymouth, April 20, Eliphalet Loud, Jr., aged 49 yrs. 2 m. 8 d.

April 22, Thomas Nolan, aged 66 yrs.

April 25, Charles P. Littlefield, aged 22 yrs. 19 d.

In Weymouth, April 23, Frederick A. Leach, aged 25 yrs. 4 m. 8 d.

New Advertisements.

UNION LECTURE COURSE.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE
OF THE
UNION RELIGIOUS SOCIETY,
OF WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTRE,
have completed arrangements for a course of
Four Lectures upon Popular Subjects,
TO BE GIVEN IN THE
LECTURE ROOM of their Church,
COMMENCING ON
TUESDAY EVENING MAY 5th, 1874,
WITH A LECTURE BY
MR. GILBERT NASH,
SUBJECT, "EARLY COMMERCE."

The remaining Lectures will be given by REV. E. S. HUNTRESS, FRANK W. LEWIS, Esq., and HON. EDWARD AVERY, the subjects and time to be duly announced.

Tickets for the Course, 50 cents; Single Tickets, 20 cents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of DANIEL C. EARLE, of Weymouth, Bankrupt.

CHAS. Q. TIRRELL, ASSIGNEE,
20 Court St., Boston,
April 28, 1874. 1 3

Election of School Committee.

NOTICE is hereby given that a joint meeting of the School Committee and Selectmen of Weymouth will be held at the Town House on

Monday, the 11th day of May inst.,

at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Board of School Committee occasioned by the death of Hon. John W. Loud.

Dated at Weymouth, this twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1874.

ABNER HOLBROOK,
Chairman of School Committee.
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Chairman of Selectmen.
1 2

Assessors' Notice.

THE inhabitants of the town of Weymouth are hereby notified to bring in to the subscribers, Assessors of said Weymouth, (on or before the first Monday in June next,) true lists of their Polls and of all their Estates, both Real and Personal, (not exempted from taxation,) of which they were possessed on the first day of May instant.

NOAH VINING, }
JAMES HUMPHREY, } Assessors
Z. L. BICKNELL, } of
ABNER HOLBROOK, } Weymouth.
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS. }

ement.

CO.,

DING.

F LADIES TO

Dress Goods,

and Brown,
SERGES,
ANESE CLOTH,

ABRICS & COLORS,
e Bargains.

LIANTINES,

ITE GOODS,

LAWNS,
Plain, Plaid & Stripe,
kirts, Do. Aprons.

AINS

Hair Shawls.

ets, Carriage Robes,
s, Flannels, Cotton

nd colors.
PLAID SASH.
Children's Suits,

SSORTMENT

French Blue Shirts,
s and Drawers,
,
s,
an Jackets,
hiefs, etc. etc.

NG STOCK of
NG!
STRAW.
TAIN FIXTURE.

ARTMENT
OODS, CONSIST-

GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-
DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
ADIES' COMPANIONS,
L POCKETS, HAT
SETS, MATCH
EWS, CUT-
OT MEN-

YMOUTH.

SE TO LET,
N WASHINGTON STREET,
OUTH LANDING.
nd convenient. Apply to
ASHFORD BAKER.

A. R.
OSTS
WREATHS, BELTS,
BLOUSES,
ALPACA COATS.
receive attention in turn.
of "Decoration Day" brings the cus-
from the Posts of the G. A. R. for
rm they have adopted. We shall
parts of New England, if forwarded

OLESALE PRICES.
SIMMONS & SON,
"OAK HALL," BOSTON.

CY LAUNDRY.

K for this Laundry left at the Store
WILLIAMS, Weymouth Landing, or
ore of J. G. SANBORN, East Wey-
ceive PROMPT ATTENTION.
EN FROM AND RETURNED TO
ABOVE NAMED PLACES,
Monday and Thursday.
for and returned to Houses by leav-
the above named places.
STEAM AND HOT AIR DRY ROOMS,
VENTILATORS, we GUARANTEE
IME, *Rain or Shine.*
DRESSES AND UNDER GARMENTS are
ge of an experienced Laundress.
LISTS can be had of C. S. Williams
rn.
TER & MEARS.
51 12

CHAMBERLAIN,
tograph Artist,
to do all kinds of work in his line, as
S THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES.
oying a Specialty,
having small, faded out, or imperfect
they would like to have large, finished
e from, will do well to give him a call.
TO THOSE WHO WANT A PIC-
THE BABY.—Don't wait until late in
, before you call. If you do, you must
if you get poor Pictures. Come in the
on want good work.
MBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

s for Hatching,
WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
$2.00 per Dozen.
d with care and sent any distance.
EDDIE R. CHAPIN & CO.
MOUTH DEPOT, MASS. 48 50

lages and Harnesses
TLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR
EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Street,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

OR SALE.
1000 CEDAR POSTS;
rds HARD and SOFT WOOD;
arge quantity of STONE, suitable for Cel-
er Walls.
DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET.
to S. S. FOYE,
Broad St., Weymouth Landing.

ar Posts & Rails
FOR SALE BY
ELA FRENCH,
East Weymouth.

TO THE LADIES
OF
Weymouth & vicinity.

Mrs. L. O. RAND

Takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she will open, on or about April 15th, a

FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY STORE,

where will be found a full stock of the
VERY LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF IMPORTED
Flowers, Ribbons and Laces
will be kept constantly on hand.

LADIES DESIROUS OF HAVING A
Fine Stylish Hat or Bonnet,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
will do well to give her a call.
MRS. L. O. RAND.

ALSO, IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE FOUND A FULL LINE OF
Ladies', Gents & Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
COMPRISING
FRENCH AND AMERICAN KID, of the latest styles;
SERGE GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY;
GENTS' OXFORD TIES; FRENCH TIES;
CALF CONGRESS AND CALF BOOTS,
ALL OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE,
AND WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

DORICK WHITE,
Commercial St., Weymouth Ld'g,
49-9 First Building South Side of Depot.

BROWN'S BOOTS, Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles. French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

J. K. BROWN.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
Weymouth and Vicinity.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO ALL LOVERS OF
FINE BUTTER AND CHEESE,
That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada, to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A NO. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the **lowest possible prices.**

I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of
TEA, STRICTLY PURE JAVA COFFEE, AND SPICES,
which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.

Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage; I remain yours,
S. J. BULLOCK.
27tf

THOMAS J. McCORMECK,
Would call the attention of the public to his
UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.
He is now prepared to furnish the public with
COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
AND A
SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,
WITH TWO HORSES,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

H. F. CUSHING,
House and Sign Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
CORNER OF SEA AND PEARL STS.,
NORTH WEYMOUTH.

Special attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Whitening and Paper Hanging, also Filling and Polishing Hard Woods. Paper Hangings of every pattern, constantly on hand.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S School
BOSTON MASS.

Commercial
COURSE OF STUDY, PREPARATORY TO BUSINESS.

The studies embraced in the plan of the School, and designed for those pupils who have acquired a good knowledge of the Elementary English Branches, are

Book-keeping,
(BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.)
Commercial Arithmetic,
(DESIGNED FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN BUSINESS.)
Commercial Writing,
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LEGIBILITY AND RAPIDITY.)
Commercial Correspondence
(IN A MANNER ANSWERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.)
Commercial Law.
(RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER, CONTRACTS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.)

all of which are especially necessary for and adapted to Commercial purposes.

Pupils desiring other studies than above named may select any or all of the COMMON ENGLISH STUDIES and pursue them in connection with or seperate from the COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils received at any time if there are Vacancies. Prospectus and Circular of the school, post free. The school is now located at 368 Washington Street,—location previous to the fire of May 30, 1873.

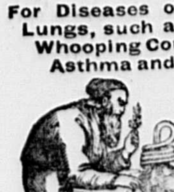
HOURS, 9 to 2. CLOSED SATURDAYS.

VACATION DURING JULY AND AUGUST. Application for admission, Sept. 1st, may be made in person till July 1st; from July 1st to August 17, by letter only, building closed. August 17 till Sept. 1st, the principal will be in attendance daily from 9 till 2.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.



The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption,* that can be made by medical skill: Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions
CHEAP FOR CASH.
BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO.'S STORE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.
APRIL 17th, 1874.
PER BAG. PER BBL.

Best Family Flour, 1.45 pr. bag, 11.50 pr. bbl.
Choice Family Flour, 1.41 per bag, 11.25 per bbl.
Good Family Flour, 1.38 per bag, 10.75 per bbl.
Best Graham do., 5 cts. per lb.
Fresh Ground Oat Meal, 5 cts.
Extra Black Tea, 48 cts. per lb.
Good " " 40 " " "
Best " " 72 " " "
French Breakfast Coffee, 10c.
Pure Java Coffee, 46c. per lb.
Pure Cassia, 13c. per 1-4 lb.
Pure Allspice, 7c. " " "
Pure Pepper, 9c. " " "
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, pr gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, light colored, per gall., 65c.
Good Butter, per lb., 44 cts.
Good Cheese, per lb., 18 cts.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pickles, per gall., 60 cts.
Good Soap, per bar, 5c.
Pure Starch, per lb. 10c.
Good Raisins, per lb., 14c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Extra Shellbarks, per qt., 10c.
Extra Pea Nuts, " " 12 cts.
Paper Hangings, 10 cts. to 1.50 per roll.

Goods delivered free of charge.

M. H. READ,

Weymouth Landing,
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
Spring Stock
OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
&c. &c.,
BOUGHT AT
LOW PRICES,
AND WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
IN VERY DESIRABLE STYLES,
JUST RECEIVED,
MARCH 25, 1874.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. DONHAM & GREELEY
MAY BE FOUND AT THEIR OFFICE,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

WHERE they will treat all diseases of the Oral Cavity. TEETH CLEANSED AND FILLED, OR EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Gas or Ether used as desired.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.
All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
GIVE US A CALL 47tf

JAMES WEST,
COMMERCIAL STREET, - - Weymouth Landing,
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Hard Wood Filling a specialty,
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

MEETINGS OF THE
Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS,
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1874.

UNION
Safe Deposit Vaults,
40 State Street, Boston.

SAFES TO RENT at from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS of Stocks, Bonds and other Valuables received.
COLLECTION and REMITTANCE of Interest and Dividends attended to.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits of Money subject to Check at Sight.

HENRY LEE, Manager.
40 2

TASTELESS MEDICINES. Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York. 39 52

FLOUR IS LOWER.

Snider's Haxall,
$13.00 per bbl., or $1.63 per bag.
Success and Best Family,
$11.25 per bbl., or $1.41 per bag.
Advance,
$11.50 per bbl., or $1.44 per bag.
Liberty Mill,
9.25 per bbl., or 1.16 per bag.
The latter is of Excellent Quality.

UNION STORE,
FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

Still Greater Improvement
IN
THE CELEBRATED
ELIAS HOWE
Sewing Machines
WITH
NEW PATENT TREADLE.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE H. CUNINGHAM,
AGENT, EAST WEYMOUTH.

Sold on Monthly payments, if desired. LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
GEORGE H. CUNINGHAM, Agent.
Corner Broad and Middle Streets, East Weymouth.
41 53

ESTABLISHED 1822!
FIFTY-TWO YEARS OLD!
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND Family Newspaper in New England. Large size Practical Information—Interesting Literary Selections—Choice Stories, Poetry, &c.—All the News of the Day—Unequalled Cattle and Crop Market Reports. Only $2.50 a year. Send letter stamp for specimen.
R. P. EATON & CO.,
BOSTON, Mass

E. C. BUMPUS,
BURNED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT
42 Devonshire St., Boston.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

PERFUMES!

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

IMPERIAL COLOGNE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers

FLORIDA WATER,
THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!

BAY RUM,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HAIR OILS, &c.
PREPARED BY
R. W. WALKER,
WEYMOUTH, - MASS.

For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 39

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
An Auctioneer,
I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.
NOBLE MORSE.
North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Weymouth Landing.

J. K. CORTHELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CHAMBERS
367 Washington St.,
BOSTON.
431y

New Milk Route.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to run a Milk Wagon in Weymouth and vicinity, is prepared to furnish the public with PURE, RICH, SWEET MILK, in quantities to suit customers, at 8 cents per quart. All orders promptly attended to.
JOSEPH SHERMAN,
31 EAST STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH.

DR. FLINT'S
QUAKER BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are composed of choice Roots, Herbs, and Barks, among which are Gentian, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Juniper, and other berries, and are so prepared as to retain all their medicinal qualities. They invariably cure or greatly relieve the following complaints: **Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Female Difficulties, Lassitude, Low Spirits, General Debility,** *and, in fact, everything caused by an impure state of the Blood or deranged condition of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys. The aged find in the Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing stimulant, so desirable in their declining years. No one can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.*

Prepared by Dr. H. S. Flint & Co.
At their Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
47 29

NORTH BRIDGEWATER
STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Special Announcement!

The firm of BRYANT & HANSON is dissolved, and in making this announcement express their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received.

The new firm give notice that they have made a

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
of from **10 to 25 per cent.**

The NORTH BRIDGEWATER STEAM MARBLE WORKS have long been known as the **Leading Manufactory** in Marble Work in this section, in both style and quality, and it will be the aim of the new firm to keep up and improve on the old reputation.

Having *STEAM SAWS*, and all the latest improvements in Marble Machinery, we are enabled to produce work at a saving of at least one profit, which profit we propose to give to our customers.

We are also agents for the celebrated

MORIAH MARBLE,

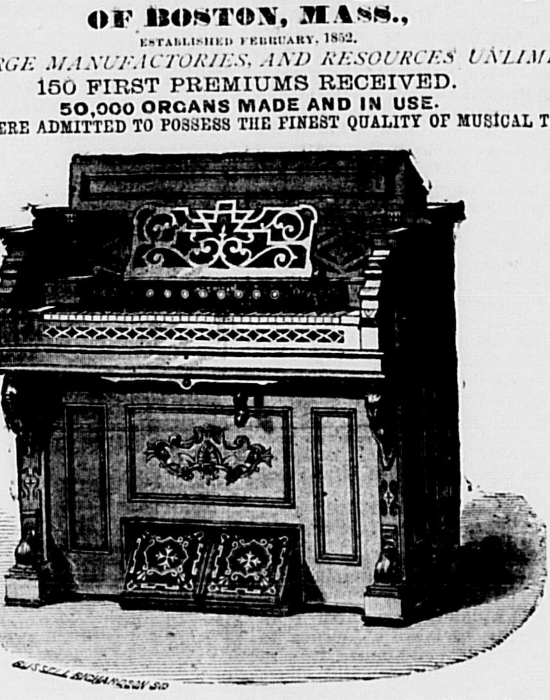
which is rapidly taking the place of Scotch Granite, at about one-third less price, which we are working into Monumental work, Mantles, Bracket Shelves, &c.

We invite the attention of all who are intending to procure Marble work to examine our stock.

HANSON & SHEPARD.

The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.
TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

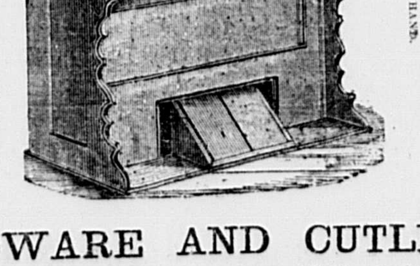
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.



PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

E. H. PRAY.
Boot and Shoe Store,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for
MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 25tf

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FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
16 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. | Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, } South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
39 tf

Weymouth Savings Bank.

THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.
A. S. WHITE, Treas.
Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 3

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation,* and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's
MEDICINE:

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, billiousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery every brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,
MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessings to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands.
MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink can not tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.
MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected **Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup.** I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 26th April, 1871.
F. A. OSBOURN, *Notary Public, Phila.*

We Clergymen were Cured by it, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Phila., &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for an incurable case. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by druggists.

BUY THE
BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,
The Best Paper in Boston or New England.

Terms, of News Dealers four cents per copy. By mail, $10. per annum. 21 47

Real Estate for Sale.

SITUATED AT NUTTY HILL, HINGHAM near Weymouth line; fronts on High and Ward Sts. There are 18 acres (a part of it wooded,) and the estate will be sold low. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, Weymouth, or of REUBEN TOWER, South Hingham. 46tf

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Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.
S. W. PRATT.

HAY and STRAW
FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by
BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

YACHT
FOR SALE.

16 FEET long, Centre Board Boat, able and fast, well found. Price, 75 dollars, if applied for soon.
J. W. HARDWICK.
Weymouth, March 17th, 1874. 47 50

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.
Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

Our Store and Stock having been destroyed by fire in May, 1873, we are now prepared with an entire stock of New Goods of the BEST QUALITY and LATEST STYLES of

Parlor, Chamber,
Dining Room,
and Library
FURNITURE,
Draperies and Interior Decorations
At Prices to Defy Competition!

Haley, Morse & Co.,
411 WASHINGTON STREET.
51 12

DISHES
TO LET

HAVING largely increased my stock of dishes and table furniture, am now prepared to furnish

Tea and Dinner Parties, Picnics &c.,

with all the dishes necessary for the laying of 200 plates. Dishes let from the hardware store of
GEO. S. BAKER.
WEYMOUTH, March 28, 1873. 48-8

TO LET,

IN EAST BRAINTREE, a Dwelling-House containing 8 to 10 rooms, with large Stable and about three acres of Land, being the place recently occupied by A. J. Warren. For particulars apply to
SAMUEL CURTIS,
23 Weymouth Landing.

BUILDINGS
MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD,
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
All orders promptly attended to.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m, 12.40, 1, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6, 6.20, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12 m.; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p. m.—Quincy, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 AM.; 12 M.; 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Quincy Adams, 7, 9.30, 11 A.M.; 12.40, 1.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. S. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Randolph, 8.45 a m.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. N. Stoughton, 12 m.; 6 pm. Stoughton, 8.45 am.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. North Easton, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.45 am.; 12m, 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 3.30 pm.; via Fairhaven, 8 am., 4 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8, 11.00 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 6pm. No. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 4.6 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am.; 3.35, 6 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m, 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. Middleboro' 8 am, 3.35, 4, 6g pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am, 4 pm; (via Taunton) 8.45 am.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.45 am.; 4.30 pm. South Weymouth, North, Cen. & S. Abington, 8.45 am.; 12 m; 2.30, 5, 6.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. Plymouth, 8.45 am.; 2.30, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, 7, 9, 10.15 (via Neponset) am.; 1, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 9.30s, 11.15c pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.10 am, 12.40, 2.40, 5, 6.15 pm. Hyannis, Wellfleet & Provincetown, 8 am; 4 pm. Wood's Hole and Falmouth, 8 am, 4 pm. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 8 am, on days advertised by Steamboat Company. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.30, 11 am.; 2.40, 4.30, 6.15 pm. Hingham and Cohasset, 7.30, 11 am.; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 am.; 3.30, 6.15g pm. g Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 am.; 2.50 pm. F. River (via Taunton) Whf 5.05, 6.45 am.; Ferry St., 8, 11.15 am, 3.42 pm; (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.25 a m, Ferry Street 3.36 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm. Taunton, 5.43b, 7.30, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12.02, 4.38 pm. Raynham 7.37, 8.55 am; 12.10, 4.47 pm. Easton, 7.50, 9.11 am; 12.23, 5 pm. N. Easton, 6.59c, 7.56, 9.17 am; 12.29, 5.07 pm. Stoughton, 6.58, 8.04, 9.25 am; 12.37, 5.17 pm. N. Stoughton, 7.03, 9.30 am. Randolph, 7.19, 8.16, 9.37 am; 12.47, 5.25pm. Middleboro', 6.05, 7.17, 9.05 am, 4.26 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.37, 9.25, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.50 pm. East & West Bridgewater, 6.33, 7.45 am; 12.51, 4.58 pm. N. Bridgewater, 6.53, 8, 9.45 am; 1.10, 3.11, 5.17 pm. East Stoughton, 7.01, 8.09 am; 1.19, 3.19, 5.26 pm. Holbrook, 7.05, 8.15 am; 1.25, 3.25, 5.32 pm. Plymouth, 6.30, 9.15 am.; 3.35 pm. E. Bridgewater, 6.55, 9.36, 11.38 am.; 3.10 pm. S. Abington, 6.10, 7.13, 9.54 am.; 12 m; 4.18 pm. South Weymouth, 6.29, 7.36, 10.12 am; 12.19, 4.37 pm. South Braintree, 5.55, 6.20, 7.29, 7.47, 7.57, 8.28, 9.31, 9.46, 10.22, 10.35 am; 12.37, 1.33, 3.38, 1.49, 5.35, 5.43, 8.25, 10.20 pm. Braintree, 5.55, 6.47, 7.25, 7.35, 7.51, 8.02, 8.41, 8.57, 9.52, 9.50, 10.39 am; 1.02, 1.43, 3.43, 4.52, 5.06, 5.37, 6.32, 8.39, 10.24 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.06, 6.50, 7.38, 8.06, 9, 9.38, 10.43 am; 1.46, 3.47, 5.10, 6.36, 8.34, 10.27 pm. Quincy, 6.07, 6.54, 7.32, 7.42, 7.58, 8.10, 8.37, 9.01, 9.42, 9.57, 10.47 am; 1.09, 1.50, 3.51, 4.53, 5.14, 5.42, 5.52, 6.40, 8.38, 10.30 pm. Neponset, 6.18, 7.03, 7.14, 7.49, 8.05, 8.20, 8.55, 9.15, 9.51, 10.28, 10.57 am; 12.21, 1.17, 2.03, 4.01, 5.09, 5.23, 5.30, 6.50, 8.48, 10.39 pm. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.07, 7.49, 7.45, 8.09, 8.25, 9.03, 9.20, 9.56, 10.29, 11.02 am; 12.25, 1.21, 2.08, 2.19, 4.06, 4.59, 5.27, 6.09, 6.54, 8.53, 10.42 pm. West Quincy, 6.55, 8.52 am; 1.45, 1.52, 6.15 pm. Mattapan, 6, 6.58, 7.46, 8.42, 10.08 am; 12 (via Neponset) m; 1.58, 4.40, 5.47, 8.35a, 10.23c pm. Provincetown, 5 am; 12.20 pm. Hyannis, 6.45 am; 2.05 pm. Cohasset, 6.05, 6.50, 7.36 am; 1, 4.23, 5.45 pm. Hingham, 6.17, 7.01, 8.10 am; 1.14, 4.36, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.15, 8.22 am; 1.23, 4.47, 6.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.20, 8.27 am; 1.28, 4.52, 6.17 pm. Weymouth, 6.37, 7.25, 8.32 am; 1.33, 4.57, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.29, 8.35 am; 1.37, 5.01, 6.25 pm. So. Duxbury, 5f, 7 am; 3.15 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. c Thursdays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. f Mondays only.
J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

COAL
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

G. W. TIRRELL,
AT HIS
Photographic Rooms,
BROAD ST., EAST WEYMOUTH,

IS prepared to take Pictures of all kinds, in the best manner, and with great delicacy of finish. Having the largest Skylight in the County, and using the best of materials, he will warrant his work to be satisfactory to customers, who are invited to examine his specimens of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of all sizes; FERROTYPES, etc., all of which will bear the closest inspection. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

East Weymouth, Aug. 4, 1872.

REMOVAL.

LEARNARD & HARTLEY
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
SPACIOUS STORES
147, 149, 151 & 153
Friend Street,
54, 56, 58 & 60
Canal Street,
South side Boston and Maine Passenger Depot,
AND INVITE THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC TO INSPECT THEIR
Choice and Elegant Stock
—OF—
CARPETINGS,
Oil Cloths
—AND—
WINDOW SHADES.
Comprising Everything New,
In RICH, MEDIUM, and the CHEAPER Qualities of Goods;
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Goods Cheerfully Shown.

LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
MAMMOTH CARPET STORE,
BOSTON.
50 1

NOTICE,
Owners or Keepers of
DOGS

ARE hereby reminded that said Dogs must be REGISTERED, NUMBERED, DESCRIBED AND LICENSED, in the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the First day of May next, agreeable to the provisions of the Law hereto annexed.
FRANCIS AMBLER,
TOWN CLERK OF WEYMOUTH.
Weymouth, April 24, 1874.

AN ACT CONCERNING DOGS, AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF SHEEP AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

SEC. 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall annually, on or before the thirtieth day of April, cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed, for one year from the first day of the ensuing May; in the office of the Clerk of the city or town wherein said dog is kept, and shall cause it to wear around its neck a collar distinctly marked with its owner's name and its registered number, and shall pay for such license, for a male dog two dollars, and for a female dog five dollars.

SEC. 2. Any person becoming the owner or keeper of a dog not duly licensed, on or after the first day of May, shall cause said dog to be registered, numbered, described and licensed until the first day of the ensuing May, in the manner, and subject to the terms and duties prescribed in this act.

SEC. 5. Any person keeping a dog contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit fifteen dollars, to be recovered by complaint or indictment; and of said fine or forfeiture, five dollars shall be paid to the complainant, and ten dollars shall be paid to the Treasurer of the county in which the dog is kept. A license from the Clerk of any city or town shall be valid in any part of the Commonwealth and may be transferred with the dog licensed: *provided* said license be recorded by the Clerk of the city or town where such dog is kept.

SEC. 7. Mayors of cities and the chairman of Selectmen of towns shall annually, within ten days from the first day of July, issue a warrant to one or more police officers, or constables, directing them to proceed forthwith either kill or cause to be killed all dogs within their respective cities or towns not licensed or collared according to the provisions of this act, and to enter complaint against the owners or keepers thereof, and any person may, and every police officer and constable shall, kill or cause to be killed all such dogs, whenever or wherever found.

[STATUTES, 1867.]

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Civil Engineer & Surveyor
RAILROADS, ROADS, BRIDGES,
Real Estate Subdivision and General Surveying.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
41 TREMONT ST., (Room 7,) BOSTON,
Residence, corner Commercial and Church Sts., NORTH WEYMOUTH. 49 9

Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have given my son, WILLIE F. BURRELL, his time, and from this date I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting. ALBERT BURRELL.
East Weymouth, April 1st, 1874. 49 51

B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Concentrated Potash,
OR LYE,
Of Double the Strength of any other
SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

ARMY GOODS
OVERCOATS, BLOUSES, JACKETS, BOOTS & SHOES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
G. W. SIMMONS & SON.
49 54 "OAK HALL," BOSTON.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
Auction Sales attended to as usual.

Girls Wanted
At E. S. HUNT'S Fan Factory,
WEYMOUTH LANDING. 50tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BURRELL BROTHERS is dissolved by the death of Martin D. Burrell. Accounts will be settled by the subscriber.
THOMAS E. BURRELL.
East Weymouth, April 10, 1874. 50 1

Farm, Garden and Household.

Household Notes.

Anchovy Butter.—To a quarter of a pound of butter add two tablespoonfuls of anchovy sauce.

Green Tomatoes.—Take tomatoes, after they have grown to their full size, and slice them thin; scald them an instant in salted water; then lay them in a jar with vinegar, cloves and cinnamon.

For Cleaning Silk.—Take equal quantities of alcohol—whisky will do—soft soap made of wood ashes and molasses. Mix and rub with a cloth; then rinse in clear water once or twice, and dry it or wrap in cloth till ready to iron.

Caper Sauce.—Put twelve tablespoonfuls of melted butter into a stew pan, place it on the fire, and when on the point of boiling, add one ounce of fresh butter and one tablespoonful of capers; shake the stew pan round over the fire until the butter is melted, add a little pepper and salt, and serve where directed.

Pie-Plant Pudding.—To one quart of buttermilk add one egg, one large teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to make a thick batter. Have ready half a dozen stalks of pie-plant, cut up fine; stir it in the batter. Tie it tightly in a bag, drop it in a kettle of boiling water, and let it boil an hour. Serve with cream and sugar.

Corn Fritters.—One teacup of milk, three eggs, one pint of green corn grated, a little salt, as much flour as will form a batter; beat the eggs, the yolks and whites separate. To the yolks of the eggs add the corn, salt, milk and flour; beat the whole until quite hard; then stir in the whites and drop the batter, a spoonful at a time, into hard lard, and fry them on both sides to a light brown color.

Adhesive Plaster.—Resin, one pound; beeswax, one-quarter pound; Bergundy pitch, one-quarter pound; gum turpentine, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce. Put the first four articles into a vessel and melt; then put in the camphor in small pieces; stir until dissolved; then pour into cold water and work as wax; then roll into suitable sticks for use. This is to spread on muslin, canvas or leather, by heat.

Clam Chowder.—To make a good *clam* chowder, put into boiling water from fifty to a hundred of the small sand clams; and when all their shells have opened, take them out, as they are then sufficiently boiled. Extract all the hard, or tough, uneatable part, and throw it away. Slice thin as much salt pork as, when fried in the bottom of a large pot, will produce half a pint of liquid or gravy. Take out all the pork, leaving the liquid in the pot. Add to it a layer of clams. Then a layer of biscuit soaked in milk or warm water. Next another layer of clams; then another layer of soaked biscuit; then more clams. Season it with pepper and mace. If there is no objection to onions, add three or four boiled and sliced, and some minced majoram. Also, some potatoes, boiled, peeled, and quartered. Let the last layer be clams, and then cover the whole with a paste, and bake it in an oven, or boil it in an iron pot. Chowder of fresh codfish, halibut, sea-bass, or any other good fish, is made in the same way. Halibut requires a much larger portion of seasoning, and a little more pork. Though very large and therefore very profitable, it is in itself the most tasteless of all fish.

Farmers Not all Discontented.

We have heard so much grumbling, and seen so many articles in agricultural papers about the discontent of farmers in New England, that we were hardly prepared to meet such an audience of farmers and farmers' wives as were gathered at the Dairymen's Association lately held in northern Vermont. To be sure there was now and then a little complaint of high taxes and excessive freight tariffs, but a large majority of the men with whom we conversed, as well as the speakers at the hall, were generally agreed that the farmer has it within his power to better his condition by a better use of his forces, and that the intelligent farmers of New England are as well off as men engaged in other occupations.

We received numerous invitations to visit the farms and stock of men who have reason to be proud of their agricultural accomplishments.

Speaking of the profits of farming with our host of the Junction House, we were informed that he has lately bought a fifty-acre farm one mile from Essex Junction for the sum of $100 per acre. He lets a part of it for pasture and a portion is in wood; twenty acres are in grass, from which he cuts forty tons of good hay annually, at one crop. The second crop is left on the ground. Could have cut a ton to the acre on several acres the past fall. Never allows a hoof on his mowing fields, except for gathering the hay and spreading compost. Believes people are not usually willing to pay the difference between poor and good land when they buy farms. His land is good and he paid a good price for it, but it has paid him eight per cent. interest ever since it came into his possession. We could name many others who are in no hurry to sell out and go West, or to change their occupation for any other.—*New England Farmer.*

That Extra Hair.

"Give me," says a correspondent, "a recipe, of a most simple nature, that will at once safely remove superfluous hairs and prevent their re-appearing. Two daughters will be truly thankful to you if you can, as they are troubled greatly with very long hair on the upper lip." * * * It cannot be done with safty. Many persons have resorted to the use of depilatories in order to remove hair from certain parts of the face, arms, and other portions of the body on which its presence was not considered desirable. These compounds are usually composed of various caustic ingredients, the actual effect of which is to burn or cut off the hair down to the level of the skin, or perhaps a little lower; but they do not destroy the roots of the hair, unless the compound should have been so unusually powerful as to have burned the skin also, and partially consumed the tissues which have come under its destructive action. In this latter case it is probable that an ugly scar will be left as a monument of the folly of the experiment. It is dangerous to trifle with nature in any way.

Smart Dog.

In Charlestown, recently, a large dog gave chase to a poor little "black and tan" whose hind leg had been injured, but, failing to overtake him, turned about and trotted back. In a short time the small dog returned, followed by a large Newfoundland, who, upon reaching the corner, seemed to be looking for something, when the little dog gave two or three sharp barks, as much as to say "That's the dog," at the same time indicating by his actions the large black who was then at some distance. Whereupon the little dog's ally immediately attacked and severely punished the aggressor. After this little affair the small dog and his friend went down the street, apparently much pleased. How did the small dog tell the big one?

Some Hartford men tendered Mark Twain a welcome supper and afterward sent him a bill for the same, amounting to $208. He paid it, but no doubt felt that it beat all his former experiences.

A REAL CASE OF CREMATION.

A Philadelphia Doctor Burns the Body of his Dead Son in a Scientific Way.

The Philadelphia *Press* reports an actual case of burning a dead body in that city. The body was that of George Opdyke, son of Dr. Francis Opdyke, formerly of Heidelburg, and the place the cellar of the doctor's residence, No. 1,949 North Fourth street. The remainder of the story, as given by the *Press*, is in effect as follows: "The house in which the doctor now resides, and which he has occupied but a short time, was recently built and was purchased by him before it was finished. George Opdyke was twenty-one years of age, educated at the University of Pennsylvannia. His demise may be called sudden, though he had been long suffering from what a post mortem showed to be heart disease. The doctor has long been a believer in cremation, and is thoroughly conversant with the subject. Since the matter has been taken up by the newspapers he has talked much with his son about it, and a month ago they bound themselves by solemn compact that the survivor of the two would see that the body of the other was destroyed by fire. When George died, orders were immediately sent as follows: To a boiler maker for a boiler-like contrivance six feet and a half long by two feet six inches in diameter, closed and riveted at both ends, and opening in the middle on hinges. It was to be made of the best boiler iron. To a bricklayer to construct a furnace in the cellar, closing up with it the large opening beneath the chimney, and making a floor of brick. Half way in the furnace and half way in the chimney on the brick floor were erected two little brick towers, some six feet apart, upon which the boiler, or coffin, flat upon one side, was to rest. For two loads of yellow resinous pine. The orders were all filled and the work done. The body, perfectly naked, was placed within the iron coffin, which was riveted and screwed together, put upon the little towers, which rose about a foot above the floor, the thin throat piece taken from the chimney, wood piled under, about, and all around the iron coffin, and set on fire. The cellar windows were opened for better draught. It will, of course, be understood that, to prevent the boiler bursting, holes were pierced for the escape of the gases all along the upper sides. A cord and a half of wood was used.

It was first thought that the coffin could be opened about midnight, but it was afterward determined to allow it to remain as it was until daylight. It was then drawn forth. By the heat it had become much warped, and when they attempted to open it they found that the thread of the screws which had been used in closing was entirely melted, and it was necessary to cut it with a cold-chisel. When opened not a vestige of the body remained—nothing but about a quart of whiteish gray ashes, some little of which was spilled upon the cellar floor, for, of course, the hinges would not work, and they were compelled to cut the coffin entirely apart. These ashes were collected, and now are in an urn on the mantel in the doctor's study. There is not a particle of bone among them, and the doctor declares that, when the ancients burned their dead on wood-piles and collected the ashes they took up with them many pieces of bone; for, he says, nearly all the old burial urns opened contain small bits of bone. During the burning, which the Doctor himself superintended, and which was attended by several prominent physicians and other gentlemen, there was little if any unpleasant odor in the cellar. It was about 7 A. M. that the ashes were deposited in the urn. When we called upon the docter he showed us about a teaspoonful of these ashes. They are to the touch much like pulverized sugar, and perfectly odorless. The vase is shaped like a common flower-vase, corked and sealed with red sealing-wax, and is about eighteen inches high. Inscribed upon it is the date of the birth and death of George Opdyke. It is perfectly white. Of course these urns, when cremation becomes general, as the doctor declares it must and will, can be of any size and shape, and as expensive as desired. In answer to our inquiry why they did not cool the coffin by throwing water upon it, the doctor said there was no necessity for that, and if they had, the ashes, he feared, would have turned to paste. The experiment was rather expensive, much more so than burning will be when better preparations are made, owing to the general acceptance of cremation. This is about the cost:

The boiler	$50 00	Two cords wood	$16 00
The furnace	25 00		
The urn	2 00	Total	$93 50

It will be remembered but one cord and a half of the wood was used. Even this amount is much less than it would have cost to have buried George after the regulation mode. It is well to add that before attempting the burning the coroner and other of the authorities were consulted, and no reasonable objection could be made, though the doctor was advised against it. In parting he said that his only regret was that he did not have his wife with George on the mantelpiece. Religiously the doctor is a skeptic, as were his son and wife, which accounts for the omission of religious ceremonies.

The East River Bridge.

A New York paper in speaking of the East River bridge, says: At the outset the Legislature authorized Brooklyn to contribute $3,000,000 and New York $1,500,000 to the Bridge Company, on condition that the private stockholders take up $500,000 on their own account. The city payments were to begin when the private stockholders had paid in ten per cent. on their subscriptions, and were to continue simultaneously with and at the same rate as the calls on the private stockholders were responded to by them. A working capital of $5,000,000 was thus provided for at the outset. The management of the capital and the company were committed to the private stockholders, who contributed $500,000, and not to the representatives of the cities as such, which contributed $4,500,000.

The operations of the bridge company for four years have comprised the sinking of the two caissons on the New York and Brooklyn sides of the river, the two-thirds completion of the Brooklyn tower, the one-third completion of the New York tower, the sinking of the anchorage plates at the land terminus on the Brooklyn side, and the purchase of the land approaches toward the towers on either side. The towers remain to be completed. A wire suspension bridge is to be swung between them—1,600 feet in the clear. The land between the tower on the New York side and Chatham square, the New York land terminus, is to be purchased, and the route is to be road-bedded and land-bridged. The same is to be done as to the land between the Brooklyn tower and the land terminus in Brooklyn, at the corner of Fulton and Sands streets. There are said to be $100,000 of public money due from Brooklyn and New York respectively. The private stockholders have pretty generally paid up at least eighty or ninety per cent. of their subscriptions. Practically, the bridge company has exhausted its funds, and if more are to come, provision has to be made for them by legislation.

In Iowa it has been proposed to remove curtains, painted glass, and other means of concealment from the windows of saloons, making them as public as dry goods stores.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of N. J., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Civil Rights bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with an amendment, and recommendation of the majority of the committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Windom, of Conn., called up the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States. Mr. Ferry, of Conn., said he had received information that these Mennonites desired to leave Russia on account of the Russian Government requiring them to perform military duty, and that in this country they expected to be exempted from such service. He was not willing that any such body of people should come here under the protection of our laws, settle within our territory, and be exempted from contributing their share to the common defense. In his belief, if an amendment be inserted in the bill requiring them to become citizens of the United States not one of them would settle here.

The House bill amendatory of the acts to provide a national currency, and to establish free banking, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Carpenter, of Wis., introduced resolutions setting forth that the people of Cuba have declared themselves free and independent of Spain; have established a government for themselves and abolished negro slavery, and for more than five years have successfully resisted all the efforts of Spain to reduce them to submission and re-establish the condition of negro slavery in that island, and that the war between Spain and Cuba has been and is now being conducted with a degree of barbarity shocking to all Christendom, and there is no reasonable prospect that Spain will ever be able to re-establish dominion over the people of Cuba, and that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties during the further prosecution of the war, and will accord to each of them belligerent rights and equal privileges and advantages in all ports and places within the United States.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill, for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, who served in the late war. Placed on the calendar. The bill provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and wagoner, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month for all his time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865; or in case of volunteers, up to the time of the master out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person the payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes, or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than $10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska. Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., submitted an amendment providing that a supply of arms should also be issued to the Indians to protect themselves from the raids of settlers. This amendment was finally withdrawn, and another offered, providing that the State of Nebraska should furnish the Federal Government with good and sufficient bonds that the arms should not be used for any other purpose than that named in the bill, "protection against Indian hostilities."

HOUSE.

The Senate currency bill was taken up in the House and after discussion the bill passed by a vote of 140 to 102. The bill goes to the President for his signature, and if signed fixes the maximum amount of United States notes in circulation at $400,000,000.

Mr. Woodford, of N. Y., from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill to provide for a commission to reorganize the customs service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Bills for the reorganization of the Treasury Department were presented.

The bill known as the House Currency bill was taken up, and passed by a vote of 128 to 116. Several amendments to the bill were offered but rejected, and the bill passed as originally presented. The status of the finance question now is that while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate, which may or may not be favorable, or may be delayed indefinitely, the Senate bill, which has passed the House, goes directly to the President for his signature.

Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to abolish mileage to members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session. He demanded the previous question, which was not seconded—69 to 71. Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved to recommit. Mr. Young, of Ga., moved to table. Rejected—64 to 169. Mr. Bundy again moved the previous question, and it was seconded. The motion to recommit was rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 186; nays, 49.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., moved to make the Congressional printer an officer of the United States, instead of, as now, an officer of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to reduce the item of the President's salary, in the appropriation bill, from $50,000 to $25,000. He argued that the increase of salaries last session, including the President's salary, was unconstitutional. Hale, of Me., Butler, of Mass., and others opposed the amendment. The discussion resulted in a personal encounter, in which Cox, of N. Y., and Butler and Dawes, of Mass., took part.

Mr. Purman, of Fla., moved to strike ou the proviso which forbids the publication of the laws in newspapers after March, 1875. He advocated his amendment as preventing the abolition of a subsidy of 60,000 to newspapers. He believed in party newspapers; but he had no respect for so-called "independent" papers, which were "neither fish, flesh nor fowl, nor even good red herring." He also protested against the repeal of the franking privilege, which has been one of the greatest acts of injustice ever perpetrated on the people living outside of large cities. Dunnell, of Minn., advocated the measure, and other members took part in it, and the motion to strike out the provision which appropriates $60,000 for the publication of the laws, was rejected.

Mr. Morey, of La., introduced a joint resolution for the furnishing of rations, forage, and clothing to the people suffering from the inundation from the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from correspondence detailing the frightful condition of things along the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. He said that the present inundation was greater than any that had happened since 1847, and the people never were more destitute. In reply to Mr. G. F. Hoar, he gave the number of people needing aid at from 10,000 to 15,000. Mr. Cox, of N. Y., remarked that the proposition was rather extraordinary. The Government might as well be called upon to furnish aid to the 40,000 starving people in New York city. After some further discussion the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs with leave to report at any time

The item appropriating $50,000 for postage stamps for the State Department reopened the subject of franking. Mr. Butler, of Mass., proposed to appropriate only $1,000 for furnishing postage stamps, at the cost of manufacture, while Mr. Garfield appealed to the committee either to restore the franking privilege openly and squarely or else take the exactly opposite course, and let the Post-Office Department sell its stamps to all comers at their face value.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill empowering the President to direct the issue of food and disused army clothing for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River.

Mr. Averill reported a resolution increasing the scope of the investigation previously ordered into Indian contracts for 1873 and 1874, and directing a thorough investigation of all the frauds or irregularities connected with the administration of Indian affairs for those years. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced the following resolution, which was thereupon, with a letter from Mr. Thurlow Weed, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the thanks of Congress are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Sir Lambton Lorraine, commander of the British frigate Niobe, for his humane and generous interposition at Santiago de Cuba, in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition. The American people recognize with admiration and gratitude his prompt and emphatic admonition, and so long as heroism in defense of humanity is deemed worthy of honor, the name of the gallant officer should be cherished.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, introduced a bill to fix the compensation of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Conn.—Levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes and other securities.

By Mr. Beck, of Ky.—Increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one-quarter per cent. per month.

Mr. Poland, of Vt., offered resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, being the same as were recently introduced into the Senate by Senator Carpenter. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules, and make the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the centennial celebration the special order for the 5th of May next. Passed by a vote of 154 to 66.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution reciting a conflict of authority between the United States Courts and the Territorial Courts of Utah, and that the enforcement of the laws has been delayed and obstructed, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the legal jurisdiction of the courts and officers in Utah. Adopted.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A Philadelphia paper contains a long account of a cremation case in that city. A physician, whose son died on Tuesday, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to ashes..... The captain of the bark City of Bangor, reports that on the 10th of February he rescued the captain and crew of the bark Panama, and landed them at Fayal. The Panama had had a collision with another vessel, and was sinking...... The Wachita river in West Tennessee, has overflowed the entire valley through which it flows. The towns of Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg, and Trinity, and nearly every plantation on the river, have suffered severely. The river and its tributaries are still rising. The loss by the overflow will reach $1,000,000...... A rupture has occurred between the Argentine republic and the Government at Montevideo, because President Sarmiento had arbitrarily closed the River Uruguay against vessels from Oriental ports. It was hoped, however, that a settlement of the difficulty would be effected.

A special dispatch from Kearny, Mo., gives the particulars of the killing of another detective by the notorious James Brothers. The victim was found dead, covered with blood, in a road four miles east of Elkhorn, Ray county. A card crossed with blood was pinned to the coat and inscribed: "This shall be the fate of all of Pinkerton's detectives who come to hunt the James brothers." Signed by "Jesse James," "Frank James." A handkerchief in the murdered man's pocket was marked "P. R. Cole." .....Two months ago a man who gave his name as Alois Molmer committed suicide in the Hansa Hotel, Hoboken. He had money and valuables in his possession valued at $20,000. County Physician Buck received a letter from a New York lawyer saying that Molmer's real name was Johann Krunkel. He had been a civil officer in the Royal Hungarian Central State Treasury, and ran away to this country with about $50,000 worth of railroad bonds and other valuables. The money found in his possession was the proceeds of the robbery. Pawn tickets show that he pawned these bonds for about half their value.

How the Inflation Bill Contracts.

The practical effect of the inflation bill passed by Congress, says the Springfield *Republican*, is indeed a surprise to all parties. Nominally, it adds forty-four millions to the greenbacks and forty-six millions to the banking currency. But all but eighteen millions of the first are already out, and the last can only be gotten out as the Government runs behind in receipts and needs it for expenses. The other can only be utilized as new banks can be organized in the Western and Southern States, and that is not likely to be done very rapidly. But, waiting for nothing, one of the incidental provisions of the bill, put on in the Senate at the instance of Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, will operate at once to take out of the surplus of funds in New York and drive home to the various bank vaults of the country some twenty millions of currency. This is how it is done: The old law allowed the national banks to keep three-fifths of their reserves in the city banks and draw interest on them, while they retained but two-fifths in their own vaults. By the present provision they can keep only one quarter in the city banks and have it no object for them to do this even by forbidding the payment of interest on it, and must keep the balance, or three-quarters, idle, and so unused, in their own vaults. The effect of this change will be to take out of the available loanable currency of the banks, and remand to idleness, at least twenty millions, and as these twenty millions are all gathered ultimately at New York, it reduces by so much the speculating basis and material of that city.

A Strange Case.

A terrible fight took place recently between two women in Chili under the following circumstances: "One of them, who had lately given birth to an infant, having to make a journey to Rancagua, left the child under the care of a neighbor, who had a child about the same age. A few days afterward the mother who had gone on the journey returned home and was told that her child had died in her absence. She insisted that the surviving infant was hers. She said she knew the child to be hers, and was not going to be deceived by the strategems of her neighbor. The other called all the saints in heaven to witness that her child was the living one and not the dead one. The dispute finally ended in blows and the intervention of the police. The case has gone to the tribunals, and another question like that decided by King Solomon is now before the Judges of Rancagua.

A Word in Season.

Health is a blessing, which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them. When we enter the seasons of periodic fevers, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evils is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease-preventing powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure by their life-giving, strengthening, restorative and antiseptic virtues, a defense against atmospheric poison.—*Com.*

Two heads are better than one—especially in a barrel.

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

Tanktown, Delaware Co., O., March 20, 1873.

To Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found that it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement, half has not been told.

Yours with respect,

Hester Lackey.

You are too impulsive, says an exchange to a correspondent—too inconsiderate in the application of means to ends—too rash and quick to anger. A kind word will always go further than a flat-iron or a potato-smasher.

What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is quite immaterial.

Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy Silver Tipped Shoes. But those who would rather have a neat Silver Tip should insist that their shoe dealer should always keep them.—[Com.

Peruvian Syrup—an iron tonic.—[Com.

Mr. Archey McKissick, of Rockdale, Pa., in writing to Dr. Wishart, says: "My son was pronounced incurable with consumption, but hearing of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, we purchased three bottles, and he commenced using it, and from that day to this he has been getting well."—[Com.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12	a	.12
First quality	.11½	a	.12¾
Second	.10¾	a	.11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	a	.10
Inferior	.08½	a	.09
Milch Cows	35.00	a	80.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾	a	.07¼
Dressed	.05¾	a	.08¾
Sheep	.04¾	a	.07¾
Cotton—Middling	.17⅛	a	.17⅞
Flour—Extra Western	6.45	a	6.95
State Extra	6.60	a	6.85
Wheat—Red Western	1.64	a	1.65
No. 2 Spring	1.56	a	1.63½
Rye	1.10	a	1.13
Barley—Malt	1.80	a	2.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.61	a	.63
Corn—Mixed Western	.85	a	.90
Hay—per ton	18.00	a	28.00
Straw—per ton	10.00	a	17.00
Hops......'73s, .20a .35—'69s	.08	a	.15
Pork—Mess	14.25	a	17.00
Lard	.09⅞	a	.10¼
Petroleum—Crude	.07½a7½	Refined	15¼
Butter—State	32	a	.36
Ohio Fine	.31	a	.32
" Yellow	.30	a	.31
Western Ordinary	.20	a	.22
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a	.34
Cheese—State Factory	.10	a	.16
" Skimmed	.05	a	.06
Ohio	.10	a	.15½
Eggs—State	.17	a	.17½
BUFFALO.			
Beef Cattle	4.25	a	5.80
Sheep	6.37½	a	7.75
Hogs—Live	5.00	a	5.60
Flour	6.75	a	9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.47	a	1.47
Corn	.83	a	.84
Oats	.58	a	.58
Rye	1.05	a	1.05
Barley	1.56	a	1.90
Lard	.10	a	.10½
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1.45	a	1.90
Rye—State	1.10	a	1.12
Corn—Mixed	.87	a	.87
Barley—State	1.75	a	1.90
Oats—State	.61	a	.62
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50	a	8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.62	a	1.70
Corn—Yellow	.89	a	.90
Mixed	.83	a	.84
Petroleum—Crude	11½	Refined	13
Clover Seed	9.00	a	10.00
Timothy	3.15	a	3.10
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Midlings	16	a	.16
Flour—Extra	7.25	a	8.25
Wheat	1.50	a	1.85
Corn—Yellow	87	a	.88
Oats	63	a	.70

N Y N U—No 17

Wm. O. Nash.

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

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at short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

Weymouth Weekly Gazette,
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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JOB PRINTING
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

Grandmother Grey.

Grandmother Grey by the window sat,
And looked at the setting sun,
And watched the cows as they slowly came
From the pasture one by one;
And back again to the "long ago"
Her memory traveled fast,
While the dim eyes closed as she lived again
'Mid scenes of the happy past.

"Let me see," she murmured: "ah, yes, I know;
It was there by the pasture gate
That Robin with milking pail and stool
For my coming used to wait.
It was just a week of our wedding-day
That he fell so sick—and died:
And I laid my heart in the grave with him,
And loved none other beside.

"But ah! it was for my father's sake
That I wedded Farmer Grey,
And we've both been tender and true and kind
As the years have slipped away.
But I wonder much when the hour comes
That my soul be called above,
Shall I, as the wife of Farmer Grey,
Seek Robin, my only love?"

And the sun went down in the golden West,
And the cows came safely home,
As Grandmother Grey by the window sat,
While her thoughts seemed yet to roam.
But the angels came for her waiting soul
While the twilight shadows fell,
And Grandmother Grey, the farmer's wife,
With Robin has gone to dwell.

THE SILENT DEACON'S OPINION.

When next Summer comes, with its heat and dust and languor, and the tired spirit, fainting by the way, cries out for the wings of a dove, go up to W——, among the hills made sacred to nature, where the hurry and anxiety of commerce are unknown, and the silent Sundays are never broken by the whizzing of machinery, or defiled by its smoke and steam. If you have toiled hard enough to deserve rest, you will find it in W——; if not, you will seek it anywhere in vain.

It is the most pleasant place in the world; and were it not for the farmer turning his furrows, or casting in seed, you might imagine yourself where "Sundays never end."

Entering the neat, capacious church, fatherly and motherly faces meet your eye at every hand, and you will soon forget that you are a stranger.

Yonder, in the square pew, sits Deacon Lee; you would know he was a deacon if he had not told you. Some men were born deacons—what a pity that some should enter the holy office who are not! Deacon Lee was not a native of W——, but went there to till a farm left him by an aged relative some twenty years ago—about the time Deacon Bell died, leaving a sad void in the church and the parsonage—for he was a pillar in Zion, and a strong arm to his pastor. After seeking long to fill his place, the minds of the church settled on the new-comer, who, by his solemnity, piety and zeal, seemed created for the place. He was a man of few words, rarely ever talking, so that the boys called him at first "a glum old man." But they soon changed their opinion; for he set apart a tree of summer-sweetings and one of bell-pears for their express benefit, as they went to and from school, and surprised them by a fine swing, which he hung for them in his walnut-grove. So the verdict of that and of each succeeding generation of boys was, that although the deacon never talked, he was a kind and genial man, and a lover of children. Every boy, for twenty years back, has been his shepherd, his watchman, or his assistant farmer; feeling it a high honor to hitch his horse on Sunday, or to drive his manure-cart on Monday; and all because they saw, through the thick veil of reserve, that love burned and glowed in his heart.

Deacon Lee's minister trusted in him and the church felt her temporal affairs safe in his hands, and the world honored his stern consistency.

There was a serpent in Eden, and a Judas in that thrice-blessed land who walked and talked with our Redeemer on earth, and who saw His glory mingled with His humility; why, then, need we wonder that one man, subtle and treacherous, hid himself in the calm verdure of W——, crawling out only to deceive God's people with a kiss, till ready to spring upon them with his poisoned fangs? Upright, faithful, and earnest as were the people, they were not proof against flattery and deception. There came among them one quite unused to their unostentatious way of serving God, and ambitious, as he said, "of seeing them make some stir in the world." We know from God's Word that "one sinner destroyeth much good," and yet we are often annoyed at the wide results of one man's evil work in the church. One may sow tares which a hundred cannot pluck out; and therefore it becomes God's children to stay the enemy in his first efforts.

He who aimed at the life of the gospel church in W—— was "dead, while he had a name to live." He scorned many of the humble ones whose crown is waiting them on high. He hated the humbling doctrines of the Cross, and desired to see man glorified and exalted; he rebelled against the "iron bars," which he chose to call the bonds of love which separate God's chosen and obedient ones from the world that lieth in wickedness. He declared that the Millennium could never dawn till all Christians were as one—by which he means that, for the sake of union, right must yield to wrong—as if he were of the number who loved and longed for the appearing of Christ! He began stealthily to sow his seeds among the younger and weaker of the flock, and when he saw the first token of their taking root he grew bold, and began to cast them in on the strong, high hills. But here he found resistance; the soil which had borne such rich harvests of grace repelled his seed from its bosom; and he came to the mad resolve to assail the deacon, and try how he would receive it. If he, with his piety, zeal, and influence, opened his bosom to it, the end was easily attained. The minister was not worthy of consideration in the matter—ministers are so readily put out of the way if they do not yield to ungodliness. If he proved a dead sentinel, he would not molest him; if alive and jealous of his Master's honor, one bullet would settle him forever.

In pursuance of his "liberal views" and his deep-laid plan, our valiant reformer rode up and fastened his horse before the unpretending dwelling of Deacon Lee. Ushered into the neat "keeping-room" to await his coming from the harvest field, his restless spirit was almost awed by the silence which reigned there. The tall clock in the corner, with its ever-sailing ship, ticked painfully loud; and even the buzzing of the few flies on the panes annoyed him. He suffered much the same oppression as do those who wait long in a silent, darkened room, the coming of a minister to a funeral. He wished for, and then dreaded the good man, being not quite sure of a warm reception. He had just decided on a clandestine flight, when the door opened and the deacon entered, as calm and neat as if toil had never ruffled his spirits or soiled his garments. After the usual greetings, and a dead, awful pause, the visitor began—think of the wiles of Satan!—by lamenting the low state of religion, asking the good man why this church had enjoyed no revival for three or four years! What cared he for God's set time to visit Zion? He was far more deeply interested in the opening of a new stage-road to the summit, and in getting up stock in the projected hotel there.

"Now what do you think is the cause of things being dull here? Do you know?" he persisted in asking.

The deacon was not ready to give his opinion, and after a little thought, frankly answered, "No, I don't."

"Do you think the church are alive to the work before them?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?"

"No, I don't."

A twinkle was seen in the eye of this troubler in Zion, and taking courage he asked:

"Do you think Mr. B a very extraordinary man?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think his sermon on 'Their eyes were holden' anything wonderfully great?"

"No, I don't."

Making bold, after all this encouragement in monosyllables, he asked, "Then don't you think we had better dismiss this man and 'hire' another?"

The old deacon started as if shot with an arrow, and, in a tone far louder than his wont, shouted, "No, I don't!"

"Why," cried the astonished visitor, "you agree with me in all I have said, don't you?"

"No, I don't"

"You talk so little, sir," replied the guest, not a little abashed, "that no one can find out what you do mean."

"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying Christians. Thirty years ago I got my heart humbled and my tongue bridled, and ever since that I've walked softly before God. I then made vows solemn as eternity; and don't *you* tempt me to break them!"

The troubler was startled at the earnestness of the hitherto silent, immovable man, and asked, "What happened to you thirty years ago?"

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which He had planted him. In my blindness I fancied it a little thing to remove one of the 'stars' which Jesus holds in his right hand, if thereby my ear could be tickled by more flowery words, and the pews filled with those who turned away from the simplicity of the gospel. I and the men that led me—for I admit that I was a dupe and a tool—flattered ourselves that we were conscientious. We thought we were doing God service when we drove that holy man from his pulpit and his work, and said we considered his labors ended in B——, where I then lived. We groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossiping about and criticizing, and crushing instead of upholding by our efforts and prayers the instrument at whose hand we harshly demanded the blessings.

"Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with half a dozen of us taunting him for his weakness, while we hung on as a dead weight to the wheels; he had not the power of the Spirit, and could not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer till, worn and bleeding, he fled into a covert to die. Scarcely had he gone when God came among us by His Spirit to show that he had blessed the labors of his dear, rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken and our wayward children converted, and I resolved at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which, like long buried seed, had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that He might teach me a lesson every child of his ought to learn, that he who toucheth one of His servants toucheth the apple of his eye. I heard my old pastor was ill, and taking my oldest son with me, set out on a twenty-five miles' ride to see him. It was evening when I arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any woman ought to exhibit toward one who had so wronged her husband, denied me admittance to his chamber. She said, and her words were arrows to my soul, 'He may be dying, and the sight of your face might add to his anguish!'

"Had it come to this, I said to myself, that the man whose labors had, through Christ, brought me into His fold, whose hands had buried me in baptism, who had consoled my spirit in a terrible bereavement, and who had, till designing men had alienated us, been to me as a brother—that this man could not die in peace with my face before him? 'God pity me!' I cried, 'what have I done?' I confessed my sin to that meek woman, and implored her for Christ's sake to let me kneel before His dying servant and receive his forgiveness. What did I care then whether the pews by the door were rented or not? I would gladly have taken his whole family to my home forever as my own flesh and blood, but no such happiness was before me.

"As I entered the room of the blessed warrior, whose armor was falling from his limbs, he opened his languid eyes, and said, 'Brother Lee! brother Lee!' I bent over him, and sobbed out, 'My pastor! my pastor!' Then raising his white hand, he said in a deep, impressive voice, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm!' I spoke tenderly to him, told him I had come to confess my sin, and bring some of his fruit to him, calling my son to tell him how he had found Christ. But he was unconscious of all around; the sight of my face had brought the last pang of earth to his spirit.

"I kissed his brow, and told how dear he had been to me; I craved his pardon for my unfaithfulness, and promised to care for his widow and fatherless little ones; but his only reply, murmured as if in a troubled dream, was, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.'

"I staid by him all night, and at daybreak I closed his eyes. I offered his widow a house to live in the remainder of her days; but like a heroine she said, 'I freely forgive you. But my children, who entered deeply into their father's anguish, shall never see me so regardless of his memory as to take anything from those who caused it. He has left us all with his covenant God, and he will care for us.'

"Well, sir, those dying words sounded in my ears from that coffin and from that grave. When I slept, Christ stood before my dream, saying: 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.' These words followed me till I fully realized the esteem in which Christ holds those men who had given up all for His sake, and I vowed to love them evermore for His sake, even if they are not perfect. And since that day, sir, I have talked less than before, and have supported my pastor, even if he is not a 'very extraordinary man.' My tongue shall cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget her cunning, before I dare to put asunder what God has joined together. When a minister's work is done in a place, I believe God will show it to him. I will not join you, sir, in the scheme that brought you here; and moreover, if I hear another word of this from your lips, I shall ask my brethren to deal with you as with them who cause divisions. I would give all I own to recall what I did thirty years ago. Stop where you are, and pray God, if perchance the thought of your heart may be forgiven you."

This decided reply put an end to the new comer's efforts to get a minister who could make more stir, and left him free to lay out roads and build hotels.

There is often great power in the little word "no," but sometimes it requires not a little courage to speak it as resolutely as did the silent deacon.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

The Centennial Exhibition.

John Walsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance in an appeal to the people of the United States for aid to successfully carry out the proposed measure makes the following report of progress thus far:—

The original law of Congress, enacted March 3, 1872, provided for "the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence by an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and natural resources of this and other countries, under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

And the act of June 1, 1872, fixed the capital to complete this great commemoration at $10,000,000 which was by the Commissioners apportioned among the several States and Territories on the basis of population.

Of this sum the State of Pennsylvania alone, aided by a subscription of $100,000 from the State of New Jersey, has raised in the form of subscriptions to the stock and by appropriations from its Legislature and the Councils of Philadelphia, about $4,000,000, or nearly one-half the amount necessary to insure success. This provision having been made, designs for suitable buildings were approved, and other preliminary and incidental arrangements have so far advanced as to justify an immediate commencement of the work of construction.

The Commissioners have appealed to the Congress of the United States, on the basis of these subscriptions, appropriations, and preparations, to maintain the spirit of the two laws above referred to, and the correspondence of the State Department with foreign powers has induced the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Liberia, Equador, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Hayti, and the Sandwich Islands to express their intention to participate, and they have every reason to believe that this appeal to Congress will be generously responded to.

Subscriptions to the stock have also been made by individuals in the States and Territories of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, Oregon, California, Louisiana, Florida, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arizona, New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Alabama, New York, Virginia, Iowa, and Kansas.

Black Alpacas and Brilliantines.

Black alpacas, says a fashion journal, will always be worn as the most serviceable of dresses. They vary in quality and degree, from the coarse, frowzy fabric that quickly turns rusty to the rich, lustrous brilliantine that retains its color until the last shred is worn out, and sheds the dust from its glossy surface as a duck shakes the water from its plumage. This year a beautiful new alpaca, with silk warp, is seen in market, that closely resembles silk, at $1.50 a yard. The favorite brands of alpaca for beauty and durability are the buffalo, otter, beaver, and sable. The choicest of these is the sable brilliantine, which is made of the fine hair of the Turkish goat, and possesses a brilliancy of lustre almost equal to silk. Of this beautiful fabric there are five grades, ranging in price from $1 to $1.60 a yard. The beaver mohair is a soft, lustrous, silk-finished fabric, little inferior to the last, but lighter, and therefore better adapted to summer wear. There are seven grades of this, ranging in price from 75 cents to $1.50 a yard. The best standard alpaca is the buffalo, which is of a glossy jet black, double faced, and wears well. Of this there are eleven varieties, ranging in price from 50 cents to $1.10 a yard. A cheaper but also durable kind is the otter alpaca, of which there are eleven grades, from 45 cents to $1 a yard. Other excellent brands are also in market, but these are always sure, like the New York Mills and Wamsutta muslins.

In a Census Way.

The last census of the U. S., gives some interesting figures, and shews somewhat, at least, the extent to which death supports life upon its peculiar globe. In 1870, there were in the United States 1,996 professional undertakers, of whom twenty were women. The deaths in that time were 250,673, so to the average undertaker there fell 131 cases. Besides undertakers there were 2,365 coffin-makers, who of course depend upon undertakers for sales. These classes together make 5,361 persons who live by the deaths of 250,673 persons. Doctors and dressmakers aside, therefore, under our present method, about sixty deaths avail to keep one person alive for one year, or one dead body is a guaranty for sixty days' sustenance to one person, or one day's support for six persons. Or, to take another view of the case, if each of these bodies were allowed a full-sized grave, the whole would occupy about 202 acres, and each of those acres would support about twenty-two persons for a year, which is a better yield than that of the best wheat field.

Who Printed the First Bible?

In the year 1420 there was living in the city of Haarlem, an old gentleman, who kept the keys of the cathedral, and who used, after dinner, to walk in the famous wood that up to this time is growing just without the city walls. One day, while walking there, he found a very smooth bit of beech bark, on which—as he was a handy man with his knife—he cut several letters so plainly and neatly that after his return home he stamped them upon paper, and gave the paper to his boy as a "copy." After this, seeing that the thing had been neatly done, the old gentleman—whose name was Lawrence Coster—fell to thinking of what might be done with such letters cut in wood. By blackening them with ink, he made black stamps upon paper; and by dint of much thinking and much working, he came, in time, to the stamping of whole broadsides of letters—which was really printing.

But before he succeeded in doing this well, he had found it necessary to try many experiments, and to take into his employ several apprentices. He did his work very secretly, and enjoined upon his apprentices to say nothing of the trials he was making. But a dishonest one among them, after a time, ran off from Holland into Germany, carrying with him a great many of the old gentleman's wooden blocks, and entire pages of a book which he was about to print.

This is the story that is told by an old Dutch writer, who was president of Haarlem College, and who printed his account a hundred and fifty years after Lawrence was robbed. He says he had the story from the lips of most respectable old citizens, who had heard it from their fathers; and, furthermore, he said he had a teacher in his young days, who had known, long before, an old servant of Lawrence Coster's, and this servant would burst into tears whenever he spoke of the way in which his poor master was robbed and so lost the credit of his discovery.

The Dutch writers credit this story, and hint that the runaway apprentice was John Faust, or John Gutenberg; but the Germans justly say there is no proof of this. It is certain, however, that there was a Lawrence (Custos, of the cathedral) who busied himself with stamping letters and engraving. His statute is on the market-place in Haarlem, and his rough-looking books are, some of them, now in the "State House" of Haarlem. They are dingy, and printed with bad ink, and seem to have been struck from large engraved blocks, and not from movable types. They are without any date, but antiquarians assign them to a period somewhat earlier than any book of Faust, or of Gutenberg, who are commonly called the discoverers of printing.

John Gutenberg, at the very time when this old Dutchman was experimenting with his blocks in Holland, was also working in his way, very secretly, in a house that was standing not many years ago in the ancient city of Strasburg. He had two working partners, who were bound by oath (not to reveal the secret of the arts he was engaged upon. But one of these partners died; and, upon this, his heirs claimed a right to know the secrets of Gutenberg. Gutenberg refused, and there was a trial of the case, some account of which was discovered more than three hundred years afterward in an old tower of Strasburg.

This trial took place in the year 1439. Gutenberg was not forced to betray his secret; but it did appear, from the testimony of the witnesses, that he was occupied with some way of making books (or manuscripts) cheaper than they had ever been made before.

But Gutenberg was getting on so poorly at Strasburg, and lost so much money in his experiments, that he went away to Mayence, which is a German city, further down the Rhine. He there formed a partnership with a rich silversmith, named John Faust, who took an oath of secrecy, and supplied him with money, on condition that after a certain time, it should be repaid to him.

Then Gutenberg set to work in earnest. Some accounts say he had a brother who assisted him; and the Dutch writer thinks this brother may have been the robber of poor Lawrence Coster. But there is no proof of it; and it is too late to find any proof now. There was certainly a Peter Schoffer, a scribe, or designer, who worked for Gutenberg, and who finished up his first books by drawing lines around the pages and making ornamental initial letters, and filling up gapes in the printing. This Schoffer was a shrewd fellow, and watched Gutenberg very closely. He used to talk over what he saw and what he thought with Faust. He told Faust he could contrive better types than Gutenberg was using; and, acting on hints, Faust, who was a skillful worker in metals, run type in a mould. This promised so well that Faust determined to get rid of Gutenberg, and to carry on the business with Schoffer,—to whom he gave his only daughter Christine, for a wife.

Faust called on Gutenberg for his loan, which Gutenberg couldn't pay, and in consequence he had to give up his tools, his presses, and his unfinished work, among which was a Bible, nearly two-thirds completed. This, Faust and Schoffer hurried through, and sold as a manuscript.

There are two copies in the National Library at Paris; one copy at the Royal Library at Munich, and one at Vienna. It is not what is commonly known as the Mayence Bible, but is of earlier date than that.

It is without name of printer or publisher, and without date. It is in two great volumes folio, of about 600 pages a volume. You very likely could not read a word of it if you were to see it; for it is in Latin and in black, Gothic type, with many of the words abbreviated and packed so close together as to puzzle the eye. Should you chance to own a copy (and you probably never will), you could sell it for enough money to buy yourself a little library of about two thousand volumes.

It was certainly the first Bible printed from movable types; but poor Gutenberg got no money from it, though he had done most of the work upon it. But he did not grow disheartened. He toiled on, though he was without the help of Schoffer and of Faust, and in a few years afterward succeeded in making books which were as good as those of his rivals. Before he died his name was attached to books printed as clearly and sharply as books are printed today.

Of course they are very proud of his memory in the old Rhine town of Mayence, where he labored; and they have erected a statue there to his memory—from a design by the great Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen. On the site where he worked there is now a club-house, and the gentlemen of the club-house have erected another little statue to Gutenberg in the inner court of their building.

But Strasburg is as proud of him as Mayence; for, in Strasburg, the burghers of that city say he studied out the plans which he afterward carried into execution at Mayence. So, in Strasburg, in 1840, they erected another statue to his memory, by David, a French sculptor. It is of bronze, and is one of the imposing sights of the city,—an honor to the great father of the art of printing.—*Donald G. Mitchell.*

The Insurance Case.

The case of Ernest Uling, charged with attempting to defraud an insurance company, came up before the Toombs court in New York.

Counsel for Uling moved for the discharge of Uling on the ground that the testimony had not established a conspiracy to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company. The steps alleged to have been taken by Uling and others could not in law result in obtaining any money from that company. The policy of insurance was illegal and illegally issued, and could not have been a basis for any legal claim. Miss Germs's confession must not be regarded as bearing on Uling's case, not having been made in his presence, and, therefore, there was no evidence that a legal crime had been committed.

Counsel for Louisa argued that the girl might have been the victim of the doctor, and it might have been his intention, for all that appeared, to poison her and put her into the coffin [here Uling shook his head], and when she was in the coffin he might have meant to keep her there. The Court had the power to hold Uling and let Louisa go. [Here Uling's counsel grinned.]

Counsel for the company said that the fraud, though novel in this country, had its origin in Hungary, Uling's native country, where a tailor attempted to defraud an insurance company in a similar way, stating that the supposed victim had died of cholera, so that the dangerous character of the disease might deter investigation. The tailor was severely punished. Counsel reminded the Court that under a statute the defendants Uling and Finck might also be indicted for misdemeanor in presenting a false return to the Board of Health.

Justice Morgan held both prisoners for trial in default of $5,000 bail each. Louisa almost broke down when she heard the decision. In a pleasant, silvery voice she answered the usual questions—age, 22; birthplace, Hanover; a servant; was not guilty; and desired to be tried in Special Sessions. Uling said that he was fifty-one years of age, born in Pesth, Hungary; was a doctor of medicine, lived at 160 Eldridge street, and desired a jury trial.

A Boy Scalped by a Lioness.

An open cage in which were a lion and lioness, which formed a portion of a circus procession in Baltimore, became the centre of attraction for a crowd of boys. One of them, thinking, perhaps, that as the animals were small they could not be very vicious, amused himself by poking a stick through the bars. Another boy, it is stated, found considerable fun in spitting at the lion, while others, emulated by this action, made bets as to which could spit in the lion's eye. Henry Herning, a small boy, was coming from school, and seeing the crowd, stopped. Noticing a boy acquaintance in the crowd, he said: "Rocks, why don't you stop teasing the lion; he may hurt you?" With this, according to Herning's statement, "Rocks" pushed Herning toward the gutter, saying, "What are you afraid of? They won't hurt you." As Herning fell toward the cage the lioness, thinking her turn to get satisfaction had arrived, promptly went for Herning's scalp. She thrust out her front paws, and grasping him at the forehead and back of the head, lifted him from his feet in the attempt to get him in the direction of her mouth. A cry of horror went up from the bystanders, who rushed to the rescue of the boy, but the weight of his body when the lioness lifted him from the ground caused the skin to give way, and the claws of the beast thus loosing their hold, the boy fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried to a drug store near by, and his injuries attended to. The skin was torn from the forehead, and a piece of the scalp removed from the back of the head. The boy suffered no permanent injury by the mishap.

A Port of the Arabian Nights.

Bagdad was a notable place in Sinband's time, and its very name is synonymous with Oriental commercial enterprise, such as it was and is. But even Bagdad and Balsora are beginning to wake up a little under the vivifying influences of the outside world, and may some day or other figure in something less romantic than an Oriental tale—a market report. The French *Journal Officiel* contains some figures with regard to the trade of the former during last year that are not without interest. The skins of oxen constitute the principal exports; the number forwarded last year to Marseilles, Constantinople, and Aleppo was 300,000. Marseilles merchants first opened up this trade, and the consequence has been an increase of 50 per cent. in prices, which are now 17 to 24 francs. The skins of goats and sheep from Astrakan are also much sought after. Of 1,000 bales of the former, 800 were sent to Marseilles. Of the latter 70,000 were sent to Russia. The exports of gum, oil, seeds, corn and gall, were not so satisfactory. The culture of silk, once an important industry, is almost extinct in the province, and what is now exported is received from Bagdad.

A Grand Swindle.

In St. Louis $175,000 were invested in the Louisville lottery. No prizes. Louisville and its suburbs planted over $200,000 in the humbug, and the prizes drawn did not exceed $10,000. Chicago spent its money freely for tickets, and hadn't a winning number. Nearly a full million of dollars was divided among the eight men who ran the lottery, the pitiful sum of $100,000 being for the benefit of the library. Those who thought when buying tickets that they were helping the library, should know that their money went into the pockets of private individuals, combined to carry on a scheme that should have been closed up by the authorities as soon as it was begun. Such is the idea Cincinnati papers have of the matter. Another and a $5,000,000 swindle is advertised for July.

Jack's Protege.

Not far from the vicinity of High street, lived Jack, a dog of no particular claims to noted ancestry, or breed, but a good, honest dog, plain and unpretentious. His master kept a greenhouse on the premises for several years, but at length changed his place of residence, still retaining, however, his interest in the green house. Jack by his kind behavior, soon gained a favorable acquaintance with the new inmates of the house, but never intruded himself over the door sill, unless he was particularly invited; but day after day he would stand at the open door, at the accustomed dinner hour, and with a countenance beaming with patience and mildness, would await the coming of the mistress, who generally favored him with what might be termed a bone, but more strictly speaking was some meat with a bone on it. One day what should the good woman behold at her door but dog number two, also with a mild countenance, and wagging his tail in an expectant manner. Not feeling it to be her particular calling to cater all the dogs in the neighborhood, as well as some half dozen cats, she declined giving Jack his accustomed rations. After some watching and waiting in silence, Jack proceeded to the bottom of the yard where he enticed his young friend also, and then came back alone to the kitchen door—expectant, waiting, hopeful. The lady happening to observe this proceeding gave him his bone, whereupon master Jack at once proceeded to the friend under the apple tree, deposited with him his bone, and again stood expectant at the open door. It is needless to add, although the lady was not a life member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jack got his second bone.—*Hartford Courant.*

Lonely Death of a Strange Old Man.

An old man, who called himself David Easton, about seventy years old, has been living by himself in a small shanty, about ten feet long by six wide, which was erected for him through the kindness of some of the members of the police force of Brooklyn, N. Y. His absence from his usual haunts aroused the attention of the residents of the vicinity, who informed an officer, and he, after knocking at the door of the shanty, and receiving no answer, broke open the window and entered. There he found the body of the old man stretched on a sort of cot in one corner of the room, with the face and hands slightly eaten by rats. Although the room was in great confusion it seemed clear that he had died a natural death. Both the door and window were fastened on the inside, and there were no indications of violence. Besides the cot, an old stove, and a small bench, there was an indiscribable collection of old junk in the wretched apartment. Nothing definite is known about the disease, notwithstanding the length of time he has been living in the same place. He was well educated, it is said, and his manner indicated culture and refinement. He is believed to have been a tutor at one time. During the time he occupied the shanty in Graham avenue he was supported by the charity of the congregation of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the church took charge of his remains.

Joaquin Miller in Italy.

At an evening reception in Florence, says a letter, I observed a man who had neglected both broadcloth and gloves; his hair hung over his forehead, and his thin boots had no polish.

"That's Joaquin Miller," said my partner; "he is living down in the theatre of Marcellus, among the old iron and scrap shops, studying the people and neglecting the form and ceremony which society imposes on all but its pet lions." I was seated with him later when he was invited by a lady to dance. He declined with the excuse that he had retired from the carpet since he got a bullet in his leg. "Perhaps Mr. Miller would give us the war-dance," suggested a gentleman near. "Oh, do! Mr. Miller," pleaded several young ladies at once. "Well, now," said he, "it was only two or three evenings ago when, after being begged an hour and a half, I agreed to try the war-dance, but I had scarcely begun preliminaries when the ladies objected, and of course I had to give it up." "Why, how strange, Mr. Miller; what did you do?" "Naturally," said he, "I was going to dance it in costume, but I hadn't gone any further than taking off coat and vest, when the people objected, as I told you."

Narrow Escape.

The *Court Journal* tells a story of an English girl, fourteen years old, and weighing about ninety pounds, whom an eagle attempted to carry away. She first felt a blow upon the shoulder, and was then seized by what she thought must be some wild beast. She was dragged some distance on the ground, and then raised a few feet. Several times the eagle dropped her, but as often again raised her, until, having reached a height of perhaps ten feet, he attempted to alight on a limb of an oak when he lost his hold, and the girl fell to the ground senseless. On recovering consciousness she started for home, but was met by her mother, who had heard her screams. Strange to say, she was not injured.

A Visit to the Pope.

A party of thirty, including several Americans, were presented to the Pope recently, and were received in a very cordial manner. Ladies are required to wear black robes, with trains, and a long black vail, falling back over the hair, no gloves, jewels if one pleases. The Pope seemed to be in good health. As soon as he came into the room every one fell on their knees and remained on them as the Pope walked slowly around, holding his hand to each in turn to kiss. He spoke only to one or two persons, and then, giving his blessing to all, left with his train.

SALMON TROUT.—Seth Green is not prepared to say whether salmon trout, which is the lake trout under another name, can be successfully propagated in rivers, but thinks the experiment worth trying. He says: "If I had made one success to ten failures since I have been in fish culture, the art would be many years in advance of what it is now. I made fifty experiments on a shad fishing-box before I achieved a success. That was in the year 1867, and I should have been experimenting until this time if I had not made a success. That box will be the means of stocking all our rivers with shad for all time to come."

Hypocrisy.

Think'st thou there are no serpents in the world
But those who slide along the grassy sod,
And sting the luckless foot that presses them?
There are who in the path of social life
Do bask their spotted skins in fortune's sun,
And sting the soul—Ay, till its healthful frame
Is changed to secret, festering, sore disease,
So deadly is the wound!—

JOANNA BAILLIE.

Items of Interest.

Mr. Sumner was first chosen Senator on the 120th ballot.

Show may be easily purchased; but happiness is a home-made article.

To remove grease from pie plates, boil them in weak ley made from wood ashes.

The Duchess of Edinburgh isn't as pretty as the English people expected. Sorry.

Latest from England:—How to make a deaf man hear: Put a "h-earing in each ear."

No man was ever known to be found drowned with a receipt from a printer in his pocket.

Old fashioned handkerchiefs, big enough for any sort of nose, are coming in fashion again.

A Jersey paper recommends the "abolition of the debtor class." An excellent idea.

A New Haven paper offers to exchange six new poems on spring for a bottle of cough syrup.

Bernville, Penn., boasts of four landlords weighing a total of 994 pounds; the heaviest 327 pounds.

Manners of polite society: If you love a girl stick to her, no matter how large her father's feet are.

What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet gave to each of his children? Parents.

In Middlebury, Vt., a little boy while playing with his father, put out that father's eye by scratching it with a finger-nail.

Hereafter, places licensed to sell liquor in Illinois will be known as "dram shops," instead of groceries, as heretofore.

Dr. Johnson didn't like to hear anybody talk about the weather. Well, it is a disagreeable subject about this time of year.

A soldier of the war 1812 died recently in Harrison county, Ind., and was buried in a coffin made from a tree he had himself planted.

"Better to be alone than in bad company." True, but unfortunately many persons are never in such bad company as when they are alone.

A western editor apologizes for the deficiency of the first edition of his paper, by saying he was detained at home by a second edition in his family.

At a recent trial at Paw Paw (Mich.) a little boy swore that his father gave him ten dollars to swear falsely, that he might escape the punishment for his crime.

Oakland, Cal., complains of 86 wet days during the present rainy season. A man there may have some chance of wearing out his umbrella before it is stolen.

It is said that a careful computation shows the steam power of the Great Eastern steamship to be equal to the water power that drives the mills at Lowell.

A philosopher says that "a true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature, and swings there as easily as a star."

Timothy says the first time he went a courting, he felt as if a pink angel had hauled him down a rainbow with a piece of chain lightning smack into a pile of down.

In an provincial journal there is an advertisement running thus: "Wanted, a hardy laborer, who can plow a married man and a Protestant, with a son or daughter."

A new dodge of dead beats at the West is to quarter themselves on a farm for a week or so, under pretense of buying it. Then they leave for the purpose of getting the purchase money, and never come back again.

At a juvenile party a young gentleman, about seven years old, kept himself aloof from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him:—"Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls to be your wife." "Not likely," cried the young cynic, "No wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa?"

Degrading an Officer.

I have just witnessed a terribly painful scene at the Military School here, writes a Paris correspondent. It was the degradation of M. Mathuszewicz, formerly colonel of the Twentieth Federal Legion. Mathuszewicz was condemned to death, but his sentence was subsequently commuted into one of transportation to a fortress. He held the rank of captain in the regular army when this sentence was pronounced against him, and, therefore, was degraded with much pomp and circumstance. A deputation from all of the troops of the Army of Paris was present at the ceremony. He had been even dressed in a new uniform for the occasion. An old sergeant, grown gray in warfare, stripped off the gold lace which marked his military rank, tore the crosses and medals from his breast, and broke his sword. The disgraced officer sobbed as if his heart would break, and next week he will be sent off to New Caledonia. I wonder when the republican government of France will think there has been enough, or perhaps more than enough, of these ferocious punishments, and now, Frenchmen having got as much as they are very likely to get of "liberty," and "equality," whether it is not high time to think a little of "fraternity."

Influence of Newspapers.

Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence.—*Daniel Webster*

Weekly Gazette and Reporter

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

THE COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, given to Mr. R. B. Raymond, in the vestry of the Cong'l Church in East Weymouth, on the evening of April 30th, was a complete success, it being universally pronounced the best concert given in town, the past season. Mr. Raymond was assisted by Miss Ruth W. Holbrook, Mr. H. S. Jaycox, of Boston, Mr. R. F. Raymond, and Mr. W. F. Burrell, as soloists, and also by the East Weymouth Orchestra, an organization of which our citizens feel justly proud. From the Overture, to the Finale, every selection was applauded, and nearly every piece received a hearty encore. Miss Holbrook was in excellent voice, and her rendering of the song, "Non fer Sogno," (Twas no vision) was one of the best she has ever given.

Where all that was done, was done so well, it is hard to decide where belongs the highest praise. In the Duet, by Mrs. B. S. Lovell and Miss Holbrook, and in the Four Part Song, "Greeting to Spring," arranged from Strauss' Blue Danube Waltzes, great taste and skill were displayed; while Mr. Raymond's interpretation, and execution on the Piano, were such as only a master hand can produce. In the Clarinet Solo, by Mr. W. F. Burrell, we have an example of what may be done by perseverance. It is only *eight months* since he took up this instrument, and *now* he ranks high among the solo performers in the State. Too much praise cannot be given him for his efforts, for he holds today a position which may be regarded as enviable, by the best performers in our musical ranks.

Besides his studies, Mr. Barrell is constantly engaged in composing, and his pieces are pronounced by competent judges to be of a very high order. His "R. B. R. Polka," dedicated to Mr. R. B. Raymond, was given at the Concert, for the first time, and amid a blirst of applause our young composer was called before the audience, to receive their congratulations.

We congratulate the music loving people of East Weymouth, on having such an array of talent, and hope to attend many of Mr. Raymond's Concerts in the future. R. H. E.

[A letter from our correspondent "Pero" gives some further particulars of the concert, and ventilates a bit of fun connected with the entertainment. He says:

"THE COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT given in East Weymouth to R. B. Raymond was a complete success. The Committee, Rev. Mr. McElroy, J. P. Lovell, N. D. Canterbury, Joseph Totman, P. W. French, B. S. Lovell, paid the expenses and sent Mr. Raymond a check for $70. Miss Ruth Holbrook seemed to be the star of the evening, on her side of the house, but as to the merits of the gentlemen the matter has not been decided,—the honor lying between a gentleman introduced as Jaycox, (who we believe was Ezra Bicknell,) and J. S. Porter. It was left to a committee, who will report at some future time. The talent was of the first quality, in every respect, and relative to the deception the following letter is an explanation:

East Weymouth, May 1, 1874.

MR. R. B. RAYMOND:

I feel it my duty, as a true friend, to inform you at once of the feeling created in this village in regard to your concert of last evening. Many of your friends, who were there, have called on me today and spoken of the music, both vocal and instrumental, in the very highest terms of praise; but they say they cannot account for your very strange conduct in bringing before an East Weymouth audience *Uncle Ezra Bicknell*, of *Fort Hill*, as a Mr. Jaycox, of Boston. They all say that they detected the deception the moment he stepped upon the stage and presented his familiar face and form to their full view. They also knew him by the hair on the top of his head, or rather, the place where the hair ought to grow. I asked them to wait and not be too severe on you until the facts of the case were better known.

I am aware that Peter French had a hand in that business, and probably he may be the guilty one who attempted the deception, and you might have been as much surprised as any one to see Uncle Ezra step out to sing. If this is the case I would advise you to "go for Peter" at once, and have the responsibility placed where it belongs, and remove at once from your good name the everlasting stigma which might eventually attach to it. Your true friend and obedient serv't, J. S. PORTER.

RE-UNION.—The Weymouth High School Association will hold its annual re-union in June next. Tickets can be procured of Miss Fanny Bartlett, Alexis French, Old Spain; Miss Nancy Bates, North Weymouth; Willie H. Pratt, Nellie D. Nash, East Weymouth; Charles B. Cushing, Middle Street; Miss Susie Blanchard, Miss Mary Wade, South Weymouth; Miss Abbie Burrell, Lovell's Corner; Miss Annie Darcy, Amasa Smith, Weymouth Landing. Those who wish to join the Association can do so by applying to either of the above.

RUNAWAY.—The horse of A. J. Bates & Co., attached to their grocery wagon, ran away on Monday afternoon, and dashing through the Square, struck the dwelling of Dr. A. G. Nye, tearing off a portion of the corner of the building. The horse then ran into the yard of T. B. Porter, where he was secured.

TEMPERANCE.—A series of temperance meetings have been held at North Weymouth, under the direction of Mutual Lodge of Good Templars, which have been well attended and created a renewed interest in the reform.

SNOWY.—A resident of Weymouth, who returned from down east a few days since, reports that he rode fourteen miles in a sleigh, the sleighing being extra good. This accounts for the backwardness of the season in these parts.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Chas. W. Merritt, of Scituate, was thrown from his carriage, by his horse suddenly sheering in turning the corner of Lincoln Square, Weymouth Landing, last Tuesday evening, the carriage being overturned. Mr. Merritt was stunned by striking on his head, and also severely bruised. He was taken to Mr. Ambler's drug store, and proper remedies applied.

PRAISE MEETINGS.—The Baptist Society of Weymouth have voted to devote a portion of the service on Tuesday evenings in their vestry, to a praise meeting, and invite the attendance of all interested in sacred song.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF ICE.—Messrs. R. Loud & Son, of South Weymouth, have recently patented an ice chest which is warranted to give satisfaction, and as will be seen by advertisement, Mr. Alvan Hollis is prepared to furnish them at low prices.

VISIT.—The Rockland Lodge of Knights of Pythias visited their brethren of Delphi Lodge, Weymouth, Thursday evening of last week, and were most cordially received and hospitably entertained.

LECTURE.—The first lecture in the course given by the Young People of the Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, delivered by Gilbert Nash, Esq., last Tuesday evening, was rather thinly attended, and an effort will be made by those interested to secure a larger audience at the next lecture, to be given by Rev. Mr. Huntress, two weeks hence.]

South Weymouth Matters.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.—Your readers are aware that there has been a series of religious meetings in this place during the past week. They have been very interesting and I have no doubt will be productive of great good. The last of the series, which was conducted by friends from abroad, was on Friday evening, May 1st, at Rev. Mr. McLean's vestry. The spacious rooms were crowded, many persons not being able to gain entrance. The services were intensely interesting and listened to by an attentive audience. The theme selected by one of the speakers (Mr. Burnell) as one calculated more than all others to win souls to the cause of christianity, was—"Friendliness." The speaker enlarged upon the subject to a great extent, giving abundant and beautiful illustrations of its power on the human heart. I am sure those that heard him will not forget the earnestness and tender pathos with which he brought this subject to bear upon the hearts of his hearers.

FIRE DISTRICT MEETING.—The annual meeting of the South Weymouth Fire District was held at Union Hall, Tuesday evening, May 5th, Gen. Bates officiating as moderator. The following list of officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—Chief Engineer, Gen. J. L. Bates; Assistant Engineers, 1st, A. Raymond, Jr., 2d, Noah Vining, 3d, D. F. Reed; Clerk, Geo. W. Bates; Prudential Committee, Joseph Dyer.

The report of the Chief Engineer showed that all the machines were in good condition and ready for active service. The district were congratulated upon the effectiveness of their machines and the good organization of the respective companies as evinced at the late fire, by which the surrounding buildings—almost in contact with the one burned—were saved from destruction. The action of the meeting was harmonious, money being cheerfully appropriated for all necessary purposes. The good feeling which prevailed was noticable by the humorous nature of a great part of the discussion. On the subject of Reservoirs, it was suggested by one speaker that the better way to supply water would be to take it from the *Great Pond*. This was objected to on the ground that in case of fire our village would be overrun and the "Conqueror" choked with "*Black Bass*," with which said pond is supposed to be filled. Notwithstanding, the motion prevailed.

A committee was chosen to inquire into the matter of Reservoirs, in reference to expense and location, and report at a future meeting.

[In addition to the above report, "Pero" informs us that it was voted to expend $300 to put the Hook & Ladder Carriage in proper condition, and to purchase 300 feet of hose, with additional suction hose, also to put the whole department in good working order, as far as the Engineers think proper.

Voted that the Engineers petition the town to pay the firemen for their services.

Voted, that Noah Vining, S. S. Spear, and A. Raymond, Jr., be a committee to locate and learn the expense of as many reservoirs as would be necessary in the village.]

BUILDING MOVING.—H. D. Blanchard & Son are very busy at the present time with engagements for moving and raising buildings in this vicinity, involving many changes and improvements in the appearance of the place.

THE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS is very dull indeed, yet the opening of Spring seems to animate our people with a desire to do something in the way of building, indicating very clearly that if we could have some reliable and permanent business to stimulate mechanics, our village would grow rapidly; but as things now are we have nothing to rely upon, and but little to encourage the young to make any attempt to provide for their future wants in the way of building up our place.

BASE BALL.—The contest for the State Junior Championship was opened Saturday last, at the Weymouth Fair Grounds, by the Athletes of Charlestown, and the Actives of South Weymouth—the latter winning by a score of 13 to 6. The day was cold and windy and the attendance small. The game, although not abounding in brilliant displays, still showed that our boys, though needing practice, had lost none of their former *activeness*.

ACTIVE.

Players.	R.	O.	1s.	P.O.	A.
Raymond, c.	2	2	2	3	3
Colony, p.	2	2	0	1	5
Hastings, 1 b.	1	2	1	2	2
Clapp, 1b.	1	2	1	7	0
Z. Torrey, 2b.	0	5	0	0	0
Lovell, 3b.	1	5	0	1	0
McGuire, l. f.	1	3	0	6	0
Bates, c. f.	2	2	3	1	0
J. Shaw, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Total.	13	27	8	27	12

ATHLETE.

Players.	R.	O.	1s.	P.O.	A.
Hatch, 1 b.	1	4	2	1	1
Neagle, p.	0	5	0	2	7
Clark, c.	2	2	0	4	3
Manning, 2b.	2	0	1	3	3
Williamson, 3b.	0	5	0	3	0
Hamilton, l. f.	1	2	2	2	0
Lewis, c. f.	0	3	0	1	0
Currin, r. f.	0	5	1	11	0
Total.	6	27	6	27	15

INNINGS.

Clubs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Active.	1	2	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	—13.
Athlete.	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	—6.

Umpire, Mr. W. H. Joy, of the Star Club. Time of Game, 2 hours.

The loss of Reed (for many years the first base man) was sorely felt, and we fear it will be a long time before a successor can be found who will in every respect *fill* the vacancy.

The club are daily expecting the new suits, which will be a great improvement on the old ones, and is to consist of a grey shirt, with the word "Active" on the breast, knee pants, with magenta stockings, and caps instead of hats, as in former years.

The next game is with the Mutuals of Boston Highlands, to be played at that place Saturday, May 16. REX.

REVIVAL.—There has been quite an interest in Rev. Mr. McLean's society, the vestry being filled to its utmost capacity for several days and evenings, last week, the result being quite a number of converts.

THE MAY PARTY at the Town Hall, given by the ladies of Rev. Mr. Baker's society, was very attractive this year, it being the largest party they have had for some time. We shall not soon forget the supper which was furnished by the Committee provided for a few invited guests. When they undertake to do anything of that kind they always make out. PERO.

TO MRS. LITTLEFIELD, ON THE DEATH OF HER SON.

Hush! step softly, death has entered her dwelling;
A fond mother's heart with anguish is swelling;
Once and again her loved ones have been taken,
O chide her not now, if her heart feels forsaken.
Keep silent, speak not—no joy can ye bring
To the soul worn and weary. From earth will peace spring?
O no, the *immortal* must light her dark way,
She sees, even now, yonder breaking of day.
'Tis the spirit of loved ones, she feels drawing near;
The Father hath sent them, her pathway to cheer;
Her lips move, she prayeth, Father thy will be done,
Thou gave—thou hast taken, the lone widow's son.
'Tis finished! 'tis finished, the anguish has past,
And nearer to God—still nearer, at last;
He has taken her idols, one by one from the nest,
She bows in submission,—O give her soul rest.
MRS. L. W. TUCK.

South Weymouth, April 20th, 1874.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Betsey White, wife of Whitcomb White, of Holbrook, and sister of the late Silas Binney, Esq., of Weymouth, was found dead in her bed last Sunday morning, heart disease, with which she had suffered for several years, being the cause of her death. Dr. Russell, at the funeral on Monday, read the 85th Psalm, which he said was the last chapter read by the deceased, who, with her husband, had been reading the Scriptures in course, and on the night of her death had reached the above mentioned Psalm.

Braintree.

The house of Mr. Puffer on West St., was sold at auction on Friday week, to Mr. A. Drinkwater, for $2900.00, by Mr. E. F. E. Thayer.

A horse and buggy was fastened in front of the house occupied by Mr. Gomez, on Saturday, when the horse took fright and ran across the field through Mrs. Randall's orchard, taking the top of the buggy off.

The Band fair to procure new cross belts, instrument boxes, and one or two extra uniforms for new members of Braintree Brass Band, opened April 28. Snow and rain fell alternately all the evening, but quite a number of people assembled in Town Hall, notwithstanding the weather. The fancy tables, refreshment and confectionery tables, looked well, but all agreed that the flower table crowned the whole. It will not be modest for me to say too much about that table, perhaps, for it was under charge of your humble servant.

The fair remained opened on Thursday evening, instead of closing Wednesday night, as was first intended.

The entertainment was wholly musical, being a promenade concert by the Band, songs by Misses Daniels and Branley, and quartettes by a choir of male voices—M. A. Perkins, 1st tenor, A. J. Burbank, 2d tenor, J. R. Arnold, 1st bass, J. T. Stevens, 2d bass. The singing was excellent, all of it, and the quartette singing *very fine*. The music by the Band was good and the audience enjoyed it heartily. The tables looked finely, and all went off merrily enough, in spite of the weather.

At a meeting of the Committee, on Saturday evening, a vote of thanks was passed, to the ladies who had assisted in making the fair successful.

THE UNION TEMPERANCE CONCERT was held in the Methodist Church at So. Braintree, on Sabbath evening last.—Miss E. J. Small, of Cambridge, was invited to lecture on temperance, and after a half hour's praise meeting Miss Small addressed the large congregation on the duty of temperance work which devolved upon all. It was a strong appeal to all classes to engage in a hearty effort to do away with the rum traffic.

Miss Small is womanly and quiet in manner, earnest and eloquent in her appeals, and we trust that her coming has been for good. She held her audience, gathered from all parts of the town, for an hour or more. She closed by reading a poem entitled, "I've drank my last glass." The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee after the lecture.

Resolved, that we highly appreciate the exceedingly pleasant and profitable lecture on Temperance given by Miss Small.

There has been quite a stir and bustle going on to-day, occasioned by the Norfolk County Conference of Churches meeting with the 1st Congregational Society. The meetings have been full of interest and largely attended. May they leave a good influence on the minds of the people of our town. L. P. H.

DEDICATION.—The Soldiers Monument in Braintree is to be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 17th of June next. The Oration is to be delivered by Gen. N. P. Banks, and the Necrology by Rev. G. A. Thayer, of South Boston. The Grand Army Posts of Braintree, Weymouth, Quincy, Randolph, Holbrook, and Post 125, South Boston, will participate. It is also expected that Gov. Talbot, Gen. Devens, Gen. Kimball, Dr. Loring, Senator Sandford, Gen. Swift, and others, will be present. Music will be furnished by Braintree Brass Band.

HOUSE LOTS.—Now is the time to examine those beautiful house lots which are to be sold at auction on the 13th inst, by Mr. Lombard, of Quincy. The advertisement in another column gives full particulars of the sale, which is one of the best opportunities to obtain first class building lots that has ever been offered in this vicinity.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Norfolk County Good Templars Union will hold its next quarterly session with Unity Lodge, No. 114, at the Town Hall, South Braintree, on Wednesday, May 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. Public Meetings (to which all are invited) will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., and 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening. Gen. Geo. P. Hawkes, G. W. C. T. Rev. Edwin Thompson and others will address its meetings.

A RELIGIOUS MEETING of much interest was held at the Methodist Church in South Braintree, on Friday afternoon and evening last. The services were conducted chiefly by Rev. Mr. Burnell, the revival preacher. The house was well filled and close attention given by the audience.

RESOLUTIONS.—At a meeting of Amazon Engine Co., of Weymouth, the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Fred A. Leach, a member of the Company, were adopted:—

Whereas, It having pleased an overruling Providence to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed member, Frederick Leach; be it

Resolved, That, in his death, "The Amazon Company" has occasion to mourn the loss of a beloved member and a faithful brother Fireman.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted friends our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this company will attend the deceased member to the grave in a body, and that the engine house be hung with the emblems of mourning.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the "Weymouth Gazette," and a copy be sent to the mother of the deceased.

Per order of the Company,
H. L. WHITE, Foreman.

[For the Gazette.]

Letter from Hyde Park.

MR. EDITOR.—The "Gazette" did not reach me last week; since its non-arrival I have felt as those two dear localities, Weymouth and Braintree, had been stricken from the roll of towns. While casting about for reason, I have come to the just conclusion that I have been false to my vows as a contributor. I will do better in future.

Speaking of Braintree, reminds me that your reports from there have not been so full and complete as formerly. "Farmer," "Pencil," and "Sairy Gamp," have passed to the shades,

Their pens which once delighted,
Are put aside to rust,
The joy their minds indited,
Is buried in the dust.
If reason's resurrection
Should renovate their powers,
A newspaper affection
Would be *their* joy and *ours*.

Weymouth gives a recent sad event in the death of Hon. John W. Loud; the last time I saw him was at the meeting of the Temperance Alliance, at Hyde Park, a few months since. One influence he always carried with him in the various public matters in which he was interested, a cheerful presence; this did more to further the right, than elaborate presentation with a less cheerful manner.

Perhaps a word about Hyde Park would be interesting; it deserves more than a passing notice: at some future time I will write of it more at length. Suffice it to say now, that it is the raciest, busiest, *wide awakest* town in the county. Rip Van Winkle could never have snoozed here; it seems to revolve like the rest of the world, and on its own axis beside; indirect mention has been made of annexing Boston to it, but it doesn't meet with much favor, Boston is too staid a place. E. I. H.

Hyde Park, May 4th, 1874.

See business notices on next page.

[For the Gazette.]

The late Hon. John W. Loud.

As already reported, on the evening, of Wednesday, or rather the morning of Thursday of last week, the people of this community were startled by the reported death of Hon. John W. Loud; and so incredible did the announcement seem, that people questioned the report before believing it, but the sad fact was soon confirmed beyond the possibilities of doubt. The particulars of this afflictive occurrence have been already given and are thereby generally known, making it unnecessary to recapitulate them here; yet the manner and the circumstances of Mr. Loud's death, as well as the important position which he has occupied for the past forty years, amongst us, merits a more extended notice. It is a trite remark that "death is a great change for all men;" but the greatness of the change depends very much on the circumstances. In the case of a man who has, before his death, been living, as we familiarly say, with one foot in the grave, or of a younger, though bed-ridden invalid, the change is least perceptible. It is, in such cases, merely the going out of a low burning light—or like the scattering of thistle-down by the wind. Death is not a startling change in the case of the soldier cut short in the midst of his glory, for he lives midst scenes of death. But when the circumstances are entirely different from these, when we see such a man as Mr. Loud obliged to drop all his schemes of usefulness to his fellow men, at the moving of the same fleshless finger, then death becomes in truth to us, the most awful conditions of our existence, yet it is not wise to keep the idea of death constantly in view. If we take heed to live well, we may ever leave our dying in higher hands.

Mr. Loud may be said to have lived and died in harness. To write up such a life would fill a volume. He had a logical mind, and could follow premises to their legitimate results. He would believe nothing without proof, and hence, to influence him, truth must range itself behind well-established principles. Endowed with powers of humor at least equal to his other faculties, and a sense of the ludicrous singularly nice, he has often reminded us in his genial moments, of a happy child at play in the presence of its father. Never was there an equal amount of wit more harmlessly indulged, or from which one could pass more directly or with less distraction to the contemplation of the matters which pertain to eternity; and no one could be long in his company without having his thoughts turned towards that unseen world to which he has now passed. He recognized his position and understood the importance of allowing his influence to be felt. He consecrated his time and his talents and prosperity to the cause of Christ, and he was a power in the Church, because he identified himself with its every interest. In the Church, Mr. Louds suggestions were not whims born of a moment. When he proposed any plan, it was the result of diligent and wise thought, and should any such proposition be made by him and not meet with acceptance, he waited until a fitting opportunity came round and then carried his point.

Mr. Loud was a man of commanding appearance. It was said of Robert Burns, that he was one of the few poets who was fit to be seen, so it may be said of Mr. Loud, that he was one of the few in this community who like Saul the son of Kish, would first have been selected to fill an influential position among his fellow men. It would have been melancholy, if that spirit, so full of force, had lived to be darkened by a second childhood, or passed through any circumstances which minished one iota from its dignity. The effects of the passing away of such a man as Mr. Loud are not immediate; certainly the Union Congregational Church will miss him and this whole community, as well as his family and kindred, will likewise lament his departure from earthly scenes.

"A mighty spirit is eclipsed; a power
Hath passed from day to darkness, to whose hour
Of light no likeness is bequeathed—no name."
W. M.

East Braintree, April 27, 1874.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Hanover.

The funeral of Rev. Abel G. Duncan was observed at the Centre Hanover church, Monday, the 27th inst. The services were opened by singing the 450th select hymn, after which, Rev. Mr. Allen, the present pastor of the society, read a brief history of Mr. Duncan's life.

He was born at Chester, Vt., June 24th, 1802, and during his boyhood served three years as an apothecary clerk, at Brattleboro, from which place he went to Northampton where he was converted.

Deciding to devote his life to the ministry, he studied theology at Bangor three years, graduating in 1828. In 1829 he was ordained at Jackson, Me., where he preached four years. Aug. 22d, 1833, he was installed at Hanover Centre, Mass., remaining until May 1st, 1854.

During his pastorate of 20 years, the church enjoyed three revivals, and sixty were added to its membership. In this time Mr. Duncan served six years as representative in the legislature.

From Hanover he went to Assonet, where he was settled eleven years, and subsequently preached at Scotland, Bridgewater, five and one-half years. Last spring he returned to Hanover, where he died, at his residence on King Street, April 24th. He was four times married, and leaves a widow and one son and daughter.

He was forty-five years in the ministry, wrote much for the press, and was author of "The Pastor's Manual," and a prize tract on baptism. Revs. H. D. Walker and Rockwood were present and paid tender and eloquent tributes to the character and lifework of the deceased. The service was concluded by singing the familiar hymn,

"Servant of God, well done."
L. D. P.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Seth Cushing, of Weymouth, for being drunk was fined $3 and costs, amounting to $9.15.

Thomas J. Sheridan, of Cohasset, for a single sale of intoxicating liquors, was found guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

John C. Boyd, of Randolph, for illegally keeping intoxicating liquors. Case continued.

Thomas Foley, for assault on Patriek Dolan, of Quincy. Fined $10 and costs.

Patrick Corcoran, complained of for being drunk. Fined $3 and costs.

Thomas Benson, of Boston, for being drunk at Weymouth, was fined $3 and costs, amounting to $11.75.

Mary A. Sheridan, of Cohasset, for being a common seller of intoxicating liquor, was fined $50 and costs, from which sentence she appealed to the Superior Court, to be holden at Dedham, on the first Monday of September next.

Joseph Longbottom, of Braintree, for the illegal keeping of intoxicating liquors with intent to sell the same, was discharged.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN W. LOUD.

Lay him gently down to rest,
He has labor'd long and true,
Ever striving for the best,
All his duties well to do.
Well his merits here are known,
Old and young his worth can tell;
Honor'd Father in the town,
All who knew him loved him well.
They with tears bedew his grave,
His freed spirit soars above,
Gone to him who lives to save,
Safe in God's unchanging Love.
F. M. ADLINGTON.

GOOD FOR CLOTHING DEALERS.—A brun new suit of clothes was cut to pieces by a gent in this town, yesterday, while in a state of intoxication. $38 went up in a few minutes.

REAPPOINTMENT.—Mr. Joshua Binney, of Weymouth Landing, has been reappointed as Agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.—33 candidates for admission to the Pilgrim Church, North Weymouth, the fruits of the recent revivals, were received into the church last Sunday afternoon, by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Voorhees.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In East Weymouth, May 1st, by Rev. S. L. Gracey, pastor of the M. E. church, Joseph Ford Burrell and Isabella Francis Day, both of East Weymouth.

In Braintree, May 6, by Rev. F. B. Sleeper, Laurens L. Hartshorn, of Walpole, and Emma J. Richards, of Braintree.

In North Weymouth, May 4, by Rev. L. B. Voorhees, assisted by Rev. E. P. McElroy, John Francis Cushing to Lizzie Ella Holbrook, both of Weymouth.

DIED.

In Bath, Me., April 28, Miss Eliza Nash, formerly of Weymouth, aged 79 years.

In South Braintree, April 30, Mr. Elisha Nightingale, aged 82 years.

New Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.

Would invite attention to one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND CHINA MATTINGS,

ever exhibited in the

UNITED STATES.

Their long established reputation of selling the

BEST GOODS AT UNIFORMLY LOW PRICES,

will be fully maintained for the Spring of 1874. We ask and advise an examination of our stock

Before Purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,
328 & 330 Washington st.,
Opposite Adams House,
BOSTON.
25

By JOS. W. LOMBARD, Auctioneer
OFFICE 1, 2 and 3 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN BRAINTREE.
On Washington St., near Dr. Storr's Church,
30 House Lots,
Belonging to JOHN CAVANAGH.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, May 18th, at 5 o'clock P. M.,
THIRTY VALUABLE HOUSE LOTS.
on Washington Street, Braintree, almost joining the Quincy line.

These lots are very desirable, as they are within five minutes' walk of Stores, Churches, and depot, where forty trains to Boston are stopping each day.

The land can be bought for about one-half the price in the pleasant town of Braintree than in towns nearer the Hub, and season Tickets do not vary much from those of shorter distance, and the time consumed in travel from Boston is quite short.

The land is high and very pleasantly situated, and this is a rare chance for persons who desire a quiet home, to secure a homestead in a good locality, or for the speculator it offers great inducements.

Trains leave the Old Colony Depot at 4 o'clock on the day of sale.

A good supply of refreshments will be served to those who come from adjoining towns.

Terms liberal—$20 down on each lot on day of sale. One-fourth cash; balance in 3 years.

For particulars, enquire of Auctioneer. 23

"HARVARD."

THIS FAST YOUNG TROTTING STALLION will make the Season of 1874, at the Stables of
THE BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.,
Weymouth Neck, North Weymouth, Mass.,

Terms $50.00, one-half payable at time of service, balance by note of twelve months.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season, free of charge.

"HARVARD" was sired by QUINNIPIAC. He by GREEN'S HAMBLETONIAN, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. His Dam by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, LEVIATHAN.

"HARVARD" is Five years old, 15 1-2 Hands high, has never been handled for speed, but can trot in 2 40.

For particulars send for circulars and photograph,
PETER B. BRADLEY,
25 49 1-2 Central St., Boston, Mass.

Circulating Library.

MISS ELLA M. SMITH has opened a CIRCULATING LIBRARY at her residence on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing, where she has a choice selection of books to let at two cents per day. 215

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by FRANKLIN REED to JOHN P. ROGERS, dated twenty-seventh of March, A. D. 1869, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 377, Fol. 77, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises hereafter described,
ON SATURDAY,
The Thirtieth Day of May, 1874,
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, viz.:

The real estate situated as therein described, in CANTON, in the County of Norfolk, being said Reed's Shop and Manufactory in said Canton, together with the land on which the same is situated, being about one-half of an acre, and also the mill privilege and water power therewith connected.

25 JOHN P. ROGERS, Mortgagee.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT C. S. Williams', WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

OVERCOATS
MARKED WAY DOWN.

$30 OVERCOATS now sell at $25.

$25 OVERCOATS now sell at $20.

$22 OVERCOATS now sell at $18.

$19 OVERCOATS now sell at $15.

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

PRICE LIST.

Yard Wide Cotton,	10 cts.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.25
Men's Pants,	1.25 to 8.00
Men's Underwear,	50 to 1.75
Paper Collars, 3 boxes,	25 cts.
Glycerine Ball Soap,	10 cts.
Good Lead Pencils,	20 cts. per dozen.
Fine Combs,	5 cts.
Metal Back Coarse Combs,	10 cts.
Muslin Insertion and Edgings, (to close,)	5 cts. per yd.
Hamburg Edgings,	8 to 50c.
Ladies' Hose.	10 to 75 cts.
Balmoral Hose,	12 cts.
Ribbed Hose,	10 cts.
Children's White Collar and Muff,	1.50
Bed Blankets,	3.50 to 10.00
Horse Blankets,	2.25
Carriage Robes,	4.00
Boys' Suits,	5.00 to 15.00
Youths' and Men's Suits at all prices.	
White Aprons,	20 cts.
Boys' Canes,	15 cts.
Spool Cotton,	3 cts.
Clark's & Coat's Spool Cotton,	6 cts.
Neck Ties,	15 cts.

We have A VERY FINE LINE of Gents' Overcoats and Suits, and those usually purchasing Custom Clothing are particularly invited to examine our stock.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

No trouble to show goods.

C. S. WILLIAMS,
Weymouth Landing.

Spring Announcement.

L. RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO
Their New Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
—CONSISTING OF—
PURE MOHAIR PONGEES, in Silver Gray and Brown,
SILVER GRAY SERGES,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED JAPANESE CLOTH,
ALSO, A SUPERIOR VARIETY OF
FINE DRESS GOODS, IN NEWEST STYLES, FABRICS & COLORS,
At very Low Prices and Positive Bargains.

PURE MOHAIR ALPACCAS, BRILLIANTINES,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT WHITE GOODS,
Including SWISS MUSLINS, PIQUES, Plain and Figured, CAMBRICS, Tucked & Plain, VICTORIA LAWNS, NAINSOOK, Plain, Plaid & Stripe, White Tucked Skirts, Do. Aprons.

POSITIVE BARGAINS
In Striped Ottoman & Camel's Hair Shawls.

Hosiery and Gloves, Initial, Motto and Plain Hdkfs., Brown and Bleached Cottons, Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes, Table Linens, Flannels, Cotton Batts, also
Ribbons, in all widths and colors.
VELVET RIBBONS. BLACK SASH. PLAID SASH.
Ladies' Underwear, Navy Blue Flannel, for Children's Suits,

FOR GENTLEMEN, GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Good White Shirts, Navy Blue Shirts, French Blue Shirts,
Fine assortment of Ties, Under Shirts and Drawers,
" " " Cloth and Buck Gloves,
" " " Suspenders and Mittens,
" " " Hosiery, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets,
Also, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW SPRING STOCK of
CARPETING!
IN WOOL, OIL, HEMP AND STRAW.
ALSO, CURTAINS AND NEW CURTAIN FIXTURE.

OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF
CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND TOWEL RACKS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

L. RICH & CO., - WEYMOUTH.

HOUSES
FOR SALE or TO LET,
IN QUINCY.

House on Quincy Place, 13 rooms; suitable for three families; entirely separate; with about 11,000 feet of land, and two good wells of water. Price, $2,800.

Two-story French-roof House, nine rooms, with furnace, gas and water, and one-third acre of land, on Linden Place; near Depot, Adams Academy, schools and churches. Price, $4,800.

Two-story double House, entirely separate, on Pearl Street, five rooms each part, with one quarter acre of land, and never failing well of water. Within five minutes' walk of Quincy Adams Depot. Price, $2,800.

Cottage House, eight rooms, suitable for one or two families; half an acre of land with fruit trees, and never failing well of water; situated on Howard Street, Quincy Neck, 1 1-2 mile from Depot; near schools and stores. Price, $1,600. One-half to let; $8.00 per month.

Two Cottage Houses, seven and eight rooms, each with three-quarters acre of land, with shade trees, and never failing well of water; near schools, stores, &c. Will be sold together or separate. Located on Quincy Neck. Price for both Houses, $3,500. One House to let—$12.50 per month.

Two-story slated-roof House, nine rooms, with Stable, Carriage House and Hennery connected, with about three acres of land well fenced in, situated on North Street, 1 1-2 mile from Depot and 1-2 mile from steam-boat landing, schools, churches, stores, &c. Price, $4,500. To let for $21 per month.

Tenement to let, three rooms, on Pearl Street, $6.00 per month.

House, 2 rooms, on Centre Street, with good garden. Rent, $6 per month.

Tenement on Quincy Place, 3 rooms, $6.50 per month.

Tenement, 4 rooms, at Quincy Neck, $6.00 per month.

☞ The above will be sold upon favorable terms of payment, a few hundred dollars down, the balance can remain from three to ten years, payable in installments, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum.

For further information, call upon or address
HENRY H. FAXON,
Residence near Stone Temple and Railroad Depot
QUINCY.
QUINCY, May 2, 1874. 23

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

New House To Let,
PLEASANTLY LOCATED
ON WASHINGTON STREET.
For terms &c., apply at C. S. WILLIAM'S Dry Goods & Clothing Store, Weymouth Landing. tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of DANIEL C. EARLE, of Weymouth, Bankrupt.
CHAS. Q. TIRRELL, ASSIGNEE.
20 Court St., Boston.
April 28, 1874. 13

CONCRETE!
THE subscriber is prepared to receive orders for putting down
Sidewalks, Private Walls, Street Crossings, Cellars, &c.
All orders addressed to
S. W. GUTTERSON,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.,
will receive prompt attention. 1tf

Election of School Committee.
NOTICE is hereby given that a joint meeting of the School Committee and Selectmen of Weymouth will be held at the Town

cement.

CO.,

IDING.

OF LADIES TO

r Dress Goods,

ray and Brown,
AY SERGES,
PANESE CLOTH,

OF

FABRICS & COLORS,
tive Bargains.

ILLIANTINES;

WHITE GOODS,

IA LAWNS,
K, Plain, Plaid & Stripe,
d Skirts, Do. Aprons.

GAINS

s Hair Shawls.

nkets, Carriage Robes,
nens, Flannels, Cotton
so
and colors.
PLAID SASH.
for Children's Suits,

ASSORTMENT

French Blue Shirts,
hirts and Drawers,
ves,
tens,
digan Jackets,
erchiefs, etc. etc.

RING STOCK OF
ING!
ND STRAW.
URTAIN FIXTURE.

PARTMENT

E GOODS, CONSIST-
ETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-
ING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
S, LADIES' COMPANIONS,
WALL POCKETS, HAT
LET SETS, MATCH
D VIEWS, CUT-
ES NOT MEN.

EYMOUTH.

LOR'S FLOUR.

s why everybody buys it.

t is retailed very cheap.
is made from best Ohio Wheat.
is ground with great care by a
Miller of many years experience,
most improved machinery, who
lour uses only the head of the

It makes more bread than many
ds.

There is not a sweeter flour sold
n at $12 or $13 per barrel.

It is always uniform white and
and families know that they can
n getting the best flour at a very
ice.

Any cook can use it, as it works
y.

It is sold at $1.50 less per barrel
e same quality is sold for else-

PRICE
0.50 per Bbl.

vered free of charge at any of the
within 50 miles of Boston, or 35
er barrel allowed for express, on
oing out of town.
sales are enormous on this brand
, averaging 400 barrels per week.
irm in Kingston, Mass., has bought
e years, over 4000 barrels of this
f us, as his customers will use no
kind.

SALE WHOLESALE AND
AIL, AT THE LARGEST
CERY IN NEW ENGLAND.

OBB,
BATES &
YERXA,
512 & 516 Washington St,
BOSTON.

BRANCH STORES,
Bowdoin Square, Boston,
196 Broadway, Chelsea.
2-5

E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Photograph Artist,
prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, a
OOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES.
makes
Copying a Specialty,
ny one having small, faded out, or imperfe
res that they would like to have large, finishe
res made from, will do well to give him a call.
WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PI
E OF THE BABY.—Don't wait until late i
fternoon before you call. If you do, you mu
nd fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in th
oon if you want good work.
CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

The May ALDINE is as fresh and beautiful as the month it represents; filled to the brim with choice flowers of art and literature. The engravings, which in this superb monthly seem to have reached the highest point of perfection, are beautiful beyond anything heretofore seen in an illustrated magazine. John S. Davis opens the number with a full-page picture, "The Dying Hound," which is one of his best efforts, a strong work, showing that it is a study from real life. J. D. Woodward contributes three large and spiritedly drawn pictures of scenes in Florida, one of the most beautiful and picturesque States in the Union. The first picture of the series is a deliciously cool view of the famous Silver Spring, which boils up from the earth; the second picture is a handsome full-page illustration of the mouth of the St. John's River, showing the ruins of the old lighthouse, a grove of palm trees, etc.; the third picture is a wild and dreamy view of a Florida hummock, one of those strange emerald islands in the midst of a desert of sands. Two other handsome and interesting pictures are "A Retriever," after Deiker, and "The Bashfull Lover," by J. M. Burfield. "Up Springs the Lark," is the title of a charming little view, exceedingly appropriate for spring time. John Hows has a full-page picture, striking for its boldness, called the "Hemlocks of Otsego," showing a group of those great trees upon the shores of that famous lake. "The New Capitol at Hartfor, Conn.," is a finely executed drawing of the large and ornate building now in process of erection at Hartford, at the cost of several millions of dollars. The last illustration in this number is an excellent portrait of Max Strakosch, the impressario, so well known in connection with Italian opera in this country. The literary contents of the May *Aldine* are of greater variety and excellences than usual. Subscription price, $5, including chromos "The East" and "The West." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

"OLD AND NEW" for May contains the following:—

Geneva Arbitration; The Way we live Now; Anthony Trollope; The Church and its Pretensions, James Martineau, L. L. D.; The Fatalist, Ivan Turguenieff; The Lifting of the Kine, R. G.; To and Through Norway; Sling-Stones, Moritz Jokai; A Silent Poet, Catherine J. Siller; Out Sketching Club, Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt; Moonshine, G. L. Raymond; Scrope, or, The Lost Library, Frederic B. Perkins; "The Examiner," "Record of Progress," and "Musical Review are, as usual, very attractive."

A RELIABLE FIRM.—Purchasers are learning surely, if slowly, to trust to facts, and to rely upon business announcements made by firms which have always dealt honorably with purchasers. Among the houses which have gained an enviable reputation for straightforward dealing is that of the carpet house of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., opposite the Adams House. For over fifty years this same firm, through father and sons, has catered to the wants of the people of Boston and New England, making the carpet trade a specialty. That it has dealt honorably with the public the steady increase of business during the past twenty years is conclusive evidence. While the Messrs. Pray & Co. have a large corps of attentive and polite salesmen, the fact of their doing business in a building without the modern conveniences, and consequently at half the rent and incidental expenses of many of their competitors, allows them to divide this great saving with their friends and customers. Attention is called to their advertisement in another column.

MAMMOTH GROCERY STORE.—The model Grocery Store of New England, is that conducted by Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, 510, 512 and 516 Washington street, and is to Boston in the retail grocery business, what A. T. Stewart is to New York in dry goods.

This store contains three large warehouses in one, being in all sixty feet wide, and one hundred and twenty deep. This firm occupies the first floor and basement, making an area of fourteen thousand square feet, which is acknowledged by all to be the largest by double of any retail Grocery in the United States.

Store 510 is used exclusively as the retail department, where are displayed all kinds of select family stores, on all of which are plainly marked the selling prices, the whole making the finest assortment of groceries to be seen in Boston. No. 512 is used for the receiving of goods, and delivery of wholesale orders, of which this firm receive a great many from grocers doing business in Boston, and country towns. No. 516 is used for the storage of Teas and Coffees. This branch of their stock is much larger than is carried by any other retail house in New England. In the basement are stored flours, sugars, and syrups, also canned goods, of which latter there are many thousand dozen of various kinds in stock. We would advise our readers, when in the city, to call at this mammoth store and see it for themselves, as Messrs. Cobb, Bates & Yerxa are always glad to show strangers their goods and premises, whether they wish to purchase or not. Their already extensive country trade is ropidly increasing, owing to the advantages they offer consumers, together with the uniform fine quality and low prices of all their goods. Orders are neatly packed in strong cases, and delivered promptly at any of the depots. Thus customers can take them on the trains as baggage, free of charge. It is here that such good teas are sold at 50 cents per lb., and where you can buy the celebrated brand of flour called Taylor's Best, that suits everybody. This firm have in their employ forty-five men; also, for the delivery of their goods, use four double teams and seven single ones; and have branch stores at 4 Bowdoin Square and 196 Broadway, Chelsea.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN McMURRAY.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have recently heard from an invalid of the great benefit derived form your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and, having in many other instances marked the most beneficial results from its use, I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

I have used it considerably myself, and, at intervals, during several years past, given it to some members of my family.

I have also recommended it to others, and invariably found it to be of essential benefit in those complaints for which it is especially recommended.

In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
JOHN McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.
NEWPORT, N. S.

A common form of Indigestion

Is oppression after eating, or a depressing dullness of the spirits; with flatulence, or a belching up of wind, and almost always follows *Costiveness*. DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES give quick and permanent relief. They are pleasant, portable, do not require increase of dose, never gripe, and for *Constipation of the Bowels, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Irregularities, and other Female Weakness*, they are incomparable. Trial box, 30 cts. Large box 60 cts., and mailed free for the last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists. 25

FIELDS OF DOCK. The root of the *yellow dock*, so troublesome to farmers, is an effectual alterative and a most valuable medicine. In the neighborhood of Lowell, Doct. J. C. Ayer & Co. have planted fields of it, where they raise many tons at a crop. It is grown like the carrot or beet, in drills, and its quality or properties have been much improved by cultivation. It is one of the ingredients in AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and, we are informed, the extraordinary virtues of this preparation are largely due to the extract of this root that it contains. The Sarsaparilla root, used by this firm, is grown on plantations of their own, in Honduras, to secure an article of superior and wholly reliable quality. One of the reasons for the universally acknowledged superiority of their medicines, may be seen in the watchful care that is used in preparing them.—[Vermont Statesman.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, will still continue to deliver Ice on his former routes commencing the last of May, and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates:

FAMILIES, . . . 30 cts. per 100 lbs.
STORES, &c., . . 20 " " " "

Any customer wishing for Ice before that time, by notifying me by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will receive prompt attention.

Ice Chests of Eddy's patent, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

SOLOMON LOVELL.
North Weymouth, May 1, 1874.

ICE.

THE subscriber will deliver Ice by careful and attentive drivers to families, at the following prices:

BY WEIGHT EXCLUSIVELY,

From June 1 to October,—
Families, 30 Cts. per 100 lbs.
Butchers, Grocers and Fishermen, 20 Cts per 100 lbs.

Ice delivered three times per week in warm weather. Those wishing Ice before the 1st of June will please notify.

SUPERIOR ICE CHESTS, of R. Loud & Son's make, (Manufactory on Mill Street, South Weymouth,) of all patterns, furnished at prices from ten to twenty per cent. less than Boston rates,

ALVIN HOLLIS.
South Weymouth, May 8, 1874. 215

Commissioners' Notice.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Norfolk:

THE undersigned, inhabitants and legal voters of the town of Weymouth, respectfully represent that public convenience and necessity require a new highway in said Weymouth, running from the depot of the O. C. & N. Railway in South Weymouth, easterly to Union Street, near the dwelling-house of Minot Holbrook. Wherefore your petitioners respectfully ask your Honorable Board to examine said route and locate the same, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. A. TORREY and 15 others.
South Weymouth, March 9th, 1874.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1874, by adjournment of the April meeting, A. D. 1874.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that the County Commissioners will meet at the South Weymouth Depot on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad in Weymouth, in said County, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at nine and one-half o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition, and hear and act thereon.

And that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Weymouth, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places in said Weymouth, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original Petition on file and Order thereon.

Attest:
25 ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions
CHEAP FOR CASH.
BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO.'S STORE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.
APRIL 17th, 1874.
PER BAG. PER BBL.

Best Family Flour, 1.45 pr. bag, 11.50 pr. bbl.
Choice Family Flour, 1.41 per bag, 11.25 per bbl.
Good Family Flour, 1.38 per bag, 10.75 per bbl.
Best Graham do., 5 cts. per lb.
Fresh Ground Oat Meal, 5 cts.
Extra Black Tea, 48 cts. per lb.
Good " " 40 " " "
Best " " 72 " " "
French Breakfast Coffee, 10c.
Pure Java Coffee, 46c. per lb.
Pure Cassia, 13c. per 1-4 lb.
Pure Allspice, 7c. " " "
Pure Pepper, 9c. " " "
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, pr gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, light colored, per gall., 65c
Good Butter, per lb., 44 cts.
Good Cheese, per lb., 18 cts.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pickles, per gall., 60 cts.
Good Soap, per bar, 5c.
Pure Starch, per lb. 10c.
Good Raisins, per lb., 14c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Extra Shellbarks, per qt., 10c.
Extra Pea Nuts, " " 12 cts.
Paper Hangings, 10 cts. to 1.50 per roll.
Goods delivered free of charge.

M. H. READ,

Weymouth Landing,
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
Spring Stock
OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING
GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
&c. &c.,
BOUGHT AT
LOW PRICES,
AND WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP.
SPRING
OVERCOATS,
IN VERY DESIRABLE
STYLES,
JUST RECEIVED,
MARCH 25, 1874.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. DONHAM & GREELEY
MAY BE FOUND AT THEIR OFFICE,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

WHERE they will treat all diseases of the Oral Cavity. TEETH CLEANSED AND FILLED, OR EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Gas or Ether used as desired.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.
All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
GIVE US A CALL. 47tf

JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET. - - Weymouth Landing,
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Hard Wood Filling a specialty;
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

MEETINGS OF THE
Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year from two to five o'clock P. M., and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS,
SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.
Weymouth, March 5, 1874.

UNION
Safe Deposit Vaults,
40 State Street, Boston.

SAFES TO RENT at from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS of Stocks, Bonds and other Valuables received.
COLLECTION and REMITTANCE of Interest and Dividends attended to.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits of Money subject to Check at Sight.

HENRY LEE, Manager.
40 2

TASTELESS MEDICINES. Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York. 39 52

FLOUR IS LOWER.

Snider's Haxall,
$13.00 per bbl., or $1.63 per bag.
Success and Best Family,
$11.25 per bbl., or $1.41 per bag.
Advance,
$11.50 per bbl., or $1.44 per bag.
Liberty Mill,
9.25 per bbl., or 1.16 per bag.
The latter is of Excellent Quality.

UNION STORE,
FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

Still Greater Improvement
IN
THE CELEBRATED
ELIAS HOWE
Sewing Machines
WITH
NEW PATENT TREADLE.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE H. CUNINGHAM,
AGENT, EAST WEYMOUTH.

Sold on Monthly payments, if desired. LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
GEORGE H. CUNINGHAM, Agent.
Corner Broad and Middle Streets, East Weymouth.
41 53

ESTABLISHED 1822!
FIFTY-TWO YEARS OLD!
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND Family Newspaper in New England. Large size Practical Information—Interesting Litearary Selections—Choice Stories, Poetry, &c.—All the News of the Day—Unequalled Cattle and Crop Market Reports: Only $2.50 a year. Send letter stamp for specimen.
R. P. EATON & CO.,
BOSTON, Mass

E. C. BUMPUS,
BURNED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT
42 Devonshire St., Boston.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

PERFUMES!
TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!
IMPERIAL COLOGNE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flowers
FLORIDA WATER,
THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!
BAY RUM,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
HAIR OILS, &c.
PREPARED BY
R. W. WALKER,
WEYMOUTH, - MASS.
For sale at all the Stores. Ask for it and take no other. 26 39

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
An Auctioneer,
I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.
NOBLE MORSE.
North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Weymouth Landing.

J. K. CORTHELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CHAMBERS
367 Washington St.,
BOSTON.
48ly

New Milk Route.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to run a Milk Wagon in Weymouth and vicinity, is prepared to furnish the public with PURE, RICH, SWEET MILK, in quantities to suit customers, at 8 cents per quart. All orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
31 EAST STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH.

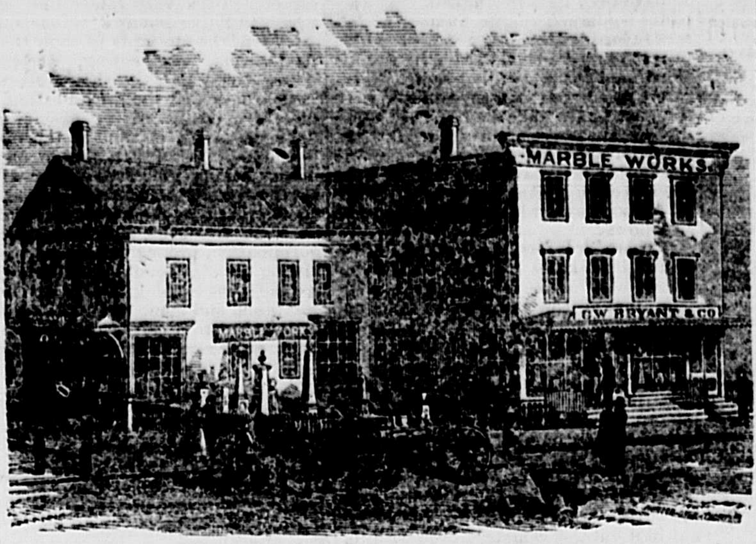
DR. FLINT'S
QUAKER BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are composed of choice Roots, Herbs, and Barks, among which are Gentian, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Juniper, and other berries; and are so prepared as to retain all their medicinal qualities. They invariably cure or greatly relieve the following complaints: **Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Female Difficulties, Lassitude, Low Spirits, General Debility,** *and, in fact, everything caused by an impure state of the Blood or deranged condition of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys. The aged find in the Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing stimulant, so desirable in their declining years. No one can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.*

Prepared by Dr. H. S. Flint & Co.
At their Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
47 29

BROCKTON, (formerly North Bridgewater)

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.



Special Announcement!

The firm of BRYANT & HANSON is dissolved, and in making this announcement express their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received.

The new firm give notice that they have made a

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
of from 10 to 25 per cent.

The NORTH BRIDGEWATER STEAM MARBLE WORKS have long been known as the **Leading Manufactory** in Marble Work in this section, in both style and quality, and it will be the aim of the new firm to keep up and improve on the old reputation.

Having *STEAM SAWS*, and all the latest improvements in Marble Machinery, we are enabled to produce work at a saving of at least one profit, which profit we propose to give to our customers.

We are also agents for the celebrated

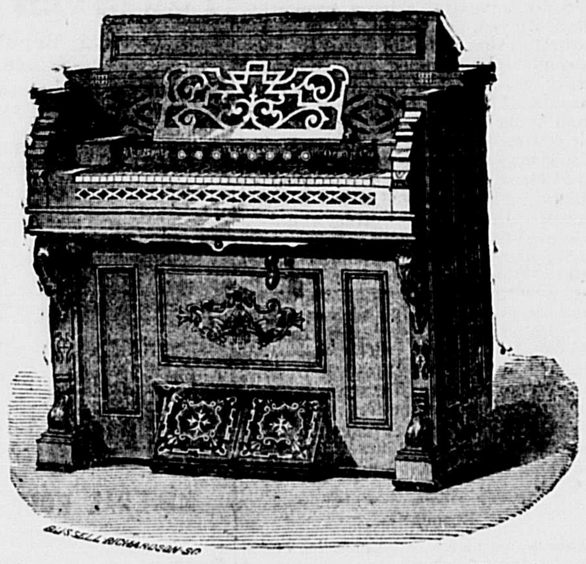
MORIAH MARBLE,

which is rapidly taking the place of Scotch Granite, at about one-third less price, which we are working into Monumental work, Mantles, Bracket Shelves, &c.

We invite the attention of all who are intending to procure Marble work to examine our stock.

HANSON & SHEPARD.

The Smith American Organ Company
OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.
TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

These desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

E. H. PRAY,
Boot and Shoe Store,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for
MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.
Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
16 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
OFFICE HOURS: Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
26 tf

Weymouth Savings Bank.

THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.
A. S. WHITE, Treas.
Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 3

TO THE LADIES
OF
Weymouth & vicinity.

Mrs. L. O. RAND

Takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she will open, on or about April 15th, a
FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY STORE,
where will be found a full stock of the
VERY LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF IMPORTED
Flowers, Ribbons and Laces
will be kept constantly on hand.
LADIES DESIROUS OF HAVING A
Fine Stylish Hat or Bonnet,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
will do well to give her a call.
MRS. L. O. RAND.

ALSO, IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE FOUND A FULL LINE OF
Ladies', Gents & Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
COMPRISING
FRENCH AND AMERICAN KID, of the latest styles;
SERGE GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY;
GENTS' OXFORD TIES; FRENCH TIES;
CALF CONGRESS AND CALF BOOTS,
ALL OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE,
AND WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
DORICK WHITE.
Commercial St., Weymouth Ld'g.
49-9 First Building South Side of Depot.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's
MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, billiousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery every brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,
MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.
P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express mony and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands.
MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.
MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL, JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE 30 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.
Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

FURNITURE

IN WAREROOMS CONNECTED WITH
PAINE'S
WELL KNOWN MANUFACTORY,
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY;

Entrances corners of *CANAL, MARKET AND FRIEND STREETS*, south side Boston & Maine Depot.

It will pay to notice some of our new and very desirable designs of Parlor Suits, upholstered in best French Terry in any shade or Hair Cloth.

No. 1, Grecian Suit, $65. Very Fine.
No. 2, Grecian Suit, 75. New Pattern.
No. 3, Roman Suit, at 90 to $100.
No. 4, Florence, 110. Entirely New.
No. 5, Imperial, 125. Very Rich.
No. 6, Sheridan, at 120.

Can furnish any of the above Suits in Plush, Brocatelles, Corteleans, Silk Terry or Satin. Also have a large number of other new designs, such as Swiss and Turkish Suits, which cannot fail to please any who are desirous of buying first-class work. Also

B. W. CHAMBER SETS.

No. 1 1-2, B. W. Empress Set, complete, a new design, very neat, 3 marble tops, $85; with Dressing Case, $107.

No. 3, B. W. Peerless, complete, a new design, paneled, 3 marble tops, $95; with Dressing Case, $110.

No. 26, B. W. Egyptian, complete, a new design, paneled, 3 marble tops, $115; with Dressing Case, $130.

We warrant these made of the best kiln dried stock, finished in the best manner. We guarantee all of our large stock at corresponding low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITS,

Finished in order to match carpets or paper. Also have in stock some very handsome suits, prices ranging all the way from $25 to $75. Send for price list.

141 FRIEND AND 18 CANAL STS.,
51 2 *BOSTON, U. S. A.*

Real Estate for Sale,

SITUATED AT NUTTY HILL, HINGHAM near Weymouth line; fronts on High and Ward Sts. There are 18 acres (a part of it wooded,) and the estate will be sold low. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, Weymouth, or of REUBEN TOWER, South Hingham. 46tf

Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

S. W. PRATT.

HAY and STRAW
FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by
BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

Our Store and Stock having been destroyed by fire in May, 1873, we are now prepared with an entire stock of New Goods of the BEST QUALITY and LATEST STYLES of
Parlor, Chamber,
Dining Room,
and Library
FURNITURE,
Draperies and Interior Decorations,
At Prices to Defy Competition!
Haley, Morse & Co.,
411 WASHINGTON STREET.
51 12

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber
FOR TEN DOLLARS,
any time during the hard times.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER.
Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

COAL
WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

BROWN'S BOOTS.

Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles. French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

J. K. BROWN.

QUINCY LAUNDRY.

ALL WORK for this Laundry left at the Store of C. S. WILLIAMS, Weymouth Landing, or at the Drug Store of J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth, will receive PROMPT ATTENTION.

GOODS TAKEN FROM AND RETURNED TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLACES,
Every Monday and Thursday.

Goods called for and returned to Houses by leaving an order at the above named places.

Having STEAM AND HOT AIR DRY ROOMS, with PATENT VENTILATORS, we GUARANTEE WORK ON TIME, *Rain or Shine.*

All LADIES' DRESSES AND UNDER GARMENTS are under the charge of an experienced Laundress.

PRICE LISTS can be had of C. S. Williams or J. G. Sanborn.

BAXTER & MEARS.
51 12

HOUSE TO LET,
SITUATED ON WASHINGTON STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Two story, new and convenient. Apply to
ASHFORD BAKER.

Carriages and Harnesses
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Street,
48 EAST WEYMOUTH.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 1000 CEDAR POSTS;
50 cords HARD and SOFT WOOD;
Also, a large quantity of STONE, suitable for Cellar and other Walls.
Also, one DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET.
Apply to S. S. FOYE,
51tf Broad St., Weymouth Landing.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Civil Engineer & Surveyor
RAILROADS, ROADS, BRIDGES,
Real Estate Subdivision and General Surveying.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
41 TREMONT ST., (Room 7,) BOSTON;
Residence, corner Commercial and Church Sts., NORTH WEYMOUTH. 49 8

B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Concentrated Potash,
OR LYE!
Of Double the Strength of any other
SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

ARMY GOODS
OVERCOATS, BLOUSES,
JACKETS, BOOTS & SHOES;
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
G. W. SIMMONS & SON.
49 52 "OAK HALL," BOSTON.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.
Auction Sales attended to as usual.

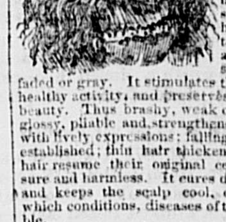
Girls Wanted
At E. S. HUNT'S Fan Factory,
WEYMOUTH LANDING. 50tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
For Purifying the Blood.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expressions; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY,
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
Weymouth and Vicinity.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO ALL LOVERS OF
FINE BUTTER AND CHEESE,

That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada, to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A NO. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the **lowest possible prices.**

I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of
TEA, STRICTLY PURE JAVA COFFEE, AND SPICES,
which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.

Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage; I remain yours,
S. J. BULLOCK.
27tf

BRYANT & STRATTON School
BOSTON MASS.
Commercial
COURSE OF STUDY, PREPARATORY TO BUSINESS.

The studies embraced in the plan of the School, and designed for those pupils who have acquired a good knowledge of the Elementary English Branches, are

Book-keeping,
(BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.)
Commercial Arithmetic,
(DESIGNED FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN BUSINESS.)
Commercial Writing,
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LEGIBILITY AND RAPIDITY.)
Commercial Correspondence
(IN A MANNER ANSWERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.)
Commercial Law.
(RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER, CONTRACTS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.)

all of which are especially necessary for and adapted to Commercial purposes.

Pupils desiring other studies than above named may select any or all of the COMMON ENGLISH STUDIES and pursue them in connection with or seperate from the COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils received at any time if there are Vacancies. Prospectus and Circular of the school, post free. The school is now located at 368 Washington Street,—location previous to the fire of May 30, 1873.

HOURS, 9 to 2. CLOSED SATURDAYS.

VACATION DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Application for admission, Sept. 1st, may be made in person till July 1st; from July 1st to August 17, by letter only, building closed. August 17 till Sept. 1st, the principal will be in attendance daily from 9 till 2.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal.

H. F. CUSHING,
House and Sign Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
CORNER OF SEA AND PEARL STS.,
NORTH WEYMOUTH.
Special attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Whitening and Paper Hanging, also Filling and Polishing Hard Wood. Paper Hangings of every pattern, constantly on hand.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Conquered by the Canker-Worm.

At a late meeting of the Niagara County, N. Y., Fruit Growers' Association, some discussion on insects was had. Following Mr. Sharpe, who described the destructive habits of the canker-worm, a gentleman from Genesee stated that in a six years' contest with this insect he had become so discouraged that he finally cut down his orchard last spring. This is not as it should be; and we are confident that good gentleman from Genesee would not have become discouraged had he adopted the most intelligent means of warfare; for there are few insects so easily mastered. We advise all who are troubled with this pest to try Dr. Le Baron's simple method of thwarting it, as follows:

"Take a piece of inch rope—old worn out rope is just as good as new—tack one end to the trunk, two feet or less from the ground, with a shingle nail, driven in so that the head shall not project beyond the level of the rope. Bring the rope round the tree, and let it lap by the beginning an inch or two; cut it off and fasten it in the same manner. Get the tinman to cut up some sheets of tin into strips four inches wide, and fasten them together, so that they shall be long enough to go round the trees over the rope band, having the rope at the middle. Let the ends of the tin lap a little, punch a hole through them, and fasten them with a nail driven through the tin and rope into the tree.

"The result of this contrivance is that the moths congregate below the obstruction, and sometimes pile up so as to go over onto the tin. But when they reach the upper edge of the tin they go round and round it till they become discouraged. They could easily go down on the inside of the tin and across the rope on to the tree, but so far, at least as my experience goes, they do not do so. Their instinct impels them to go upward, and these simple, unreasoning creatures do not know enough to overcome the difficulty by first going a little downward. They have not yet learned the art sometimes practiced by females higher in the scale, of stooping to conquer."

Thus frustrated, these mothers will pile their eggs below the obstruction and under the loose scales of barks. Therefore, keep the trunk clean below the trap, and apply kerosene to the eggs wherever noticed. No worm will hatch from an egg once covered with this or other oily substance.

Whole or Cut Potatoes for Seed.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: Nearly fifty years ago, Thomas Andrew Knight, president of the London Horticultural Society, wrote a very exhaustive essay upon the above named subject, proving conclusively to many that whole potatoes were far preferable to pieces of tubers for planting. Mr. Knight at that time, and for many succeeding years, was considered in Great Britain the highest authority in the world on all horticultural subjects, consequently his opinions carried great weight among the people. His idea was that a tuber, as a whole, was but one seed, like a kernel of corn. But we now consider a potato tuber more like an ear of corn containing many seeds, each of which is capable of producing a plant equal in length and value to the whole combined. Of course there are hundreds of farmers who will, and do, cling to this old theory of Mr. Knight's, despite of all the science or practice to the contrary. We should think, however, that the enormous yield secured from the various new sorts within the past few years and frequently referred to in the agricultural journals, all of which have been produced from cut seed, would begin to awaken the sticklers for whole seed and set them to making experiments in this direction. No one will suppose for a moment the yields reported in the case of the Bliss prizes for the Early Vermont and Compton Surprise could have been secured by planting whole tubers. Those farmers who believe that the whole tubers are best for seed should look at these figures: 511½, 607, 437 and 456 pounds, raised by different men in different localities, each having but one pound for seed. We think these facts and figures are worth a dozen theories, and well worth remembering at planting time.

Corn at $2.25 per Bushel.

In the year of 1871, I worked a sixty-acre farm in Hamiltonburg, Erie county, N. Y., ten miles from Buffalo. Among other things I raised 500 bushels of hard corn. That fall corn was very cheap, a drug in the market in fact, as it always is and always will be; for it is not legitimately a marketable product. However, I had the corn, and was somewhat nettled to know how to dispose of it. A neighbor sold his for sixty cents a bushel, and said that he lost money at that figure, and talked about selling out and leaving the country. This sounded bad to a young, inexperienced delegate like me, but I began to figure. Finally, I concluded to chance feeding it to poultry. I bought all the turkeys I could conveniently find, and paid for them ten cents a pound live weight. I began to feed them, keeping account of the corn they ate, and of expenses of marketing &c., and how do you think that speculation turned out? Why, those humped-backed, long-necked, double-jointed bird spaid me two dollars and twenty-five cents per bushel for all the corn they ate! If I owned a farm where corn was only twenty cents per bushel, and if I couldn't make money like chips by feeding it to poultry or larger stock, I would lay my little bundle down and mash my brains out with a rotten squash. However, the farmers' movement is all right, and I am glad to see the uprising; but the trouble don't hinge on transportation of raw material—it hinges on the thieving, grabbing spirit of the railroads generally. Why, in all my ramblings in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, I have not met one station agent in ten who was not a cousin or a nephew of some railroad superintendent, and I never expect to get a civil answer from one of these insolent creatures without first rubbing him down with a good stout cane.

Butter Factories.

Perhaps three-fourths of all the butter marketed might be made, with proper care and system, worth twenty per cent. more, and at actually less expense than it is now produced; and something of this sort the butter makers must do to compete with the artificial product. It can, in our judgment, be accomplished by the farmers adopting some plan of co-operative butter making, as is done by cheese factories. We do not say that the same plan may be suited to every locality, but the principle in some form is equally applicable to every section. Where the population is sufficiently dense, the regular butter factory, taking the milk directly from the farmer, may be adopted. Where the difficulties of transporting the milk are too great to admit of this plan, the farmers might churn their cream and carry the raw butter itself to a central factory to be manipulated by some such method as is proposed by the Dake process, by which all the different grades of butter could be thoroughly worked over, and a uniform quality and color obtained. Factory butter, like factory cheese, now commands an extra price.—*Am. Grocer.*

The celebrated trotting horse "Ed. Eaton," for which its owner, Benjamin Cowan, of Galesville, N. Y., had just refused $12,000, is dead of cerebro spinal meningitis.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian House of Commons to abolish capital punishment.....A little boy in Concord got a bottle in play and poured the contents over his legs. The fluid was vitriol, and he was so burned as to be crippled for life.....A cremation society has recently been formed in Berlin. The society in Vienna has adopted the significant name of Urn. A lady seventy years of age has joined and subscribed $12,000 toward the building of the cremation hall.....Official telegrams received from New Orleans state that the whole country, from Monroe to the mouth of the Red river, is under water, and that ten thousand people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation....Balances in the U. S. Treasury: Currency, $8,536,357; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,000,000; coin, $88,015,363; including coin certificates, $34,940,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

The plan of campaign against the Carlists proposed by Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete has been adopted. Gen. Concha has disembarked 10,000 troops at Santora, and the Carlists will be attacked simultaneously at different points.....The Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., have closed a contract for sixty-five locomotives for the Russian Government. This, with other orders on hand, will keep the place running at full force for a year.....Revenue Agent McAlpin seized three illicit distilleries in Gaston county, North Carolina, one of which seems to have been running all the time since the war without interruption.....Sir Lambton Lorraine has declined the public reception tendered by the city authorities of New York.....The application of Dr. Kenealy for a new trial for Arther Orton, the Tichborne claimant, on the ground of want of jurisdiction by the Court, and that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence, has been refused, thus finally disposing of the application.....The U. S. House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill providing that all lands heretofore granted by Congress to railroad companies shall be subject to local taxation the same as similar property of individuals.....The Carlists in the North of Spain have organized a Government with a regular Cabinet, in which Gen. Elio is Minister of War, Admiral Vinalet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Pinal Minister of Finance and the Interior.....The U. S. Senate confirmed the nomination of Thomas Russell, of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident to the Republic of Venezuela, vice Wm. A. Pile resigned.

THE BOY WITH THE WHITE EYE.

A Strange Case of Insanity.

On Wednesday the body of a boy four years of age was found by the water side in South Boston bleeding from a multitude of wounds. There were eighteen stabs in the region of the heart. The hands were cut, as if in the little fellow's attempt to ward off the blows of the murderer. The throat was slit, and one eye was nearly cut from its socket. Footmarks in the mud seemed to prove that the child had been led to the spot by some older companion, who must have lifted him down from the wharf where the prints first appeared; and the condition of the body showed that the murder had been committed but a very little while before its discovery—that is to say, in broad day. There was no trace of the criminal, except the unrecognized footmarks, and the mystery might have remained forever had not the Boston police chanced to remember that a certain young gentleman in their city had an unpleasant habit of enticing little boys into lonely places and there subjecting them to various forms of torture, with the knife, rope's end, etc. They accordingly arrested Jesse Pomeroy at a venture, and he has confessed the deed. He gives no reason for the murder; it seems to have sprung from a mere brutal impulse; and though he is alarmed at the consequences of his crime, he shows no appreciation of its character. A year and a half ago he was convicted and sent to the Reform School after cutting and mutilating no fewer than seven children, and he had only been released a few weeks "on probation," lacking still five years of the age when he would have been legally discharged, when his old propensities returned in greater force than ever, and he advanced from mutilation to murder.

The mania of Jesse Pomeroy is not an uncommon form of mental disorder. We have heard of a lad of imperfect intellectual development who was decent enough in his behavior except for one thing: he had a habit of taking small dogs, cats, birds, or other animals to secluded spots, and tearing them limb from limb. Their tortures perhaps did not afford him any especial gratification, and he could not have given an explanation of his cruelty. Hereditary taint of insanity is very apt to show itself in a mania for taking life. Sometimes it assumes the form of a tendency to suicide. Often it is homicidal impulse directed against young children; and the books mention numerous cases of women who have caused themselves to be put under restraint because they were conscious of this terrible insane impulse and distrusted their ability to control it. There can hardly be a doubt that Jesse Pomeroy is subject to this form of mental disease. Whether he is fitter for the asylum or the gallows may be a difficult question to answer. Insanity does not always imply irresponsibility, because an insane impulse is not always an uncontrollable impulse, lunatics often retaining not only the ability to discriminate between right and wrong, but the power to choose between right and wrong, which is quite another thing.

When Pomeroy was asked what he thought ought to be done to him for killing the child, he said, "I suppose I ought to be put where I can't do such things." Perhaps the authorities can explain why this sensible conclusion was not reached some time ago. After the Chelsea outrages in 1872 it must have been clear to every scientific observer that the boy was no more fit to be at large than a mad dog. He was evidently afflicted with the most dangerous form of insanity, and whether we consider him a responsible agent or not he was equally a proper subject for restraint. To turn him loose, after a short detention at the Reform School, merely because his behavior had been good while he was under constant surveillance, was an outrage upon the community and the boy himself.

A Terrible Scene.

A Paris correspondent of one of the London papers tells the following: "A sad incident took place yesterday in the churchyard of Grosbois, a village outside Paris. The body of a child was about to be lowered into the grave, when the supposed corpse was heard to groan. The mother pounced upon the coffin and wrenched off the lid with a pair of scissors which she had in her pocket. '*Mon Dieu!*' cried she, 'my son lives—he's alive—he's saved!' And taking the poor little shrouded body in her arms, she bathed it with her tears and kisses. But her joy was brief. The child made a movement, and, uttering another feeble groan, threw back its head—and died. The mother gazed on the corpse with haggard eyes, and then clasped it to her breast with despair, and for a few moments her whole body was convulsed. Suddenly she fell to the ground as if struck by lightning, and, when recovered from her swoon, she had become insane."

Naval architects are discussing the question what shape is best for a vessel. Undoubtedly it should be ship-shape.

XLIId CONGRESS,

SENATE.

The House bill for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow in the Mississippi river was reported in the Senate and passed, with an amendment providing that the act shall expire on Sept. 1, 1874.

When the Louisville and Portland Canal Bill was discussed it was shown that the U. S. Government held 9,995 out of the 10,000 shares in the canal.

The Senate considered the bill to enable the Mennonites, from Russia, to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States. Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., submitted an amendment providing that in the 9th section of the bill the aggregate of lands held under declaration statements shall not at any one time exceed 300,000 acres, instead of 500,000, as reported by the committee. Nor shall any one filing embrace more than 50,000 acres, instead of 100,000. Agreed to. Mr. Ramsey also submitted an amendment to the 2d section of the bill providing that location might also be made upon certain Indian lands in Minnesota, held in trust by the Government, not exceeding 160 acres for each member of the society. Agreed to.

Davis, of W. V., introduced a bill to reduce the tax on the circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks. He said the tax on national bank circulation was one per cent., and that on State bank circulation ten per cent., which practically prevented any circulation of the latter class. He saw no reason why national banks should have the advantage over State banks ten to one.

The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the act to provide internal revenue to support the Government to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864. It provides that no legal document or paper required by law to be stamped which was made, signed or issued in the Southern States prior to the 1st of July, 1865, shall be deemed or held as invalid and of no effect, by reason of the failure to impose thereon the required stamp.

Mr. Stewart, of Nev., introduced a bill to prohibit national banks from lending money on money as security and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Commerce and Routes, in presenting their report, delivered a long speech. He said that the value of commodities moved by railroads in 1872 was over $10,000,000,000, for which their gross receipts were $473,241,055, and yet the facilities are inadequate to supply the demand. Consequently agriculture is paralyzed and labor interests languish. The various routes for carrying Western produce to the seaboard were spoken of in detail, and the committee's observations and conclusions stated.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., introduced, by request, a bill to provide for a commission upon the subject of postal telegraphy. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett of Maryland, John Forsyth of Alabama, George Pickett of Virginia, David A. Telfair of North Carolina, and Raphael Semmes of Alabama. Most of these bills did not have the necessary petitions from the parties named, and the latter one the committee was not disposed to consider favorably. However, the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

The veto message of the President of the Finance Bill was considered, and the Chair announced that the Finance Bill was before the Senate, and the question was, Should it pass, notwithstanding the President's objections? Upon this question the Constitution required that the vices should be taken by yeas and nays. No one taking the floor, the roll was called, and the vote resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Allison, *Bogy*, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, *Dennis*, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), *Goldthwaite*, *Gordon*, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, *Johnston*, Lewis, Logan, *McCreery*, *Merrimon*, Mitchell, *Norwood*, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, SPRAGUE, TIPTON, West, Windom and Wright—34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, *Bayard*, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, *Davis*, Edmunds, FENTON, Frelinghuysen, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, *Hager*, *Hamilton* (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, *Kelley*, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Scott, Sherman, *Stevenson*, Stewart, *Stockton*, *Thurman* and Wadleigh—30.

Democrats in italics and Liberals in small capitals.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was lost.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., submitted a report on the bill to charter a double track freight railway connecting from Milwaukee on the Atlantic and Central Bluffs on the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. The report recites the various features of the existing railroad system, and says that the company proposing to build this great freight railroad will accept the low rates of freight agreed upon by the committee—15 cents a bushel to Chicago, 18 cents to St. Louis, &c. The company asks the Government to guarantee its 5 per cent. bonds at the rate of $20,000 a mile; and while the committee is not in favor of railroad subsidies, it thinks proper that the subject should be fairly submitted to the consideration of the American people. It therefore reports a bill without any recommendation. Ordered to be recommitted and printed.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report the reasons why the $25,000,000 of national bank currency, authorized to be withdrawn from the States having more than their proportion, has not been withdrawn and distributed instead of contracted, as the act of the 12th of July, 1870, and what further legislation is necessary to secure that result.

Mr. Hereford, of W. Va., introduced a bill providing that the tax on State banks shall not be other or greater than the tax on national banks.

Bills were introduced repealing all statutes which forfeit widows' pensions for second marriage; to permit patrons to testify in their own defense in United States courts; to provide a free system of national banking and for the resumption of specie payments; to facilitate the resumption of specie payments and to prevent fluctuations in the value of United States notes; repealing all laws imposing a tax on State banks; to impose a tax of five per cent. on all incomes of individuals and corporations exceeding $5,000; declaring it expressly to impose additional taxation, and inexpedient to retrench on necessary appropriations already made in the interests of commerce, and providing as a measure of temporary relief for the issue of an additional fifty millions of legal tender notes.

Mr. Negley, of Penn., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare and report a bill to amend the act of the 8th of June, 1872, relative to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands, without being required to commence settlement and improvement.

The amendment to the appropriation bill striking out the paragraph requiring the department clerks to work seven hours a day instead of six was struck out. A number of amendments were made to the bill and it passed.

On Horseback.

During the discussion of the Appropriation Bill in the U. S. House, Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, moved to strike out from the paragraph relating to the Department of Justice the item of $1,400 for the care and subsistence of the horses and $600 for repairs to carriages and harness. He spoke of the Attorney General's $1,100 landaulet, and remarked that lawyers in his State rode on the outside of a $50 mule. (Laughter.) There was a Spanish proverb to the effect that if you put a beggar on horseback he will ride to the devil. (Laughter.)

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, objected to the comparison of an officer of the Government to a beggar on horseback.

Mr. Nesmith—I simply referred to the mule. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—The gentleman from Oregon will continue, being careful to keep in order.

Mr. Nesmith—I was only quoting the Spanish proverb, which says, "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil." I have no objection to the termination of the journey in that particular direction, but I don't want the people to pay for transportation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Nesmith whether he would like to have the Attorney-General ride down Pennsylvania avenue on the back of a $50 mule.

Mr. Nesmith said that he had seen the Attorney-General ride in Oregon on a mule; that Philip the Second of Spain rode an Andalusian mule through the streets of Madrid when he went to marry Mary of England, and that sacred history gave an account of a better man than either of them riding on one of those useful animals that had no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity. (Laughter.)

That man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

CREMATION.

Views of One of the State Judges of Georgia.

A Georgia newspaper published the other day a long account of a meeting in favor of cremation, falsely pretended to have been held in Augusta. The account contained a large number of letters favoring the idea, some of which purport to have been written by various prominent citizens of that State. Naturally gentlemen whose names were thus used have felt called upon to repudiate any responsibility for it, and many of them have taken the occasion to say that they have no sympathy with the movement. Among these is Judge O. A. Lochrane, who expresses himself as follows:

"There are few subjects which we would less expect our names to be unwarrantably used in connection with than that of the grave, and I must express some surprise at the author of the letter using my name, while, in his chasteness of diction and poetry of thought, I could not complain of the flattering eloquence with which I am made to speak in the letter referred to. Yet in the sentiments attributed I am both pained and startled. I would not destroy by fire the forms which in life we cherished. I would not innovate the customs of Christianity. I would not blot out the cemetery even with its shadows, and destroy the memories that weep over the forms that lie sleeping in its mist of tears—for with all poetry or imagination can paint of the gloom of the grave, we can see through the drapery of shadows the star of hope, and the soul in all its features of beauty brightened rising to where angels in the golden glitter of their circling wings crown it immortal; and while affection may be troubled with the material destinies of the grave, and may bend in agony over the resting-places of the dead, still there is a light of faith that makes the spot hallowed and holy, whether sculptured shafts adorn it, or the dews trickling from the stars freshen the flowers that grow over it. The burial of the body becomes a matter of less importance in view of the faith that returns it to its mother earth. In that revelation 'it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body,' and we shall not all sleep, but 'we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump.' But in a materialistic view, I could not entertain the idea of reversing the custom of our age and civilization by decreeing funeral pyres. Who could entertain the thought of taking the little wasted forms we have gathered to our breasts and strained to our hearts, when God has summoned them to his kingdo n; the eyes that sought us when dimmed; the lips we kissed when cold; the arms that twined around us when pulseless; when to cut off a curl is done with more tenderness than if they were in life, and a rude word or touch would shock us to tears—I say who could entertain the thought of putting these little cherished forms in flames of fire to burn into ashes? Until my heart becomes stone and its fountains are dried up such a sentiment would give me a shock of agony, and stick like a knife in my memory."

STATISTICS show that of the thousands who die annually, a large proportion are destroyed, not by old age, or by the natural exhaustion of vitality, but through intemperance, or disregard either on the part of the sufferer, or his parents, of the simplest laws of nature. Such being the case—and *figures cannot misrepresent facts*—the conclusion is that were the causes of intemperance, its kinded vices, and a disregard of natural laws, removed, the average length of the human life-time would be extended proportionately. What agent most *rapidly, harmlessly* and *certainly* will eradicate these vices, or the tendency to them, is the question which has been as thoroughly and persistently agitated as has the search for the Philosopher's stone. The discovery has been made by Dr. Joseph Walker, whose widely known VINEGAR BITTERS are accomplishing wonders which the old fogy doctors never dreamed of. Try them and judge for yourself, as thousands are doing all over the country. —*Com.*

Bronchitis.

This is an irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from other causes. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and extending downwards, produces hoarseness, coughing, and spitting mucous matter, sometimes one of these symptoms predominates according to the tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminate in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it.

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A Yeast Disease.

Dr. Wissenich, of Regensburg, proposes to call dyspepsia *torulaair*, yeast disease. He claims that in a wide circle of cases he has never found a dyspeptic patient the origin of whose disease might not be traced to the bread he ate. In a very interesting monograph in Hallermunde's "Medecinische Annalen" he attempts to show that the flesh-eating, milk-eating, rice-eating, date-eating, and, in short, all other people's except the bread-eating peoples, are comparatively exempt from dyspepsia. He attributes the disease to the imperfect destruction in our ordinary baking processes of the vitality of the yeast-germs in the bread, and claims that they regain their activity in all weak stomachs, and increasing in germination, propagate regular nests of cecilia among the other contents of the digestive sac, thus causing the food to be decomposed and made unnutritious or injurious before it can be digested.

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First quality		11¼a .12¼
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Hogs—Live		.05¾a .07¾
Dressed		.05¼a .08¾
Sheep		.04¾a .07¾
Cotton—Middling		.17¼a .18¼
Flour—Extra Western	6.15	a 6.70
State Extra	6.25	a 6.70
Wheat—Red Western	1.62	a 1.62
No. 2 Spring	1.52	a 1.58
Rye	1.07	a 1.12
Barley—Malt	1.25	a 1.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.63½a	.65
Corn—Mixed Western	.84	a .87
Hay—per ton	20.00	a25.00
Straw—per ton	12.00	a17.00
Hops	7a8,	20a 35—60a .08 a .15
Pork—Mess	14.25	a16.37½
Lard	.09¾a	.10¾
Petroleum—Crude	.07¾a7½	Refined 16
Butter—State	.32	a .36
Ohio Fine	.31	a .32
" Yellow	.30	a .31
Western Ordinary	.20	a .22
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .34
Cheese—State Factory	.10	a .16
" Skimmed	.06	a .08
Ohio	.10	a .15½
Eggs—State	.17	a .17½
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	4.60	a 6.25
Sheep	5.50	a 8.30
Hogs—Live	5.35	a 5.90
Flour	6.75	a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.47	a 1.47
Corn	.75	a .78
Oats	.56	a .58
Rye	1.05	a 1.05
Barley	1.50	a 1.80
Lard	.10	a .10¼
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.45	a 1.90
Rye—State	1.12	a 1.12
Corn—Mixed	.86	a .87
Barley—State	1.75	a 1.90
Oats—State	.61	a .62
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50	a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.51	a 1.65
Corn—Yellow	.84	a .85
Mixed	.83	a .85
Petroleum—Crude		11¼a Refined16¾
Clover Seed	8.00	a10.00
Timothy	3.15	a 3.10
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.16	a .16½
Flour—Extra	7.25	a 8.25
Wheat	1.50	a 1.80
Corn—Yellow	.82	a .82
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Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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MRS. JAMES SANDERS.

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Weymouth Weekly Gazette,

AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VIII. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1874. NO. 3.

The Newspaper Man.

Little they know, or even think
Of the work there is in shedding ink
By the busy wielders of pencil and pen—
Generally known as newspaper men—
"Jottings," "In General," "Spice of Life,"
"Variations," and rumors rife,
"Saturday Notes" and Sunday news,
"All Sorts of Paragraphs," to amuse,
Market reports and marine disasters,
Puffs of pills and patent plasters;
Now at the theatre in white cravat,
Claw-hammer coat and open hat;
Then to the prize-ring, where you write
Sickening details of a bloody fight—
Back to the city, just in time
To report the sermon of some devine;
Steamboat collision, smash-up of trains,
Election returns to bother your brains;
Agents dramatic with long-winded story,
To write up his star to theatrical glory.
Deaths and marriages, murders, rows,
Balls and parties, minstrel shows,
Stock speculations, bubbles of air,
Tossed about by bull and bear;
Praising the limb in the dancer's pose,
And next the calves in the cattle shows;
Pencil in hand at the racing course,
Taking the time of a trotting horse;
Jotting down each stroke and catch
Made in a famous base-ball match;
Now of a street row taking a note—
And then of a row in a college boat.
These are a few of the many things
At which the tireless pencil swings.

CORA'S DELUSION.

Cora Depeyster pined for a prince.

Not a common prince like the snuffy old Russian we used to see, wearing a greasy fur-collar and long overcoat, eating garlic and drinking brandy three times diurnally, and growling at everything American in the most detestable English. Nothing of the kind.

She pined for a prince such as we read about in the fine old sentimental novels that amused our fathers and mothers in the flower of their youth; a Thaddeus of Warsaw, all talent, and pallor, and tenderness, and musical voice, and fine, rolling eyes, and pedigree, and that sort of thing.

For my part I don't believe in such princes. The Prince of Wales isn't one of that species, and I'm afraid the breed has gone out with the fine old sentimental novels. Nothing else, however, would suit Miss Cora Depeyster. Being not totally unlike other fair damsels of twenty or thereabouts, she desired to experiment upon the state matrimonial, and had plenty of opportunities, but common clay would not do. A prince she must have or single she would remain.

Now, a real good writer of sentimental stories could create such a being especially for the emergency, and, after the customary amount of tantalization through the medium of an obstinate parent or what not, marry off Miss Cora and her prince in the most satisfactory style. But I never was good at sentimental creation. I must write about people I know and see. I am sorry for the Coras. I've seen lots of them; but what sort of princes did they marry? One now pours tea for a sharp-nosed, red-headed life-insurance agent. Another is the spouse of a strapping farmer, who sits with hat on and eats in his shirt-sleeves. Another wedded a subdued German who plays second clarionet in a cheap orchestra, and has to move monthly because he can't pay his rent. Still another—but the catalogue grows melancholy. Thus with all the Coras. They go on pining for princes who never come; marrying all sorts of people instead; and, dying, give way to a fresh race of Coras, who follow in their mamma's footsteps with a disregard of experience that savors of the sublime.

One of the sweetest of watering-places is Happy Valley. It is romantic and comfortable at once. There is delightful bathing, rowing, sailing, and fishing in the lake itself, and the shady groves that line its shores are cool and green and mysterious, and suggestive of dryads and nymphs and fairies and things. That is, if you happen to be of a poetic turn of mind. If not, they only suggest flirtations.

I will not further expatiate upon the delights of Happy Valley, lest it should be fancied that I have lots for sale in the vicinity, whereas I have none anywhere—not even a burial lot; and that, I believe, is the common lot of all. Neither did Cora Depeyster have any real estate to dispose of, but she thought just as I do and passed much of the time every summer in the fair demesnes that lie smilingly adjacent to the Happy Valley Pavilion.

Notwithstanding the round of pleasures in which she every summer took prominent part, she could not stifle her inward and continuous yearning for the music of a princely voice, the glance of devotion from princely eyes, the touch of a princely hand in the dance, and the sweet envy of all maidens who had to go princeless through life. She sighed a great deal, and began to think the great world a cold, hard, unromantic sort of an arrangement.

Of course, you and I know better. I never wrote a romance yet half so wonderful as the simplest life would make were it truly told. The only trouble is that the simplest life cannot be truly told. It seems easy, but you try it once!

Though there was no prince among the Pavilion boarders, there was a poet. Arthur Bayne was there. It is barely possible that Cora might have fallen in love with him; there is something very fine and hyfalutin—pardon the expression—in a young lady's idea of a poet. But then Arthur Bayne was altogether different from her ideal. He knew the world too well to believe in its hollowness. He had found it in fact a very round, hard, and stubborn sort of thing.

I notice that men who have really been shaken up a bit in the merry-go-round we call life are not apt to preserve the outside show of sentimentalism to any great extent. We all start off, some time or another, with our long hair, our turn-down collars, our sable suits, our brigand hats, and our little hidden sorrows; but when we have cut our eye-teeth and learned something about other folks' trouble we always come back to reason, to plaid neckties, to stove-pipe hats and the barber.

Arthur was too matter of fact for Cora and she too sentimental for him from any hymeneal point of view, yet they somehow became very excellent and very intimate friends. One evening they sat on the shore of the little lake together. Cora was gazing at the moon, of course. She was one of that kind. She had been telling Arthur what kind of a hero she had imagined for her heart-history, and described the prince with his melting eyes and musical voice, his generous nature and magnificent air, his mild melancholy and inexhaustible affection, his irreproachable morals and aristocratic birth. Arthur listened with due gravity until she had finished.

"Why don't you take me?" he asked. "I am not very rich, but then poverty is romantic. I can't play the guitar, but I know a fellow who is splendid on the banjo. As for a fine antique family, my father was Mr. Bayne, son of Old Bayne; I believe he never went to State prison."

"Now, Arthur, you are too bad! You make fun of everything."

"Well, to be serious, child, you'll never find your prince."

"And why not?"

"Because they don't make 'em. Most men are tolerably human, and humanity is not perfection. If a man has no other small vices he is sure to chew tobacco, write poetry, or keep a dog. We are fair but frail, we men."

"Ah, Mr. Bayne! what a world it is! I wish there might be some place where one might go and hide away and dream in peace."

"There is; and I am going there now. I refer to my bed."

The next morning the belles of Happy Valley were in a twitter. The late train the night before had brought a new young man, and young men were not a drug at the Pavilion. The new comer had taken the finest suite in the establishment, and a great pile of trunks with his initials stood in the vestibule, where they were jealously regarded by the other young men, heartbroken with the consciousness of possessing but a single trunk, and that, perhaps, a small one. When it became known that the unknown was really on the piazza, smoking a cigar, all sorts of diplomatic maneuvers were resorted to to get a near sight of him on the part of the young ladies. Cora Depeyster denounced it as an exhibition of brazen ill-breeding in others. As for herself, she stood only at her window, which commanded the piazza, and scrutinized him through an opera-glass.

Montgomery Smythe—for such was the name which appeared on the register—in three days found himself a favorite with the ladies. He was of the conventional type of magnificence—the black-haired, black-eyed, red-cheeked style, with small feet, dyed mustache, and eye-glasses. In the matter of scarfs and neckties, with the jeweled pins thereto devoted, he was truly gorgeous. If a man has the least taint of vulgarity, let him beware of his neck. Too much thoracic decoration ruins one.

A great change came over Cora. She was sad and gay by fits; irritable, changeable, and incomprehensible. There is no use wasting words about it. She was in love. Her prince had come.

As the days wore on this regal person developed. He gave suppers in his room to the young bloods, and organized picnic parties in the woods thereabouts, which made the belles of the Pavilion quite miserable with happiness. To Cora's intense delight he made her in some sort the central figure in these last charming affairs, and held profound consultations with her concerning the details. They thus became associated in a certain degree before the public eye, and when rumor whispered an engagement Cora did little more than blush and stammer a denial that sounded ever so much like a confirmation.

She gave herself up to a sort of blind adoration of Montgomery Smythe. She made a prince of him first, and put all her trust in him afterwards. He told her of his ancient family; of his late father, Judge Dewey, twice United States Senator, and son of Commodore Smythe, of the war of 1812. The commodore's father, he said, was General Smythe, of Revolutionary fame, and brother to Governor Smythe, of one of the colonies under George III. He talked of the magnificent old country-seat his father had left him, with its picture-gallery full of the portraits of the old worthies just mentioned and their wives; all uniforms and brocades and gold braid and laces; of the long drawing-rooms, the grand dining-hall, the library, the grounds—all in true baronial style, till Cora, rich and luxuriously reared as she was, began to look up to him as a being of an altogether different and higher sphere.

One day they took a walk in the grove in the rear of the Pavilion. It was the closing up of the season, and the next day there was to be a general exodus of the Happy Valley boarders to their homes. Cora felt that the decisive moment had arrived; and it had. The hitherto pent-up devotion of Montgomery Smythe found vent at last in a declaration and a proposition. He vowed his love in a perfectly princely style, and having been accepted with a good many blushes and tears, just as is the case in all well-written novels, he informed her that letters just received from his confidential agent in Europe compelled him to start immediately for Paris, and urged her to marry him at once without waiting to go through the form of asking the permission of her grandsire or consulting her friends. Was he not Montgomery Smythe? and who could possibly object to such an alliance?

It is very possible that Cora might have consented, so infatuated was she with her prince, but she had read that the regular thing was to demand time for consideration, so she postponed her decision, which really was already made, until evening.

As they reached the piazza, he lazily tapping his glossy boot with his bamboo, and she very tremulous and very happy, a thickset, pock-marked individual, with black, heavy whiskers and a glazed cap, came down the steps and, nodding to Smythe, said:

"I'd like to say a private word to you, young man."

Montgomery Smythe suddenly stopped tapping his boot and, turning pale, looked sharply at the stranger. A slight vibration of that person's eyelid made him turn still paler, and without a word he walked several steps away from the Pavilion. The stout man then slowly drew a large pocket book from his breast, favored Smythe with a view of certain documents therein contained, immediately after which he said aloud:

"You're my prisoner, sir, in the name of the law!"

Cora felt like fainting, but her curiosity was more than a match for her weakness.

Smythe looked toward her, laughed a little, gasping laugh, and tried to say that this ridiculous mistake could be easily explained.

"Let this person explain it, then," said Cora, trembling all over.

"Why, you see, miss," said the stout man, "I'm a detective officer, and I've been laying for this young gentleman some time. I have his photograph here, miss, if you'd like to see it."

And he produced a *carte de visite* the very twin of one Cora had but that moment stowed away among her treasures.

"There ain't any mistake about *him*, is there?" said the detective, grimly.

"But for what—for what is he—is—is he—arrested?" faltered the poor girl.

"Why, miss, you see, he left California too suddenly, with all thespare cash of the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel—thirty thousand dollars—and a matter of five thousand dollars more in jewelry, belonging to the boarders of the house."

"But, Mr. Smythe—"

"Smythe! that ain't his name, Miss. He's plain Bill Higgins, fancy barkeeper of the Pacific. I'm very sorry for you, Miss. I don't s'pose you had any idea who you were with. Good-morning."

She looked at Montgomery Smythe, but he did not raise his eyes nor open his mouth. Plainly, the detective had told the truth. She turned to the hotel. Happily, the whole affair had escaped notice.

Montgomery Smythe was already on his way to the depot, arm in arm with the stout man, and as they turned a bend in the road Cora took a last, sad farewell look at her prince. The shock made her seriously ill, and when she recovered the nonsense was pretty thoroughly washed out of her.

Arthur Bayne was not the man to triumph over the fall of any one. On the contrary, he was too generous, and when people began to make remarks about this unfortunate episode in Cora's existence he married her himself to shut their mouths.

A Sad Picture.

The accounts which reach us from the lowlands bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries indicate that unless speedy action is taken to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate people who have suffered by the floods, there may be numerous deaths from actual starvation. A writer in the Memphis *Appeal*, just returned from a trip between Vicksburg and Memphis, says that during a residence of forty years in that region he never before witnessed such a scene of devastation, and the water was still rising. In many places the river presented no visible shore; there was one grand sea extending as far as the eye could reach. At other points the levees were broken in many places, and the water was pouring through the crevasses in turbulent torrents. Immense tracts of fertile lands have been submerged and ruined for present use, and the inhabitants, both white and black, are suffering for clothing and food. Thousands of freedmen who flocked into the bottom last season from the old States are left in absolute destitution, without money and without prospect of employment, and are now vainly endeavoring to get back to their former homes. Cattle and hogs, horses and mules, even barnyard fowls, have died from starvation, and a great district which has supplied a large trade to Memphis and St. Louis has become completely impoverished. Further South the ruin is still more overwhelming. In Louisiana especially the ravages of the floods have been most disastrous. All along the river the local merchants have been compelled to close their stores; they can no longer give credit, and there is absolute starvation staring thousands of helpless men, women, and children in the face.

Little by Little.

If you are gainnig little by little every day, be content.

Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be little by little, you are yet constantly accumulating and growing richer and richer every day? Be content; so far as concerns money, you are doing well.

Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little by little, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Solomon did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute. Little by little—never omitting to learn something, even for a single day—always reading, always studying a little between the time of rising up in the morning and lying down at night; this is the way to accumulate a full store house of knowledge.

Finally, are you daily improving in character? Be not discouraged because it is little by little. The best of men fall far short of what they themselves would wish to be. It is something, it is much, if you keep your good resolutions better to-day than you did yesterday, better this week then you did last, better this year than you did last year. Strive to be perfect, but do no become disheartened so long as you are approaching nearer to the high standard at which you aim.

Little by little knowledge is gained; little by little character and reputation are achieved. With little by little, therefore do not be discontent, but press on. Do not despise the day of small of things. Little things make the grand aggregate of true worth.

Sad Case of Hydrophobia.

Maggie Lowerhill, aged 8 years, who lived at Oldham, near Paterson, was bitten about five weeks ago by a small dog. The slight wound soon healed, but a few days ago she suddenly went into convulsions at the sight of a glass of water. Dr. Neer of Paterson was sent for, and although when he arrived the little girl was apparently all right again, he saw that it was a case of genuine hydrophobia that would undoubtedly prove fatal, and he quietly told the little girl's mother and took his leave. He had about half reached the gate when the little girl ran after him and called: "Doctor, come back."

He waited until she caught up to him, and she asked, "Doctor, did you tell mother that I am going to die?"

The kind hearted doctor replied, "Oh, my child; I hope you will not die."

"But," replied Maggie, doubtfully, and with just the shadow of a tremor in her voice, you must have told mother that I am going to die, for she is crying just as hard as she can!"

The old doctor turned his moistening eyes and hastened away. Maggie ran back into the house. She was soon seized with another convulsion which resulted fatally.

To a Bottle.

'Tis very strange that you and I
Together can not pull;
For you are full when I am dry,
And dry when I am full.

VASQUEZ, THE OUTLAW.

Sketch of the Outrages Committed by Him.

Dispatches from Los Angeles, Cal., give detailed accounts of the recent characteristically bold and daring outrages committed by the notorious outlaw, Tiburcio Vasquez, and his gang. It is stated that the gang seized a wealthy Italian ranchero in his house at the Old San Gabriel Mission, a few miles from Los Angeles, and compelled him, under threats of death, to send his son to the Bank of Los Angeles with a check for $500. A similar threat was made against the boy if he, while in the city, divulged the manner in which the check was sent to the bank. The strange actions of the boy attracted attention, and he told the whole matter. Sheriff Rowland and a posse at once started for the ranch; but the gang, which consisted of Vasquez and four others, took the alarm and fled, taking the direction of the mountain passes near Soledad, just as the sheriff's posse appeared in sight. Before the facts of the seizing of the ranchero became known the gang met four prominent citizens of Los Angeles, returning to that city along the Santa Barbara road, and robbed them of watches and money, worth in the aggregate about $500. Sheriff Rowland and his party were following in hot pursuit of the bandits. Sheriff Morse, of Alameda, and a party of eight men fully equipped, were also camped at Elizabeth Lake, and intended to make for a point where the outlaws would be likely to be intercepted. Both parties are as familiar with the topography of the country as the bandits, and at last accounts it was confidently expected that one of the parties would succeed in having an encounter with the outlaws.

With the single exception of Joaquin Murietta, whose career was suddenly brought to a close by Harry Love, of San Jose, after a long series of murders and outrages of every conceivable description, Vasquez is the most thoroughly hardened ruffian that ever terrified a community in the State. With all of Murietta's bloodthirstiness, daring, and determination, Vasquez combines a shrewdness and low cunning infinitely superior to that of that infamous bondit. In addition to this, he possesses more than the average share of intelligence allotted to his class, the result of long association and contact with the white people. He is quite a young man, slightly above the medium height, of good build, and was born in the old town of Monterey. Ex-Sheriff Wasson, who, in conjunction with Sheriff Adams, of Santa Clara, has been as active as any gentleman in the State in the effort to kill or capture Vasquez, told a *Post* attache some time ago, in a conversation about Vasquez, that when a boy he did not give the slightest indication of developing into the bloodthirsty monster which he is. He was a sort of good-for-nothing, listless fellow, who seldom or never worked, preferring to hang around the saloons of the town. However, he kept continually moving about between San Diego, Los Angeles, Monterey, and Petaluma. At the latter place, where Chief Cockrill knew him, he bore the same character, the Chief says, as that given him by Sheriff Wasson. His criminal record, so far as known, commenced in 1866, when he was sent to the State Prison for several years for grang larceny. After his release he hung around San Francisco for some time, and got acquainted with all the bad Spanish characters there, including his ferocious lieutenant, Chavis. It is presumed by many that it was in that city that the plan of organizing a gang for the purpose of systematic robbery was conceived. At any rate, but little was heard of Vasquez until the horrible tragedy at Tres Pinos. Before dusk on the evening of the 26th of August last, Vasquez, with seven native Californians, rode up to the store of A. J. Snyder, twelve miles from Hollister, at the cross-road from Tres Pinos to San Benite river. Here they compelled three men in the store to lie down on the floor, tied their arms behind their backs and pinioned their legs. The assassins then went outside and saw three men, who refused to obey the commands to lie down, and were shot in cold blood. The first shot was a Portuguese sheep-herder. L. Davidson, proprietor of the hotel adjoining, started out on hearing the report. He had been told to go back, and was in the act of closing the door when he was shot through the heart. A teamster named Redford was the third man killed. They then went into Snyder's house and robbed it of everything valuable. Snyder was told that he would be released if he gave up all his money, which he promptly did, amounting to over $500. They took all the horses and saddles in the vicinity with them when they left.

The wildest excitement was created throughout the State by the murders; large rewards were offered for the capture of the fiends, and nearly every Sheriff in the counties south of San Francisco organized parties for pursuit. But the native population did everything possible to throw the officers off the scent, and doubtless to some purpose. After this the gang fled from one place to another, committing outrages. The scheme to capture Kingston in Fresno county was carried into effect in December last. Vasquez, with eight native Californians, two Americans, and a negro, tied their horses on the bank of the river, opposite Kingston, crossed a bridge on foot, and took possession of a hotel and two stores on the main street. Thirty-five men were bound by the gang and relieved of their money and valuables. The safes and drawers were also robbed of their contents. In this raid they obtained $2,000 in coin, besides watches and other jewelry. The citizens of the village, on hearing of the robbery, armed themselves and opened fire on the bandits from the opposite side of the street, and the fire was returned. Vasquez was armed on that occasion with four navy revolvers, and though hotly followed up, the gang managed to make their escape and fled in different directions. The citizens followed in close pursuit, and two days afterward one of the bandits was captured, and has since been sent to the State Prison. All this time Sheriffs Adams, Wasson and Morse had parties out scouring the country, but the bandits eluded them. However, Sheriff Adams kept so close upon the heels of the gang that his efforts were at last crowned with success. Two of the gang were caught in a Mexican house in Monterey. They were brought to trial, and the history of the murder at Tres Pinos was fully developed. The wife of one of the criminals told the whole story, which was planned in her own house. Her husband was induced by her to turn State's evidence, which resulted in the conviction of Antonio Leves for murder in the second degree.

Since the time of the murder at Tres Pinos there have been a thousand reports as to Vasquez' whereabouts. At one time he was seen in Virginia City. The next day an eminently "reliable" citizen saw him near San Diego. Then a steamer from Mexico would bring intelligence that he was spending his ill-gotten coin in Guaymas. There can be no question that Vasquez' movements were rapid—that he swooped down on a place or an individual like a Cossack, and was off as rapidly. Some time ago he was reported as having been in San Francisco, in the disguise of a woman, and that he went away on the Mexican steamer. It has been positively ascertained that he was in that city, but it is an open question as to whether he was there at the time stated. The Legislature, as an incentive to officers throughout the State, have offered a reward of $15,000 for the capture of the gang; $3,000 of the money was to be paid for Vasquez alive, and $2,000 dead.

Lost in Life.

The feeling of intense loneliness that often comes over the stranger in a great city has been frequently noted and moralized by philosophical writers. The companionship that Nature gives to one in field or forest is pitilessly walled out by the arid brick and stone of the leafless town, and to realize when thus isolated that in all the swarming thousands of human beings in all the teeming streets you have not one friend or acquaintance; that not one of them all is aware of your personality in life or will give a thought to your death, is to know a solitude impossible elsewhere. Then, again, how suggestive is the fact that even the fellow-citizens of such places as London, Paris, and New York may live for years in the same street with—aye, in the very next house to—each other and yet never so much as know each other's name!

And when hundreds of thousands of men and women are at once so near and so far—physically near, like the countless trees of a great forest; morally, as isolated as those same trees—they are really but so many intricacies of a world-wide human wilderness in which brother may be lost to brother, lover to sweetheart, husband to wife and children, as utterly and irrecoverably as by death itself. It is told of Joey Grimaldi, the famous English clown, whose life by Dickens is the most readable of tributes to a genial and guileless character, that in early life a boy-brother of his went to sea and, not being heard of thenceforth for years, was supposed to have died.

"One night in tumultuous London a face in the surging throng flashed upon Joe Grimaldi. It was the face of his long-lost brother. Grimaldi approached and accosted him, and in a moment they were hanging upon each other's neck, mutually recognized and reunited. To compare notes and commune with each other the brothers repaired to a public-house, where they remained for some time. On leaving, they became accidentally separated in the surging throng outside, and from that moment to the hour of his death Grimaldi neither saw nor heard anything of his brother, so strangely found and lost."

While the story sounds like a marvel, how easily explicable, how practicable of duplication is it, in the light of the foregoing considerations of the solitude of the individual in the bewildering human mazes of a great city. If those who love each other would wander apart with any assurance of certain reunion, let them venture it elsewhere than in the "wilderness of brick and mortar."

What Causes Fever.

Prof. Buckman, of England, claims to have discovered one of the causes of typhoid fever. A family in his neighborhood was attacked with a severe type of the fever. On a careful search of the premises, a spout in the family pump was found to be covered with a sort of gelatinous matter. Submitting this to microscopic investigation, it was found to be a fungoid growth, from which spores were constantly washed away by the flowing water. He followed up this discovery by a minute examination of the outlet of the sewer through which the drainage of the town flowed, and his scientific zeal was rewarded by finding fungoid growths of a similar nature to those in the pump spout. In the vicinity of this outlet, the fever had also prevailed. Having cases of the fever in his own family, he followed up his inquiry by a chemical analysis of the water drank by the family, and found in it minute spores of the same fungus. His conclusion is a natural one, that the fever had its origin in the fungus matter taken into the system, where it ferments as yeast in beer, and poisons the blood.

The Woman Question Again.

A young man who wished to marry a young lady of Toledo, Ohio, about last Christmas, was obliged, in order to get the necessary papers, to swear that the lady was of lawful age; and although it was a falsehood, he swore it before the deputy in the probate office, the deputy being a woman. The new-made mother-in-law was not pleased at the match, and vented her indignation by having the young man arrested for perjury. The trial has just ended, and although the defendant's counsel argued that a woman being incompetent to administer an oath no perjury was committed, the court overruled the point, and the prisoner was convicted. The case will be carried before the Supreme Court on an error in the judge's ruling, and the main issue then will be the eligibility of a woman to the office of deputy probate judge. The case is a highly interesting one in that locality, as deciding the validity of many acts done in an official capacity by the deputy in question.

HIS OBJECT.—The other day in San Francisco, at the foot of one of the wharves, a sinister-looking individual appeared with a sack in his hands. His mysterious movements excited suspicion, and he was watched. When, as he supposed, not observed, he quietly slipped the sack into the water, and it immediately disappeared, the man rapidly making his way up town. The watchers, supposing that some mysterious tragedy had been enacted, dragged the mud, recovered the sack, and discovered within it—five suffocated kittens.

A little Troy boy, who was worrying over a piece of shad at dinner, lately, demoralized his mother by asking, "Mamma, where did God find all the bones to make the first shad of?"

THE HOMESTEAD MASSACRE.

Arrest of Ernest Ortwein, the Hired Man, as the Murderer—Full Confession of the Deed—The Children Slaughtered in Their Sleep—Killing of the Parents.

The man who butchered and burned the Hamnet family of Homestead, Pa., was arrested at Alleghany City. A man giving the name of Ernest Ortwein was suspected on account of his strange conduct, and so nearly filling the description given by those who knew him, he was traced to various places, and finally he was heard of in Alleghany City. A number of men were talking about the murder and this stranger joined in the conversation. He said that he had worked for Mrs. Hamnet. As soon as he said this he became alarmed and ran off at full speed. Officer Quirk, of the Alleghany police force, gave chase and soon succeeded in capturing him. His carpet sack was found at a store on Ohio street. It contained a lot of clothes, nearly new. In a vest was found an assessor's notification of valuation, a piece of paper on which are pencil figures, a ten cent scrip and a railroad ticket over the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The assessment paper is signed by "A. Behl, Assessor," and is directed to John Hamnet, giving the valuation of his property at $12,720. The piece of paper with the figures evidently contains Mr. Hamnet's estimate of value of his property, being found in connection with the assessor's valuation. The vest was doubtless one worn by Mr. Hamnet.

When it had become generally known that the murderer had been captured, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Tombs in Alleghany were soon surrounded by an excited throng. It was feared that efforts would be made to lynch the prisoner, and it was found necessary to place a strong guard of police along the corridors of the Tombs. He gave his name as Ernest Ortwein, and his appearance was not calculated to impress one favorably. This man, who murdered a family of five for $15, is about five feet eight inches in height, heavily built and would weigh 175 pounds. He has a big, round, bulldog head, rather broad, flat nose, low forehead and small eyes. His face is large, red, appears puffed up by drink and bears every evidence that he has been spreeing for a day or two past. He has a short, sandy mustache and a little tuft of hair in the dimple of his chin. He was dressed in a fine black frock-coat, dark figured pants, white shirt and a small silk necktie. He has a very short, thick neck. A black slouch hat was lying on a bench beside him. His shoes are new, as is all of the clothing he has on. He said he was a native of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, and came to this country about a year ago, and first worked as a farm hand with Peter Ramsey at Brooklyn, N. Y.

It was no use, he said, to conceal the crime; he committed the murder. He said he left Hamnet's dwelling just after supper on the night of the murder, and went directly to the village of Homestead. He drank two glasses of beer in a saloon by the wayside, which is all the beverage he had that night. After quitting the saloon he went to a grocery store, where he got some cigars, also some candy for the Hamnet children. He then goes on and tells the following story to the press representatives through an interpreter: "Just as I was leaving it came into my head that I must have Hamnet's money. I thought he had a great deal of money in the house, and I felt so queer all at once in my head I thought I must get it. I went directly to the house, but don't know how I got there. I suppose I must have been out of my mind. After getting into the house I found Mr. and Mrs. Hamnet had not come home. It occurred to me that to get the money I must kill the children. I found an axe in the kitchen, and taking that with me I went up into the room over the kitchen, where Robert Smith and myself slept. The bed was in the corner of the room and I saw that Robert was sleeping soundly with his face toward me. I took a position at the front of the bed, and with one blow killed the boy; he never moved. I can't say how it was that the boy's throat was cut. I may have struck him twice, but he never groaned. After the boy was dead I went into the adjoining room, where Ida and little Emmie were sleeping. There were two beds in the room, one in a corner and the other, the one occupied by the children, near the center. Both of the little girls were sleeping. I crept over cautiously to where they slumbered and I dealt Ida a fearful blow which silenced her forever. She never moved a muscle; she was dead in a minute. I then raised the axe and struck at Emmie. She uttered a cry and I hit her the second time. She did not groan again.

"After this I went down stairs and took position just inside the door of the room adjoining the kitchen, and waited for Mr. and Mrs. Hamnet to come home. God knows my feelings when concealed here. I was desperate now and thirsted for more blood. After waiting a long time I heard the footsteps of the couple coming up the lawn. They came nearer and nearer, and I clutched my axe handle tight. At last they were here. Mr. Hamnet came into the room first. I was standing so that he could not see me, and I struck him from behind, using the same axe, and he fell to the floor. Mrs. Hamnet then came rushing into the room, and as she passed through the door I struck her, but did not kill her. She shrieked once or twice, 'Oh God, John!' and then I struck a second blow, which killed her instantly. Mrs. Hamnet and her baby were the only ones I struck twice; the others were killed with one blow. I used the axe all the time. I committed the deed to get Mr. Hamnet's money. I searched Mr. Hamnet's pockets and obtained his pocket book. It contained only fifteen dollars in paper money. I found Mrs. Hamnet's pocket book on the sewing machine. There was only fifty cents in it. I looked over the house, but all the money I got was $15. The silver money I spent I brought with me from Germany, I did not get it from the house. My only motive for doing this deed was to get the money. I never had any ill feeling towards any of the Hamnets. I always liked the little children, and I always bought them candy when I went to Homestead. The boy Smith and I were good friends and I always liked Mr. and Mrs. Hamnet. I did not fire the house, and it was not a part of my plan to cover up the murder. When searching the house I put an oil lamp in the sitting room, and when rushing away from the building it was overturned. I thought it would go out. I did not think the house would burn.

"As soon as I left the building I proceeded at once to the railroad and walked direct to Pittsburgh. I stopped at several places but don't know the names of the places. I came over to Pittsburgh and went to see my friend Baler, on Pennsylvania street, I think. I don't know locations very well. I was never in Pittsburgh more than three times. After leaving Baler's, I crossed over to Alleghany City. I crossed a covered bridge and went to several breweries to get work. I purchased a suit of clothes and finally was arrested."

It has been ascertained that the parents of Ortwein, who live in Stuttgart, are well off. During the Franco-Prussian war he was drafted, but deserted and came to this country.

One of the closing acts in this dreadful tragedy was the consigning to the grave of the remains of the murdered family. There were two coffins, the largest of which held the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Hamnet and the two children, Ida and Emma. In another and smaller coffin lay Bobbie Smith. These horrible objects were kept enclosed until after the ceremonies were concluded in the church. The edifice was filled to overflowing with anguish-stricken men and women who, in a great measure, were neighbors of the murdered family.

A Woman as a Lawyer.

A correspondent recalls an incident in the District Court of Washington, happening thirty years ago, when that great American litigant, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, was more beautiful if not less belligerent than she is now. One of her cases was in progress before Judge Buchanan, and the lawyers, offended at the court's rulings, and wrangling among themselves, withdrew. Mrs. Gaines and her warrior spouse were present, the General attired in full uniform, his sword clanking on the floor at his every movement. When the lawyers withdrew, the stately General, leading his wife to the bar, addressed the court. He said that he was educated for the bar, and in early youth impressed with the profoundest reverence for the civil courts of his country. Perhaps, he continued, in the view of the world and of the court, it would be his duty to supply the place of his wife's lawyers. If it were a duty that he thought himself adequate to perform, he would not shrink from it, for the lady, besides being his wife, was the daughter of his old friend, Daniel Clark, to whom he was bound, by many ties of ancient friendship and warm esteem, to render every possible service in the maintenance of the rights of his friendless daughter. This service he should be bound as a soldier and a gentleman to render to any lady in like circumstances. But as the lady was far more able to argue her case than he was, he begged that she be allowed to conduct her own case. Having thus delivered himself, the chivalrous old chap gently tapped his sword, and turning to the opposing counsel remarked:—"For whatever the lady shall say or do, I hold myself responsible to the full measure and in every manner recognized among gentlemen." The Judge was not at all pleased with the General's bearing, and reminded him that a display of military pomp and menace could not be allowed in that court. The General courteously begged to assure his Honor that he appeared in military dress out of respect for the court, and in strict conformity with the regulations of the service. The sword which he wore would never be drawn with more alacrity than in the defense of the civil authorities and tribunals of his country. Mrs. Gaines went in and won.

Fatally Assaulted.

Joseph Waltz, the murderer, who was hanged at Catskill, assaulted his keeper, Charles Ernst, in his cell, at 3 P. M. the day before the execution, by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, crushing the skull. During the week officer Ernst had guarded Waltz in his cell in order that he should commit no injury to himself. The murder was committed some time before it was discovered. The officer was found lying on the floor unconscious. The officer's revolver was in the possession of Waltz. The victim lived only fifteen minutes after medical aid was summoned. The prisoner manifested a stolid indifference as to his horrible deed. The excitement was intense, and at least 2,000 persons collected around the jail, threatening to break down the doors and lynch the prisoner, and it is believed, that but for the assurance of Gov. Dix that Waltz would not be reprieved, he would have been lynched.

Did He Do It?

Some time in the month of March a little girl named Katie Curran, living in South Boston, nearly opposite the place where the Millen boy lived, disappeared suddenly and mysteriously. Active measures were at once inaugurated in hopes of finding her alive, or at least of recovering her body. A reward was offered by the Mayor for any information that should dispel the mystery, and strenuous efforts have been making ever since, but with no avail. The affair is as dark to-day as it was at the time of its announcement. Not a word has been heard of the missing girl. It is now suggested that Pomeroy, the boy with the white eye, knows something about this case, and it is possible that he may some day confess a connection with the disappearance of little Katie Curran, and furnish the information so earnestly sought for by her friends and the police.

Bought It.

An interesting story is told of the late Benj. Mott, of Alburgh, Vt. Nov. 6, 1838, Mott left his home to join the Canadian rebels under Gagnon Cote. As he went out of the house, his wife, who was unaware of his intention, asked him to bring back a pound of tea. In the battle which occurred on the next day Mott was captured, conveyed to Montreal, tried and condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to banishment to Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania. Seven years after his capture he was restored to liberty, and circumnavigated the globe, eventually reaching home. He bought his wife the pound of tea.

PATENT CASES.—When a person buys a patented machine he acquires the privilege of using it anywhere throughout the United States and Territories. When a patentee sells a "right" for a State or county he simply transfers to the purchaser his monopoly of the patented article in the district mentioned in the deed of sale.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints on House-Papering.

This is the season, among good housewives, for cleaning, whitewashing, painting, papering, and otherwise renovating the domicile.

After the cleaning, whitewashing, and painting is accomplished, comes the process of papering the walls; but the first thing, frequently, to be done is the removal of the old paper. To do this successfully wet the wall thoroughly, and, when well soaked, the old paper can be stripped off very quickly. After the paper is removed, wash the wall to get off the particles of paper which may remain, and leave the walls till nearly dry before commencing to lay the new paper. If the walls have been whitewashed instead of papered, wash the walls with vinegar, which will make the paste and paper adhere more securely. A bench is easily made for measuring and cutting the paper by placing boards of suitable length across two flour-barrels. The paper should be unrolled and cut to proper length and in sufficient quantity to cover the room before the pasting process commences. One edge of each strip should also be closely and neatly trimmed. These sheets should be laid one over the other, to be readily at hand when the paster is ready to begin work. The liability of turning the edges or damaging the paper will be greatly obviated by adopting this course. Flour paste is the usual article for the purpose, and rye flour is considered better than wheat, as it has more adhesion. Mix the flour in cold water thoroughly, by stirring, until the paste has a thin, creamy consistence, and then boil, when it will thicken, according to the length of time it is submitted to the heat. If found too thick in cooling, add boiling water till the desired degree of thickness is obtained; then add a little carbolic acid to prevent the paste from souring or becoming moldy. A broad whitewash brush is the best to apply the paste with, and the paper should be laid quickly after pasting, to prevent its becoming soft and tender to handle.

Two persons are required to lay on paper with rapidity, one to paste and one to apply the paper. When the paper is pasted it should be handed to the person on the ladder, who holds it about a foot from the top end, and lays it evenly against the wall at the top, allowing the upper end to hang over on the backs of the hands. By looking down the wall it may be seen when it matches the previously laid length, and after adjusting to match it should then be brought gently to the wall, the backs of the hands then pressed against the wall and passed upward toward the ceiling, spreading them out toward the corners of the length of paper. The scissors are then run along at the juncture of the wall and ceiling, making a mark which can be easily seen, when the top of the paper is removed for a little distance, and it is cut off even and replaced. Then a soft cloth is gently passed downward and the paper pressed against the wall to the bottom, where it is cut off as at the top.

A Crib Quilt Knitted in Blocks.

Materials:—10 oz. white zephyr; 10 oz. colored zephyr; small bone knitting needles. With the white wool cast on 19 stitches; knit in plain garter-stitch 19 rows, making a square; cast off. Cast on 19 stitches with the colored wool; knit this block in moss-stitch, which is thus done:—Take off the first stitch, purl one stitch, knit the next one plain, purl the next, knit the next, and so on to the end of the row; in the following rows, always purl the stitches you purled in the previous row, and knit plain the others. Do 19 rows; cast off. Make and sew together a sufficient number of these blocks to form a quilt from one yard to one and a quarter in length; the blocks being alternately white and colored. Finish with a border of points made thus:—Cast on one stitch; put the needle under the wool, and knit plain; this widens one stitch. Continue thus, widening one stitch at the commencement of every row, until you have 19 stitches on the needle; then knit one row plain and bind off. Sew the points all round the quilt, the white points to the colored blocks, the colored to the white blocks. To fringe the quilt, cut a number of strands of both color wools from five to nine inches in length, according as you wish the fringe to be in depth. Have all the strands precisely of one length, double them, and tie into every other open stitch round the points, taking for every bunch as many strands of both colors as you wish.

Farm Notes.

Corn cobs are not worth grinding. To grind the grain as fine as it should be requires great power, and when the cob has to be reduced along with it, the cost more than neutralizes any good received. Again, unless the cob is ground fine, it irritates the coats of the digestive apparatus to such an extent as to produce disease in many instances. Corn meal is most valuable when fed with cut hay or straw and moistened, unless it is cooked, and cooking is so expensive that, though it produces much grain, it will not pay except in special cases.

Cucumber vines may be successfully trained on a trellis, or on upright stakes having stubby side branches, and gardeners who have tried the plan declare that the product is much greater, and that there is also a conspicuous saving in ground-room, which is an important item to the owners of small places.

An experienced onion-raiser drives maggots from his growing crop by forming a shallow trench with the corner of his hoe alongside the infested bulbs and pouring in suds, made by dissolving two or three gallons of soft soap in a barrel of water, previously adding one pound of copperas to the soap.

The Farmers' Association of Union county, N. J., devoted a part of a recent meeting "to making of clubs for the purpose of buying at wholesale seeds and fertilizers."

Keeping Hams.

Farmers are often troubled about how to keep hams in the summer time. We have tried a good many ways, and have failed in keeping them nicely. The smoke-house, though hidden away in among the apple trees that lay their lithe limbs lovingly over, above, and around it, is still too warm; the wide, roomy cellar too damp, and the shop, though cold and airy, being the large third-story of the "old house," too light.

A good neighbor, who knows all about it, tells me that he always packs hams in the early spring time, before the flies come, in a box, with all the interstices between the hams filled up with some coarse, dry salt that he has used for many years for the same purpose; salt that comes out of fish barrels. He washed and dried it thoroughly first. He keeps the box in his barn in a cool, airy place.

HAD HE KNOWN.—A raw turnip, we learn from a Cincinnati professor, will do a man as much good as a feast at a king's table. If Mr. Micawber had only known that he wouldn't have sighed so much over the necessity of waiting for something to turn up.

MAN.—An image of the Diety, which occasionally acts as if it were anxious to fill up a niche in the temple of the devil. The only creature which, knowing its mortality and immortality, lives as if it were never to die, and too often dies as if it were never to live.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court of New York city against Jay Gould and others for $10,000,000, by one of the bondholders of the Union Pacific Railroad. The purpose for this action is to make the plaintiffs pay up the par value of over three hundred thousand shares of that stock which they hold ......Waltz, the murderer, confessed that he killed an organ grinder three years ago, and buried the body on the Waltz farm. He drew a diagram of the premises, and designated the spot where the body was concealed......Later advices from Acheen say the Dutch troops attacked an Achinese entrenchment near the Kraton, but were repulsed, losing eight men killed and sixty wounded......Christian, the first mate of the French steamship Amerique, has committed suicide......The Carlist Gen. Saballo, commanding at Guipuzcoa, has decreed the punishment of death to all persons furnishing food to the cities of San Sebastian, Kenteria and Irun......The Freestone Cutters' Association of Boston have resolved to hold out in their strike. The strikers have stationed men in various quarters to notify workmen visiting Boston of what has taken place, and secure their co-operation......At a meeting of merchants in St. Louis to consider what shall be done to relieve the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi river, dispatches from Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, were read, stating that twelve parishes north of Red river, containing 2,000,000 acres, nearly one-quarter of which was cultivated in cotton and corn, are inundated, and south of that river there are fifteen crevasses, through which the water has submerged, or very seriously damaged, fourteen parishes which raise annually 30,000 hogsheads of sugar. The number of persons partially or totally ruined is 25,000, and the continued high water will increase the number to 50,000. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions of money and donations of supplies of all kinds.

Five years ago John Lewis, an employee of the Asylum for the Insane near Trenton, N. J., was attacked by a colored inmate, who bit a piece from the calf of Lewis's leg. The wound was not thought serious, although it was very painful. It gradually healed. Last week, while Lewis was working in a field, he was taken ill. Brother workmen assisted him to his home, where he was seized with hydrophobia, raving, foaming at the mouth, and manifesting all the symptoms of that terrible disease......James Murphy, aged 75, his son John, aged 45, and grandson, aged 6, in returning to their homes on Silver Creek, Iowa, were caught in a storm and all three perished. John and his son were found under the wagon, where they had evidently sought protection. Both of the bodies were found. The body of James Murphy was found about a quarter of a mile from his companions......A dispatch from the Southwest Pass says that three men in a boat from the ship Zimi, outside the bar, started for the telegraph station when a sudden squall came up and they were blown to the westward. The first officer seeing their helpless condition dispatched the captain's gig with six men to rescue them, but both boats were blown to sea and have not been heard from since. The revenue cutter John A. Dix, made an unsuccessful cruise in search of them. Hopes are entertained that they may have been picked up by some passing vessel......The Government of Guatemala has issued a decree prohibiting priests and clergymen from wearing the usual distinctive dresses of long robes, &c., except when they are engaged in the performance of their sacred duties, under fine of from $10 to $50......Mr. Robert Bonner has just rejected an offer of one hundred thousand dollars in gold for his horse Dexter.

An action to recover $500,000 salvage has been entered againt the steamship L'Amerique by the parties who picked her up and took her into Plymouth. The vessel has been taken in charge by the law officers to await the result of the action......Samuel W. Hildreth, who killed Oliver A. Doland, a fellow inmate in Westford (Mass.,) Poorhouse, last December, by striking him with a chair and then cutting his throat with a razor, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Doland was 72 years of age, and Hildreth is over 70 years, and too badly paralyzed to walk......The N. Y., *Evening Post* says, on the authority of a high medical officer on Blackwell's Island, that the whole medical staff has been demoralized by the presence of Wm. M. Tweed......The U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives notice that unless parties liable to the payment of the special tax license under the internal revenue laws make their returns on form eleven before the 31st of May they will be liable to a penalty of fifty per cent......The Mexican Congress is at work on additional amendments to the Constitution. One providing for a creation of a Senate, composed of two members from each State, has been adopted......Capt. Charles Thomas, of the steamship Greece, has commenced a libel suit in the Supreme Court of the U. S., against Capt. Lemearie, of the Europe, for his published allegations in relation to the abandonment of the Europe. An order of arrest was granted against Capt. Lemearie, but too late to prevent his sailing for France......Thieves chloroformed the members of Mr. Thomas Mason's family, Flushing, and had packed several thousand dollars worth of valuables before they were frightened by a servant. The family were very sick from the chloroform's effects......A large producers' meeting was held at Petrolia, Pa., relative to discontinuing drilling new wells, the object being to decrease the production of petroleum in order to advance the price. Action was taken by a large majority of the operators with a fair prospect of all joining in the discontinuance of further operations for ninety days.

The late Charles A. Morris, of York, Penn., bequeathed $49,000 for various educational and religious purposes, including $20,000 to Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg......Gov. Hartranft, of Penn., has signed the new revenue bill, imposing a new system of taxation upon all corporations of the State, including a tax of 3 cents per ton upon all coal companies, as also a tax upon dividends......Baron Porcari was recently seized by Sicilian brigands, and having been kept in a cave for eleven days, was released on the payment of 63,000 francs as a ransom......Mayor Cobb, of Boston, has authorized the Mayor of New Orleans to draw for the second $10,000 contribution......The steamship Farraday is loading the new Atlantic cable, which is to be laid between the United States and England......Two railway accidents in England resulted in the death and injury, altogether, of twenty persons......The London *Times*, editorally, says of the financial question in the United States:—"To British eyes the apparently interminable inflation of the currency is a hazardous proceeding, fraught with peril to the prosperity and even to the unity of the American commonwealth; but it cannot be denied that no other country in the world could do what the United States has hitherto done with its finances. It is a law of American nature to expand and develop in every possible direction."

Newspaper Advertising.

Newspapar advertising is now recognized, by business men having faith in their own wares, as the most effective means for securing for their goods a wide recognition of their merits.

Newspaper advertising impels inquiry, and when the article offered is of good quality, and at a fair price, the natural result is increased sales.

Newspaper advertising is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it is a permanent influence always at work in their interest.

Newspaper advertising is the most energetic and vigilant of salesmen; addressing thousands each day, always in the advertiser's interest, and ceaselessly at work seeking customers from all classes.

Newspaper advertising promotes trade, for even in the dullest times advertisers secure by far the largest share of what is being done.

PERILS OF JOURNALISM.

Adventures of Enterprising Newspaper Reporters.

Not many years ago, says an exchange, in a Western city of the United States, several reporters, representing opposition journals, traveled together to a point in the State to witness an execution. The victim had committed a heinous offense, and the particulars of his execution would be eagerly devoured by every reader. One of the men represented an afternoon paper, and, as the execution was fixed for noon, he had been ordered to telegraph a full report, so that his paper would have a long start of all others.

It was, of course, an object with the other reporters to prevent this, and they laid their heads together. The afternoon man did not drink, the telegraph operator was strctly temperate, and the quill drivers were on the verge of despair, when one of them got a happy thought. He went to the police magistrate and swore out a warrant against the operator for bigamy, and had the pleasure of seeing the man walked off to jail, and his office closed. The excitement over the execution was so great that the operator could find no friend to go his bail until it was too late for the afternoon paper to receive a line, and the object of the conspirators was accomplished.

Knowing the thirst of the public after "later news," and that the paper will suffer in character through negligence on their part, reporters often risk their lives while seeking information. A story is told of how a vessel in attempting to enter a lake port, struck on a bar and was at the mercy of the waves. The storm was raging with great fury, and the crowd congregated on the pier had little hope that the craft would hold together above a few hours. She was a new vessel, unknown in port, and her position was such that her name could not be seen. There was no life boat at the port, and no crew could be made up to take an ordinary row boat and row out to the rescue of the unfortunates. While all were talking and none doing, a reporter on an afternoon paper was seen pulling a light skiff out of the river and over the tremulous waves. "He is lost! Come back! come back!" shouted the crowd; but the man bent to his oars, and despite all predictions, reached the neighboorhood of the vessel without mishap. Holding the boat's head to sea, he shouted:—

"What schooner is that?"

"The Princess," replied the amazed captain.

"Where from? what's your cargo? and how large is your crew?" were the next inquiries from the reporter, and being replied to, he continued: "Hold on for an hour, and I'll take you all off."

He then set about the return voyage, and performed it safely, landing on the pier. Dispatching this information to the office, he was about to row back to the vessel, when she suddenly broke up and the crew floated ashore on a spar.

There is in Kansas, or was up to three years ago, a society of newspaper men called "The Bob Ellis Friends."

The society was formed to perpetuate the name and doings of a reporter named Ellis, who made his name famous on the Pacific coast by his startling adventures, and whose career finally closed with a balloon ascension. It seemed that a gentleman who had made one or two ascensions had advertised to go up from the fair ground on a certain day, and that a large crowd assembled to witness the exhibition. Ellis was sent to make a report of the affair, and he took it into his head to have a ride with the professor and write up his experience. His company was accepted, and as the hour approached, he took his seat in the car. The balloon was inflated, and just as it was ready to rise the professor had some excuse to leap out.

Eased of his weight so suddenly, the balloon jerked away from the men and Ellis went skyward alone. The man knew all about newspaper business, but he was ignorant as to aerial navigation. He, however, took things coolly as if nothing unusual had happened. There was no wind below, and, while the balloon hung over the grounds half a mile above the heads of the excited crowd, the following message came floating down:—"I am all right and intend to see the thing through. Tell the paper to look out for a dispatch from me to-night."

It was about five o'clock in the afternoon of a June day, and the balloon and its frieght finally floated away to the northwest and at last were lost to view. No one in the crowd ever saw Ellis again. In fact it was months before he was heard of. Days passed and letters were written and dispatches sent, but there was no news of the balloon for a week. Then a hunter found this message on the prairie:—"Am still all right, and am having heap of fun. I have found the valve cord and can descend whenever I wish, but I am going to see the thing down to a fine point." He did. Months and months afterward a hunter, passing through a few miles from the Santee agency, on the line between Kansas and Dakota, found a wreck of the balloon hanging to a tree, and near by the skeleton of Robert Ellis.

A Good Answer.

In giving reminiscences of Colonel Levi Boutwell, a noted man in his day, the Montpelier (Vt.) *Argus* tells the following story: "The Colonel was uncommonly bald, and without his heavy dark wig looked not a bit like himself. Once he was in the washroom of the Pavilion, and for convenience in his ablutions had laid his wig aside. Presently a young, spruce chap, with exceedingly red hair came in. Noticing the Colonel's nude head, he inquired, 'Well, uncle, why don't you have some hair on your head?' It was an impudent question, and the Colonel knew it. Looking savagely on the red head of the saucy young stranger, he replied, 'When they made me, and had me all finished except my hair, they told me that they had nothing left except red hair. I told them, then, Egad, I wouldn't have any. I would rather go without. They might save that for impudent young popinjays and fools.' The young inquisitive and joker was perfectly willing to drop the subject."

A Brutal Murder.

Gallian, who murdered Poulin, in Caraquet, N. B., has made a confession. He says he was invited to the act by Poulin's wife, who importuned him to kill her husband that they might marry. The night before the murder she sharpened a knife and gave it to him, telling him to be on the lookout for her husband when he went to the woods for rails the next day. He promised to do so, and secreted the knife on his person. When he met Poulin in the woods next day he said, "Poulin, I am going to kill you." His victim on bended knees implored him for time to confess his sin to his priest, when he would be willing to be killed at any time, or would leave the country. While Poulin was in this suppliant attitude the prisoner struck him on the head with a stick, stunning him, and finished his bloody work with an ax.

FISH IN THE BLOOD.—Among the hosts of minute forms of life inhaled into the lungs in the atmosphere we breathe are certain microscopic creatures which become the living fish of our blood; but as it takes 75,000,000 of these to make the bulk of a grain, we need not be much alarmed at the piscatorial visitation.

XLIII CONGRESS

SENATE.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill in relation to salaries and the civil service. It provides for a reduction, from and after the first day of next October, of 10 per cent. in the compensation of officers and employees of the Senate, except clerks of committees, which it proposes to cut down 30 per cent.

The bill to increase the pay department of the army, fixing the number of paymasters at fifty, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, passed by a vote of 21 to 18. Should the bill become a law, six new appointments in the paymasters' department will be made.

The credentials of Wm. B. Washburn, successor to Mr. Sumner, were laid before the Senate, and Mr. Washburn took the oath of office as Senator of the United States.

The House bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river was reported and passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., reported with amendments the bill to define a gross of matches, to provide for uniform packages and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar. It requires that all friction matches manufactured in the United States shall be put up in packages, each containing either fifty or one hundred, or some multiple of one hundred matches, and that each package shall be distinctly marked with the number contained therein; also, that each gross shall consist of 14,400 matches.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., called up the Senate bill to revive and continue certain grants of land heretofore made to the Territory and State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Passed—yeas, 28; nays, 12.

Mr. Stewart, of Nev., introduced a bill to resume legislative control of the District of Columbia and provide for the government thereof.

The House having returned the bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river, on motion of Mr. Pease, of Mississippi, the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered, and that gentleman offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 instead of $90,000. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., submitted an amendment to the Civil Rights bill, providing that its provisions shall apply to schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence authorized by law and endowed by the United States, or hereafter endowed by any State or the United States.

Mr. Pratt, of Ind., from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill amendatory to the Act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of their disloyalty to the Government. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Boreman, of W. Va., gave notice that he would ask the Senate at an early day to consider the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. Eames, of R. I., introduced a bill to amend the National Currency acts, and to establish free banking. Referred to the Banking Committee.

Mr. O'Neil, of Pa., presented a petition for the equalization of bounties so as to entitle privates in the Marine Corps to the benefits of the bounty laws.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the House bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal. The debate, which lasted over three hours, was closed by Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., who offered an amendment to the effect that no more money should be paid out under it unless the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, with all its property and appurtenances, and should relinquish to the United States the right to assess it so long as the United States shall remain the owner, and should pay to the United States all taxes assessed and collected on the canal from the passage of the act until such cession. The amendment was rejected—73 to 143—and the bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. Hazleton, of Wis., from the Election Committee, made a report on the Utah contested election, that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Maxwell, the contestant, is not. He gave notice that he would call it up for action hereafter, and he gave notice that he would then offer a resolution reciting that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, is openly living with a woman as his wife, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States; and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, and to recommend such action as shall seem meet and proper.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill providing for free banking and the issue of national bank notes to the amount of $10 per inhabitant, according to the census of 1870. Also authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw legal tenders to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of the additional issue of national bank notes until the legal tender circulation is reduced to $356,000,000, such retired legal tenders to be held as a reserve, to be used in case of emergency.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate the payment of customs duties, and to secure a par in value of gold, United States Treasury notes, and national bank notes.

Mr. McKee, of Miss., from the Committee on Territories, asked and obtained leave for that committee to report for action a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report what legislation is necessary to secure a fair and equitable apportionment of the whole existing volume of national bank circulation among the several States and Territories, according to the wealth, population, and business interests. Agreed to. The preamble to the resolution recites that there is an excess of circulation in the Eastern States of $70,690,046, and in the Middle States of $9,416,503, and a deficiency in the District of Columbia and the Southern and Southwestern States of $51,088,903, and in the Western States of $21,423,811 and in the Pacific States and Territories of $7,625,586. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for a more equitable distribution of national bank currency. The motion was seconded in the midst of much confusion—93 to 54.

An Anti Incrustator.

In some parts of the country, says Mr. F. M. Allen, Chief Engineer to the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company, crude petroleum has been found to keep boilers free from scale without injury to the iron, while in the same districts, and in the immediate vicinity boilers not using purgers would have a scale from one-half an inch to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. We have a specimen of scale in this office nearly one and a half inches thick, that was removed from a boiler in the West by crude petroleum, or what is known as unrefined black earth oil. I am aware that there is great prejudice against using anything of the kind in steam boilers, but earth oils are very different from animal oils. They are very volatile, and in an experience of several years where hundreds of boilers have been treated with them we have found no injury to plates or tubes, and the boilers have been kept free from scale. Petroleum works better where sulphate of lime predominates than in waters impregnated with carbonate of lime. We would not advise it in connection with the latter. I desire to impress upon all persons the importance of careful attention to their boilers when solvents of scale or purgers are used. It often happens that scale is thrown off and allowed to accumulate on the bottom of the boiler, and from want of attention, not being removed, the boiler becomes burned and nearly or quite ruined. If a purger is used the boiler should be often opened and as often thoroughly cleaned.

Glad Tidings for the Slaves of King Alcohol.

How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless soul lost through the curse of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic tyrant, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and racking headaches, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy! DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS contain not a single drop of alcohol in any form, but are a sovereign remedy for the ills of drunkenness. They restore tone and strength to the system, and entirely eradicate the pernicious appetite for liquor. Try a few bottles of VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will never crave strong spirits again, but find your health repaired, your mind restored, and be once more a man in the best sense. Health is cheap when VINEGAR BITTERS are $1 a bottle.—*Com.*

A CANDIDATE FOR AN INSANE ASYLUM.—The Louisville *Journal* says that when General Francis A. Walker was appointed Superintendent of the Census, he had the word "emoluments" erased from his commission, consenting to serve upon the condition only that he should receive no pay. We have known men to be sent to the lunatic asylum for eccentricities far less glaring than that.

Ragged stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long.—*Com.*

Nature's remedy—PERUVIAN SYRUP.—*Com.*

The *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.—*Com.*

Probably no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and unhappiness (and the disease is almost universal among American people) as dyspepsia. Its cures are many and various, lying chiefly in the habits of our people. The remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure.—*Com.*

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.—*Com.*

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy Chap. xii, Verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst forms of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, La., July 14, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1870 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16th, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12	a .13¾
First quality	.11½	a .11¾
Second	.10½	a .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09½	a .10¾
Inferior	.08¾	a .10
Milch Cows	40.00	a80.00
Hogs—Live	.05½	a .06
Dressed	.07½	a .07⅞
Sheep	.05	a .08¼
Cotton—Middling	.17¾	a .18¼
Flour—Extra Western	6.15	a 6.70
State Extra	6.25	a 6.85
Wheat—Red Western	1.66	a 1.66
No. 2 Spring	1.52	a 1.59
Rye	1.10	a 1.12
Barley—Malt	1.80	a 2.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.64	a .66
Corn—Mixed Western	.84	a .88
Hay—per ton	18.00	a28.00
Straw—per ton	10.00	a17.00
Hops ......'73s, .20a35—'69s	.08	a .15
Pork—Mess	14.25	a17.00
Lard	.10	a .10¾
Petroleum—Crude	07½a7¾ Refined	.15¾
Butter—State	.32	a .37
Ohio Fine	.31	a .33
" Yellow	.23	a .25
Western Ordinary	.20	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.33	a .35
Cheese—State Factory	.10	a .16½
" Skimmed	.06	a .10
Ohio	.10	a .15½
Eggs—State	.21	a .21½
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	4.25	a 5.80
Sheep	6.87½	a 7.75
Hogs—Live	5.25	a 5.90
Flour	6.75	a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.47	a 1.47
Corn	.82	a .83
Oats	.56	a .58
Rye	1.05	a 1.53
Barley	1.50	a 1.90
Lard	.10½	a .11
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.45	a 2.00
Rye—State	1.10	a 1.12
Corn—Mixed	.88	a .90
Barley—State	1.75	a 1.80
Oats—State	.61	a .63
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50	a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.65	a 1.75
Corn—Yellow	.85	a .85
Mixed	.84	a .84
Petroleum—Crude	11¼	Refined 16
Clover Seed	8.50	a10.50
Timothy	2.62½	a 2.75
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.16½	a .16¾
Flour—Extra	6.00	a 6.75
Wheat	1.50	a 1.87
Corn—Yellow	.85	a .86
Oats	.62	a .63

Weymouth Weekly Gazette,

AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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Little Gretchen.

Through a window, old and broken,
Came the moonlight like a token,
Like a token pure and holy,
From the happy world above.
Just within the shadow lying,
There a little child lay dying,
All alone lay moaning, crying,
With no one to help or love.

True, the streets were full of people,
And the shadow of a steeple,
Of a steeple, grand, and stately,
Almost fell upon the floor.
Yet within was want and sorrow,
No glad thoughts for hope's to-morrow,
Only fearing lest a footfall,
Should come through the open door.

Lest a footstep, drunken, reeling,
Should come through the darkness stealing,
And with brutal hand uplifted,
Drive her out, into the town,
Where all day, with voice that trembled,
She had sung, where crowds assembled,
Asking only for a penny,
As she wandered up and down.

But when night came, weak and weary,
To the attic, dark and dreary,
To a cruel master's chiding,
Came the little faltering feet.
And the tired child lay sobbing,
Mingled with her heart's wild throbbing,
As she listened to the coming,
For his coming from the street.

Till the moonlight, growing brighter,
Made the dark room clearer, lighter,
And a gentle voice seemed calling,
Till she followed where it led.

* * * * *

Through the window, old and broken,
Came the moonlight, like a token,
Like a peaceful benediction,
On the pale face of the dead.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

"It was when I first began to practice," commenced the Judge, lighting a cigar, "I was admitted and opened an office in the village—now city—of C——, in the spring of 185—. I had had but little business and the case you have mentioned proved the key to my future success. I was sitting in my office, trying to keep comfortable, the clock already pointed to 10:30, when the door opened and the keeper of the county jail entered.

"'We have a guest at our house who is quite anxious to see you, and requested me to bring you up to him if you had not retired.'

"I gladly put on my coat to accompany the jailor, for I needed every cent I could earn just then, and announced myself ready to start. It was not far to the jail, and we soon arrived there. After unlocking the usual number of iron doors the jailor admitted me to the prisoner's cell, and remarked that when I was ready to go he would come and let me out. The huge iron door closed with a clang, the bolt was sprung, and I was alone with my would-be client. As I had supposed, as soon as the jailor was out of hearing, the prisoner came forward. He was a young, gentlemanly appearing fellow, apparently about twenty-four years of age. Extending his hand to me he said,

"'I am glay to see you Mr. G——, you are indeed kind to come to me at this untimely hour, but I wanted to talk to some one and I feel that you will take an interest in my case. I have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Richards, the President of the Farmer's Bank of K——, and for the robbery of the bank. Will you not lend me your assistance?'

"I assured him that I would do all in my power for him if he desired to retain me. He suddenly interrupted me by saying—

"'I beg you pardon, sir, I do wish to retain you, to defend me in my trial; and a trial must of course take place, saying which he handed me five gold double eagles.

"'I have heard but few of the circumstances of the tragedy,' he continued, 'as it occurred this very evening, and I fear that there are some things that will appear to be against me, but I trust that you will bring me out all right. Do all you can, sir, employ more counsel, if necessary, but clear me, for I am innocent.'

"I assured him that I had no doubt but we could clear him, and added—

"'Tell me what you know of the case, and the circumstances that you think appear against you.'

"'Well, I had a quarrel with Mr. Richards last evening, but it did not last long. I will tell you the whole story, Sir. I am a clerk in the Farmer's Bank of K——, of which Mr. Richards was President. I have been employed there nearly five years, and think I have attended to my duties to the entire satisfaction of all the officers of the Bank, and have been liked very much by them all, particularly by the President, who has invited me to his house a great many times. Now, Mr. Richards, you must understand, has a daughter several years younger than I am, a lady with whom I have not only become intimately acquainted, but for whom I have conceived a strong attachment. Her father discovered that I was deeply in love with Clara Richards, and saw, I presume, that she was not wholly indifferent to me. Last Sunday I dined at their house, by invitation of Mr. Richards, and during the evening I told Clara the state of my feelings, and was overjoyed to learn that she reciprocated my love. We agreed that I should ask her father's consent to our engagement and to our marriage as soon as I should be able to support a wife. You see, sir, I am telling you all,' said the prisoner.

"'That is right,' I said, 'in fact it is all important that you should tell me all.'

"'Last evening I called on Mr. Richards, and boldly asked his consent to our engagement. He was very angry, said I was an impudent fellow, declared I should never speak to Clara again, and in short he insulted me, accusing me of taking advantage of his kindness to ingratiate myself into the heart of his only child. Finally I too got angry, and can hardly remember now what I said; only I know I did not threaten him. At the close of our conversation he left the room, and I went directly to my room and to bed. This morning I went as usual to the bank, and as soon as Mr. Richards came down he took me into his private office and said to me that most men would discharge a clerk from their employ under similar circumstances, but as I was honest, capable and faithful, he would keep me on condition that I would forget my presumptuous fancy.

"'Why,' said he, 'Clara has more for pin-money than your salary;' and then after informing me that I would no longer be received at his house he told me to return to my desk. Nothing unusual occurred during the day until just before we closed, when we received an unusually large cash deposit. As I was on the point of leaving the bank Mr. Richards called me and said:

"'Howard, here is a package containing $2,000 I wish you to take to Mr. Martin, Cashier of the City Bank of C——. You can explain to him about our vaults not being any too secure, and apologize for coming at such an unseasonable hour, and ask him as a personal favor to me to receive the funds on deposit. Take a receipt and return in the morning, you can take the six o'clock train this evening.'

"'I had a little money on deposit at our bank, and having a payment due on my life insurance in C——, I drew $100 and thought I would pay that before I returned. I took the package containing the $9,000, and after receiving some money for my expenses I started. I arrived at my destination about 6:30 o'clock, and went directly to Mr. Martin's house, but found that he had gone up town, and later was going to the theatre. Whereupon I sought the principal hotel, thinking I might see him there, but was disappointed here and there. I walked around where I thought I would be most likely to meet him, until about half-past eight, and then returned to the hotel and took supper, and engaged a room, to which I went. I sat down and read the evening paper until about 10:30, when I started for Mr. Martin's house. As I came down stairs, and opened the door, a burly fellow touched me on the shoulder and whispered:

"'I arrest you for the robbery of the Farmers' Bank of K—— and the murder of Mr. Richards.'

"'He placed the handcuffs on me and escorted me here, and now I have told you all I know of my case, and, so help me God, it is the truth. My name is Howard Burton; I have no parents.'

"This is the substance of what Howard Burton related to me, on that Christmas eve, in his cell in the jail at C——. I had not interrupted him during his recital, but had listened very attentively to every word. I was much interested in the young man, who was about my own age, and who I felt was innocent of the horrible crime with which he was charged. I remained with him until long after midnight, and then, charging him to converse with no one on the subject of the murder, I left him. I knew nothing of the circumstances of the murder as yet, but the next day being Christmas, I thought I would go to K—— and learn what I could, as I knew my client would not be examined that day, but was sure he would the next. Justice then was much swifter than now. On my arrival at K—— I went directly to the bank, and found two or three detectives there, and some of the officers of the bank. Nothing had been moved except the body of the murdered man. He was found lying on the floor with his skull crushed and his throat cut from ear to ear. Some of the drawers had been rifled, but aside from this there was nothing to indicate robbery. There was missing from the safe $9,000, but the locks afforded no evidence of having been tampered with. I found that belief in Burton's guilt was quite general. I proceeded to look around to see some indication of violence being used, but the locks of the safe and vaults were in perfect order. There was a window in the President's office that looked out into a narrow passage that divided the bank building from a lawyer's office. It was securely guarded by an iron grating, and I felt that the assassin entered the bank in the ordinary manner, viz., through the door. There was no trace of the assassin and robber, as I said, but I felt that the accused man, my client, was innocent of the terrible crime of which he was accused. The Cashier had gone to C—— and lodged a formal complaint against Howard Burton, and the examination would be held the following day.

"I stood at the window in the President's office, staring vacantly out, hard at work thinking, when my eye noticed on the sash of the window in the lawyer's office just across the passage-way, a little scrap of paper with the word 'Paint' written on it. A suggestive thought flashed through my mind as I walked leisurely out of the bank and stepped into the law-office next door. I was slightly acquainted with its occupant, who welcomed me and invited me to a seat. We talked of the frightful occurrence of the previous night for some time, and at length I said, rising to go—

"'So you have been painting a little, Mr. Harris?'

"'Yes, sir; did you observe my new sign? Kelley, the painter, has a young German working for him who is really an artist. He did all the work here, and it is almost worth what he charges to have Fritz Vogel's presence in the office. He is a witty, original Dutchman.'

"'When was the painting done?' I asked.

"'All done yesterday—be careful of your coat.'

"I bade Mr. Harris good day and left his office. I had learned who painted that window, which was just what I most wanted to learn, without asking a leading question or letting Mr. Harris know I was interested in Mr. Richards' murder any more than he. I made up my mind to see the German Vogel, without loss of time, and find out if he saw Mr. Richards after young Burton left the bank. I went to the paint shop but found no one at work, all hands keeping Christmas. I learned where Vogel lived, and was soon in conversation with him.

"'You painted Mr. Harris's sign and office, did you not?' I asked.

"'Yes sir.'

"'Well, what time did you finish up there last night?'

"'At six o'clock, sir.'

"'Did you paint after dark?'

"'Yes, sir, after dark I painted the outside of the window, about half-past five; the man in the bank lighted the gas and it shone so brightly that I finished the window last evening.'

"'Did you see this man in the bank handle any money?'

"The German looked quite puzzled at this question, but answered:

"'Yes, sir; I noticed him counting a large pile.'

"What kind of a looking man was he?'

"'Well, a good looking man; it was Mr. Richards. If you don't know him I will describe him to you.'

"I answered that I had seen him, and then inquired what did he do with the money?

"'He made a bundle of it and handed it to a young man telling him to take it somewhere. I could not hear all he said. In addition to the bundle he gave him what I judged to be a few dollars in change, and told him to come back in the morning. Then the young man went away. By and by Mr. Richards put out the gas, and then I suspended work and went home.'

"Did you see Mr. Richards again?" I asked.

"'Yes, I saw him in the cigar store as I passed.'

"I concluded my examination of Vogel with the question: 'Did you know Mr. Richards was murdered last night and the money in the bank stolen?'

"The German turned pale, and exclaimed with much excitement, 'Murdered! no; is it so? You don't think it was me? My wife Kathrina knows I came straight home.'

"'Oh, no!' I said, 'I don't think it was you. You must not, however, tell any one you have talked to me, or it may result in your being taken to court.' He promised not to speak of it, and I left him.

"I was now certain of my ability to clear my client, as I could prove he was sent on the mission to C——. I next wanted to find some one that had seen him on the train, but I knew not where to obtain the information. Every one was talking of the murder, and public feeling was indeed bitter against Howard Burton. Stories of his quarrel with Mr. Richards were circulated with the usual exaggerations, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that he was the cold-blooded murderer. Still I was hopeful, and returned to C——, feeling quite confident of my ultimate success. On my arrival, I held an interview with young Burton, and told him the result of my visit to K——. He was overjoyed and expressed himself confident of being acquitted. Returning to my office, I looked up all the reported cases that bore any resemblance to the one in hand. The examination of my client was set down for the next morning, at which time I went to the jail and accompanied him to the court room, escorted by an under-sheriff. We found quite a formidable array of lawyers of note representing the prosecution. In addition to the learned District Attorney there were two astute criminal lawyers who had been retained by the bank officers to assist him. The examination was very brief, and after calling Mr. Richard's servant, and receiving the testimony of the hotel clerk, Howard Burton was fully committed to answer the charges of murder and robbery at the January term of the court.

"'Can you not think of some one you know, who saw you on the train from K—— to C—— on the night of the murder?' said I.

"'No, sir; not one that I knew; but perhaps the conductor will remember me. He had to change a five dollar bill for my fare, and grumbled a little about that.'

"'I will see him at once,' said I, starting to go.

"'Do so, do so,' said my client, excitedly. 'Call to his mind the young man who had a pen over his ear. I remember that on leaving the bank hurriedly, I neglected to remove the pen which I frequently carry over my ear, after the manner of clerks.'

"I went directly to the depot and learned that the conductor I was in search of would arrive in about an hour. I waited, all impatience, and upon his arrival asked him if he would do me the kindness to walk up to the jail and see if he could identify Mr. Burton. He willingly consented, and upon arriving at the prisoner's cell, I introduced him to my client. The conductor gazed steadily at young Burton a moment, and then said—

"'Mr. Burton, be kind enough to put on your hat.'

"Burton did so, and again he looked at him, sharply, without a change of countenance.

"'Now, sir, please put your left hand in your waistcoat pocket.'

"I was afraid the conductor was not going to identify him, but as young Burton put his hand in his waistcoat pocket, the lappel of his coat was drawn back revealing upon his breast a unique Masonic pin, the badge of a Knight Templar.

"'I fully identify him as the person for whom I changed a five dollar bill on my train which left K—— at six o'clock on the evening of December 24th, and am ready to swear to it in any court of justice. You see sir,' exclaimed the conductor, 'we learn in our business to remember faces, and noticing a pen over this young man's ear, I laughingly advised him to take it down. But what called my attention principally to him, was the fact that he wore a Knight Templar's badge. I stooped to examine it. You see it is a very curiously made pin, and he remarked that he was not strictly entitled to wear it; it had formerly belonged to his father who was now dead. I shall be most happy to give my testimony in your behalf, Mr. Burton. And now, if I can get out, I will bid you good evening, gentlemen.' So saying the gentleman withdrew.

"I saw that I could prove an *alibi*, and thus undoubtedly clear my client; but I was ambitious to do more. I wanted to arrest and convict the guilty party. The next thing for me to do was to see the keeper of the cigar store, at which my Dutch painter, on his way home, had seen Mr. Richards after 9 P. M. on the night of the murder. On the following morning I took the train for K——, and on my arrival went directly to the cigar store and then spoke to the the man behind the counter of the murder.

"'Oh,' said he, 'poor man, poor man, he was in my store about an hour before they found him dead.'

"'Indeed,' said I, 'did he trade with you?'

"'Oh, yes, sir; why, he came in here as I tell you, and bought some cigars that very night on which he was killed, and stopped a moment to chat with me. Then he looked at his watch, and said it is a quarter-past six. I must go in and lock up the bank and go home. Just then his man servant came in and said:

"'Mr. Richards, I have a note from Miss Clara for you, sir.'

"'Well, Thomas,' said he, 'I suppose it is for money; that usually is the subject of her perfumed notes to me; come into the bank a moment.'

"'In a little while I saw the servant going in the direction of Mr. Richards' house, and in about an hour afterward his master was discovered in the bank dead.'

"Thus from the cigar store keeper. I did not let him know I was attorney for the accused, and was soon turning my steps toward the late residence of the deceased. I was admitted by his servant Thomas, and was soon conversing with Miss Clara, to whom I confided my relations with Burton. I asked her what time she sent Thomas to the bank the night her father was murdered.

"'I did not send him at all," she replied, evidently surprised at the question.

"'Well,' said I, 'we are going to acquit Howard Burton, and to take his place we want to find out who did commit the crime. Now, Miss Clara, are you sure you did not send Thomas to the bank the night of the murder?'

"'I know very well I did not,' was her answer.

"'Then, I replied, 'either the keeper of the cigar store is mistaken, or your servant Thomas is the murderer of your father.'

She did not look as much surprised as I expected at this assertion.

"'Mr. G——, said she, 'the night poor papa was murdered, Thomas came through the hall and started to go up stairs. I wanted him to mend the fire, and called him into the sitting-room. As he entered I noticed a large dark spot on his cheek and one on his collar. I half suspected him when I heard how anxious he was to tell the court about that unfortunate little difficulty between papa and Howard Burton, but I did not say anything about it to any one, they were all so sure Howard was guilty.'

"I told her to treat Thomas as usual, and not to speak of our conversation to any one. After receiving a letter she wished to send to Burton, I took my departure for C——. Immediately on my arrival there I went to my client, and communicated to him all I had learned, and delivered the letter. The poor fellow was supremely happy, and invited me to tea with him in his cell. He ate heartily and smoked a cigar with evident enjoyment. I took the first real night's rest that night I had had since the death of Mr. Richards. I had previously sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, to be served as soon as the jury should pronounce my client not guilty. The District Attorney opened for the people in an elaborate and very able speech, giving the details of the case, and then proceeded to examine the witnesses.

"Thomas the servant was the first called. He swore to the quarrel between Mr. Richards and Burton, and that he heard Burton threaten Mr. Richards' life. Notwithstanding I closely cross-examined him, I failed to make him contradict himself, and when he retired nearly every one in the court-room was doubtless certain that Howard Burton was guilty. The next witness was the hotel clerk, who testified that Burton came into the hotel while he was attending to the guests from the train that arrived in C—— at about half past six. Then followed the examination of the bank cashier, who swore that the package of $9,000 found on Burton at the time of his arrest was deposited in his bank on the afternoon of the murder. After calling several other witnesses whose testimony was of minor import, the prosecution rested. I then followed, and after a brief opening address, called the German painter, who swore to seeing Mr. Richards send Burton on the errand, also to seeing Mr. Richards in the cigar store after six o'clock on the evening of the murder. When I had finished with him, he was subjected to a severe cross-examination in which he acquitted himself very creditably. Then I called the Conductor who swore to seeing Burton on the train the night of the murder; he also swore that the train left on time, 6 o'clock. The cigar store man was next examined, who swore to talking with Mr. Richards at 6:15 P. M., also to seeing him leave the bank with Thomas. My witnesses were all cross-examined thoroughly, but did not contradict themselves in any particular. I then closed my case, and after a few remarks from the prosecution. the Judge charged the jury, who retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. My client and I were overpowered with congratulations, and never since in my professional life have I felf as proud and triumphant as I did then.

"As soon as quiet was restored, the sheriff approached Thomas, the servant, and said, in a loud voice, 'Thomas Healy, I arrest you for the murder of Mr. Richards.' The excitement in the court caused by this unlooked for and sudden proceeding was most intense. The prisoner was immediately taken to jail, followed by a crowd that were loud in their expressions of denunciation,—the same crowd that a little while before had marked Burton as the murderer.

"Well, to finish this story, I have little to add. I was retained by the bank officers to prosecute Thomas Healy and he was convicted of the crime. He protested his innocence almost to the last, but the night before he was executed he made a full confession, stating that he had determined to rob the bank some evening when Mr. Richards was there alone. It was Mr. Richards' custom, he explained, to go to the bank in the evening, and when he and young Burton quarrelled, he, Thomas, saw his opportunity. His determination was strengthened by hearing Mr. Richards remark on the day of the murder as he sat at dinner, that there was an unusually large amount of cash on hand. The note in the case was one that Miss Clara had given him to take to her father some days before, but Mr. Richards coming home before Thomas found him, it had not been delivered as intended. By the aid of this note he had got Mr. Richards in the bank, and while he was reading it he struck him with a stove poker, and then cut his throat. He got no money as the reward of his crime, as the vaults had been locked.

"The night Thomas made his confession he committed suicide, thus cheating the gallows tree of its just due.

Howard Burton was made cashier of the bank and married Clara Richards within a year, and they are both still living.

A Brilliant Wedding.

The Thomasville, Ga., *Enterprise* publishes the following matrimonial report, by request:

Married—At the residence of Brides mother, on Thursday night February 5, by Rev. J. W. Carter, Miss Nancy Harden, to Mr. A. C. Cromartie, everything passed off very admirable. The only trouble occurred between two boys, they were playing Stickfrog on a condition that whichever one lost the game was to root up a peg driven down two inches in the ground by the winer. When peg rooting time came the rooter refused to act. The companion told him he had to root that peg or whip him one finally he refused to root the peg or fight eather, so they accompromised it without any one hurt.

A Sad Death.

Intemperance and gambling—twin evils—largely co-operate in increasing the business and profits of the money-lenders, says one of them writing to a New York paper. A life-long city resident, who is of an observant disposition, must have noticed among his circle of acquaintance many who, through the adverse turn of fortune's wheel, had sought to drown their troubles in the cup that not alone cheers but inebriates until, losing self-respect, they became besotted drunkards. A more pitiable spectacle cannot be witnessed than to see the talented, the educated, by this besetting sin reduced to the level of and associating with the ignorant and the vile; visiting places of the lowest description, and when impecunious, actually begging for the villainous compound which is to sink them one point lower in the scale of humanity. My memory reverts to many such cases, but to none more painful than the one I am about to relate. I first became acquainted with him some fifteen or sixteen years ago, but he was then in the prime of life; the polished, educated man of the world was visible in his every act and address. He had just retired, or had been recalled from the head of a foreign embassy, having obtained grants whereby he expected to open international trade communications advantageous to himself and the United States. Constantly journeying to Washington, he expended large sums of money, for the purpose of securing favorable legislation, and being a man of a liberal, generous disposition, he soon made serious inroads into his available capital. It was at this time I loaned him a large sum of money on his wife's diamonds and pearls, which were of a very fine quality. These were redeemed and liberal interest paid, regardless of the usury laws. Soon they returned; for a period interest was promptly paid, then a request for a further sum; when all hope of redemption failed, a proposition to sell was made, and I became the owner. I then noticed the growing tendency to imbibe creeping on him; he was still hopeful that Congress would favor his views, and, for appearance sake, kept a well furnished office in the business part of the city. All his speculations seemed to result unfavorably, and when he applied to me for a loan of $100, without security, I granted it, although against my usual custom. Lower and lower he sank, friends deserted, and sickness prostrated him; supplicatory requests for relief came, to which I responded. Recovering, he once more wandered around the city until the end came. Verdict of the jury: died of delirium tremens.

A Strange Story of Crime.

The *Tribune* narrates the following remarkable story of a Pennsylvania robber whose exploits have been famous, and who, after a long period of immunity, has at last been arrested and will be brought to justice:

"In the early part of 1868, five men living at Saegerstown, Penn., entered the house of a Mr. Bennehoff, a wealthy gentleman, at Petroleum Centre, and compelled him to deliver up the key to one of his safes, in which he kept a large sum of money. The robbers secured over $500,000, and made good their escape. Two of them were afterward arrested and convicted, and were sent to the penitentiary. Two others were never heard from, but one, James Saeger, has been followed by the detectives ever since. The money was secreted, but before the time appointed for a division of the spoils Saeger stole the entire sum and fled. Mr. Bennehoff offered $100,000 for his arrest and conviction. After a search of six years, the outlaw has at last been arrested, and is now secure in the county jail at Denver, Colorado. The story of his capture is related in the Denver *News*, from which it appears that he was recognized by Mrs. Potter, into whose husband's restaurant he had gone to get some oysters. She called him by name, and he confessed his identity. Her husband recognized him also, and though he once adopted the outlaw as his son, he was ready to bring him to justice because of some outrage he had perpetrated upon a relative. By following the advice of detectives his arrest was finally made, and he confessed everything. From his own account it appears that he became a boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers after the robbery, and then went to Mexico. From there he passed into Texas and entered in the cattle business for three years. Start north with a drove of cattle he made his way to Denver and into the hands of the law. He says he intended to repay Mr. Bennehoff, but he has met with too many reverses to do so. The stolen money, he says, is where it can never be found."

An African Princess.

One of the most important personages in the district of Meshera, says an African trader, was an old woman of the name of Shol. As wealthy as cattle could make her, her word was law in the Meshera. Old Shol made no delay in displaying her hospitality to the strangers, and came to pay a visit on board Dr. Schweinfurth's boat on the very day of his arrival. On account of the color of his skin she persisted in believing him to be a brother of Miss Tinne, who had traveled through that country some time previous, and who had made herself a great favorite by her liberality in making presents. It is almost impossible to convey an idea of the repulsiveness of Old Shol.

Her naked skin was leathery, coarse, and wrinkled; her figure was tottering and knock-kneed; she was utterly toothless; her meagre hair hung in greasy locks; round her loins she had a greasy slip of sheep-skin, the border of which was tricked out with white beads and iron rings; on her wrists and ankles she had almost an arsenal of metal, links of iron, brass, and copper, strong enough to detain a prisoner in his cell; about her neck were hanging chains of iron, strips of leather, strings of wooden balls, and Heaven knows what lumber more. A soldier, who had formerly been a Dinka slave, acted as interpreter. For the purpose of impressing the strangers with a due sense of the honor of Old Shol's visit, he gave a vivid description of her immense wealth. All the neighboring sheep farms from which the smoke rose so hospitably were hers; hers were all the bullock runs along the river banns; the murahs which extended in every direction of the compass, without exception, were hers; she had at least 30,000 head of cattle; and in addition to all these she possessed no end of iron and copper rings and chains.

SURRENDERED TO HIS MAN.

A Story of Old Hickory's Dueling Pistols.

"D," who has been writing some interesting reminiscences for the Franklin (Ky.) *Patriot*, contributes this:

"I saw some time ago a brace of dueling pistols, in the possession of Thomas Rutherford, of Sumner county, Tennessee. They were steel barrels, fluted within, and highly ornamented with silver. The history I received of them was as follows: Many years before the brilliant triumphs of the war had lifted Gen. Jackson high above all competitors into the presidential chair as chief executive of the nation, it was his custom to have some one to take his place in the dirty street broils which might come up. At the time to which I refer, one Ferguson was the man, a regular knock-down and drag-out sort of a fellow, dreaded by all who were ever so unfortunate as to come in contact with him. An uncle of Colonel Rutherford, by the same name, visited Nashville to sell a fine pair of matched horses. Ferguson offered to purchase them on a short credit and to give General Jackson as security. The arrangement was made and the horses were his. Before Mr. R. left Nashville, he learned the character of the man with whom he had been trading, and was told that if he ever asked for the money or note he had received for the horses Ferguson would whip him. It happened that Rutherford was a rough customer—nothing suited him better than a ground scuffle in defense of his rights, and so he was impatient for the day of the coming conflict. Early on the morning that the note fell due, Rutherford visited Nashville, saw the same man F., presented his note for payment, telling him at the same time what he had heard of him, and further said to him that, if he didn't pay the note right away, he would thrash him like a dog. A word and the blow followed. Never was a man more soundly thrashed than Ferguson was on that occasion; in fact, he was supposed to be dead for a time. This aroused the General's sympathies for his man who had received such a cudgeling, and to resent it was his first impulse, but in a fisticuff he would be only a child in R.'s hands, and so challenged him to fight a duel the next morning, distance ten paces. Though R. had no experience with firearms, he instantly accepted the challenge. At the appointed hour all parties were at the appointed place of rendezvous. All preliminaries made, the distance measured, the positions taken, the words one—two—at this juncture Jackson, who was a dead shot, having eyed his antagonist closely, saw that there was no flinching in him, but that he was as cool and deliberate as if nothing unusual was occurring, stepped forward and addressed Rutherford: "By the eternal, sir, I would despise myself to sacrifice such noble material as you are made of. Sir, please accept these pistols from one who ever admires true courage and pluck, such as you have to-day demonstrated; and accept them from me as an evidence of my high appreciation of you as a man who dares to defend his rights." Gen. Jackson paid the money due on Ferguson's note. Ever afterward the Rutherford family have been Jackson's warmest supporters, and none lamented his death more than they. The pistols will be kept in the family forever as priceless souvenirs.

A Peculiar Fish.

The Fish of Paradise is one of the most peculiar of Chinese fresh water fish. It is small in size, a pale gray in color, and, at first sight, having but little about it to attract attention. As soon as the animal becomes excited, however, the long fins on the back and belly straighten out and assume a rich purple blue tinted with green. The long and forked-shaped tail spreads into a kind of fan, and the stripes upon the sides of the fish become yellow, red, and blue, constantly changing in color. The scales seem to become opalescent, and reflect the light with the greatest brilliancy, while the eyes appear illuminated with a bluish-green fire. The habits of the animal are as odd as its appearance. The males take charge of the young and build the nest. The latter is simply a clod of foam floating upon the water, and is made by the fish rising to the surface and alternately absorbing and expelling air, until a little cluster of fine bubbles, hardly three-tenths of an inch square, is formed. The female then deposits her egg, which are at once seized upon by the male, who carries them in his mouth to the nest. Then he watches their incubation, carefully guarding and distributing them with wonderful sagacity evenly throughout the mass of foam. When they clot together, he pushes them apart with his nose, and, besides, keeps up a continual manufacture of blubbles until the eggs are lifted up above the water and rest only upon their soft couch. As soon as the embryos appear, his care is doubled. He watches that none escape; and in case some become separated, he chases them, catches them in his mouth, and replaces them carefully in the nest. If one becomes injured, he removes it from the others, and gives it a separate bubble by itself, and apparently nurses it until it regains its strength.

Much Laughter.

Prescott, the historian, when at college, was subject to uncontrollable fits of laughter, which amounted almost to a disease. He once went to the study of the Professor of Rhetoric to receive a private lesson in elocution, no one else being present. Prescott took his attitude as orator and began the speech he had committed, but after reading through a sentence or two something ludicrous suddenly came across him, and it was all over with him at once. The Professor—no laughing man—looked grave, and tried to check him in a tone of severe reprimand. This only seemed to aggravate Prescott's paroxysm, and he tried in vain to beg the Professor's pardon, but he could not utter an intelligible word. At last the ludicrousness of the situation seized the Professor himself, his features relaxed, and he too began to laugh. The more they looked at each other, the more they laughed, each holding his sides, with tears rolling down his cheeks. Of course there was an end of reprimand, and equally an end of declamation. The Professor was the first to recover himself, saying, "Well, Prescott, you may go, this will do for to-day."

Why is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? Because it's head's on one side and it's tail's on another.

Items of Interest.

Black silk dresses with holes in the elbow are said to be much worn.

A man may be great by chance, but never wise and good without taking pains for it.

"They put him in a show case," was the remark of a rural lady who recently attended a city funeral.

Josh Billings says: "Success don't kousist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."

Grace is a modest girl, and refuses to wear low dresses. "Mamma," she remarks to her maternal, "that is more than I can bare."

A French wit said of a man who was exceedingly fat that nature only made him to show how far the skin would stretch without breaking.

A. D. 1900. Scene before cremation undertaker's shop: Small boy—"I say, sir, is dad done yet? If he is, please put his ashes in this 'ere tin kettle."

Religious excitement prevails in the Colombian State of Cauca, South America. The cry is, "Down with the normal schools, the Masons and the Protestants!"

An Ohio husband sold his oxen to get money for his wife to elope with, but he doesn't want any sympathy. He says he'd have thrown in a horse or two if she had demanded it.

"Anxious mother": You say your darling boy is three years old. Then there is not a moment to be lost. No man ever became truly great who hadn't tumbled down stairs or been badly scalded when a child.

"How," said a judge in Missouri to a witness on the stand, "do you know the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?" "Because I saw him, a few minutes after the muss, trying to pull off his trowsers with a boot-jack!"

The average daily product of the Pennsylvannia oil regions from the discovery of petroleum to January 1, 1874, was 10,852 barrels, the total product reaching 55,461,319 barrels. The average daily product in 1873 was 27,067 barrels.

Courting comes less expensive than formerly in Iowa, a judicial tribunal there having decided that when a lady breaks off an engagement she must return all presents received from her suitor or reimburse him for their value in money.

Fifteen ladies who were arrested in Portland, Oregon, while singing and praying in front of a saloon, were released by the police justice on the ground that they were privileged to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

There is nothing that your genuine psychologist will study with deeper interest than the peculiar expression that steals over the countenance of the man who has just had his eye punched with the parasol of the lady into whose face he was endeavoring to stare.

After this month only free Chinese emigration will be allowed from the port of Macao. This puts a final stop to the Peruvian coolie trade. The Peruvian Government has sought to induce the Lisbon Cabinet to reconsider this action, but without avail.

At Moline, Ill., the anti-crusaders show a disposition to indulge in terrorism. The wife of a prominent temperance worker in that city lately received an anonymous note asking her, as she values her husband's life, to induce him to desist from his war upon the saloons.

In Truckee, Nevada, the other day a group of five able-bodied individuals were conversing about firearms. One offered to wager the drinks that there were not three revolvers in the crowd. The bet was taken, and the result was six revolvers, three derringers, and a horse pistol.

The North Adams *Transcript* tells of a young lady there who was troubled with a sore tongue and consulted a physician, who at once pronounced it a case of sunburn. The voluble lady was chagrined, and there were evident and immediate symptoms that the tongue was growing worse.

An individual at Ogden, Utah, who had seen the original Bender in Kansas, says that the old man in custody is not Bender. The person under arrest looks like a grizzly old imbecile, has vicious eyes and a ragged, unkempt, dirty appearance. As the prisoner is on his way to Kansas, the question of his identity will soon be settled.

Impure Water.

Public attention cannot be too often called to the danger of using impure water in households. The origin of typhoid fever, which to frequently runs through families in city and country, is oftener in wells and springs than is supposed. In cities it is easy to understand, when acqueduct water is not supplied, how wells may become contaminated; but for many it is not so easy to see how wells in the country, among the hills or in the green valleys, can become so impure as to be sources of disease. Since the general introduction of aqueduct water into large cities, typhoid fever has become more common in the country than in the city; and this disease is certainly zymotic, or one which results from a poison introduced into the blood. Wells in the country are very liable to become contaminated with house sewage, as they are generally placed, for convenience, very near the dwelling, and the waste liquids thrown out upon the ground find easy access, by percolation through the soil, to the water. The instances of such contamination which have come to notice, and which gave rise to fevers, are numerous.

The gelatinous matter which is often found covering the stones in wells affected by sewage, is a true fungoid growth, and highly poisonous when introduced into the system. It is undoubtedly concerned in the production of typhoid fever. How it acts is difficult to determine, but it is at least conceivable that the spores of the fungus may get into the blood and bring about changes, after the manner of yeast in beer. These spores, it is well known, develop rapidly by a kind of budding process, and but a little time passes before the whole circulation becomes filled with them, giving rise to abnormal heat and general derangement, called fever. These fungoid or confervoid growths are always present in waters rendered impure by house drainage, and great caution should be used in maintaining well waters free from all sources of pollution.

Weekly Gazette and Reporter

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Below will be found the official order from the Commander of Post 58, G. A. R., for the observances of the coming Memorial Day, which occurs Saturday, May 30. Stetson's Weymouth Band, which has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion, have been rehearsing a new Quickstep, composed by Mr. W. F. Burrell, of the Band, and will play it in public for the first time, on that day. It is entitled "Gen'l Bates' Quickstep," and is dedicated to officers and members of Post 58, G. A. R.

Post 58 having received of Mr. Palmer E. Loud, of South Weymouth, a donation of $5.00, it was directed by a unanimous vote that the following resolution be adopted and published in the Gazette.

Resolved, That the donation of $5.00 made to this Post by Mr. Palmer E. Loud is gratefully acknowledged and will be placed in the Charity fund of the Post, it being the first free gift of money ever received from any individual not a member of the Order. We therefore unitedly desire to express to Mr. Loud our high appreciation of his act, and that we value more than the gift the manifestation of good will and the spirit in which it was conceived.

By direction of the Post.
CHAS. W. HASTINGS, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS POST NO. 58, *Department of Mass., G. A. R.*
Weymouth Town Hall, May 20th, 1874.

General Orders No. 3.

I. In pursuance of established custom, and in obedience to General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Post 58 will devote May 30th to the pleasing duty of strewing the graves of departed Soldiers with flowers.

It is expected that every Comrade of the Post will be present, if able, and devote the day to this duty. The following order of exercises has been decided upon, and will be observed as closely as possible.

II. The Comrades will meet in Jackson Square, East Weymouth, and form line at 8.30, on the morning of the 30th. The route will be to the Cemetery at East Weymouth, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery at South Weymouth, marching through Lovell's Corner. From Mount Hope Cemetery, take carriages for the Cemetery on Union Street, thence by carriages to the Cemetery on Pond Plain, and thence by carriages direct to Columbian Square. The Post will there form and march to the Cemetery on Main street, and thence if time permits, will march to Nash's Corner, where carriages will be taken to the Town House. A Collation will there be provided for the Post and invited guests, at the conclusion of which the ranks will form and proceed to decorate the Catholic Cemetery near the Town House.

Carriages will then be taken to the Village Cemetery at the Landing, and after the Ceremonies, the Post will march to the Depot and take carriages thence to the Village of North Weymouth. The ranks will again form and march to the Monument, where the ceremony of decorating the graves will be finished.

The Post will again form and march to the Old North Meeting House, where an oration will be delivered by the Rev. E. P. McElroy, and other services will take place appropriate to the day.

III. Carriages will be provided for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Soldiers at the several villages of the town, and they will assemble with the Comrades in time to be at East Weymouth at 8.30 A. M.

IV. All citizens are urgently solicited to furnish as many flowers as they can, and leave them at the places designated below, as early on the morning of the 30th as possible.

At East Weymouth the flowers may be left with Comrades B. S. Lovell, E. B. Gardner and Leavitt Bates.

At the Landing with Comrade Richard M. Holbrook.

At Lovell's Corner at the Grocery Store, under care of Comrade Chas. Hawes.

At South Weymouth with Comrades C. W. Hastings, Solon Vining, Harvey Raymond, Elbridge Nash and at the store of Mr. Rockwood, Columbian Square. On Middle street with Comrade George Joy.

At North Weymouth with Comrades B. F. Thomas and John Bicknell.

Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses or Bouquets designed for particular graves should be plainly marked, and they will be carefully deposited as the donors desire.

JAMES L. BATES, Post Commander.

THE OLD FOLKS entertainment at the vestry of the Baptist church, Weymouth, last Wednesday evening, brought out a large variety of ancient costume, worn by old and young, and the psalmody of the fathers was creditably rendered by a good number of singers and musicians,—residents of the village not connected with the Society lending their aid to make the entertainment a success and an occasion of much enjoyment. The orchestral music was spiritedly rendered by Messrs. I. Dailey, R. W. Walker, S. W. Gutterson, violinists, A. Prescott Nash, double bass, and John Dailey, pianist, the choir of the church being assisted in the singing by Messrs. George Nash, J. Prince Nash, Z. Bates, Dana Smith, Capt. A. Lane, Mrs. Dana Smith, Mrs. Harrington Smith, and Miss Green. The position of leader was admirably sustained by Mr. William Collier, under whose direction the singing was made an entire success. In addition to psalmody, the audience was favored with the quartette, "Cousin Jedediah," a violin solo, performed in a tasteful manner by Master Austin Dailey on a fine instrument of his father's manufacture, quartette singing, piano solos, and select pieces by the orchestra. Among the volunteer vocalists we would make special mention of Mr. Frank Porter, of East Weymouth, a fine basso, and in the role of musicians and singers the sons of Mr. A. Prescott Nash rendered valuable service.

K. OF P.—Delphi Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Weymouth, received as candidates for admission into the Order, on Thursday evening of last week, thirteen gentlemen residing in Randolph and Braintree, who propose the formation of a lodge of the Order in the former town.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Attention is called to the notice of an entertainment to be given by the pupils of the Central Street Grammar School, South Weymouth, assisted by their teachers and friends. This school is in a very prosperous condition, and their efficient Principal, Mr. Louis H. Cook, has aimed from the commencement of his association with the school until the present, to cultivate in his scholars a love for music, refined literature, &c.,—tending to improve and benefit them out of school as well as in, and thus bring out the nobler qualities within them which it is the duty of every faithful teacher to develop. In his efforts he has been aided by his successful assistant, Miss Alice R. Rogers, a lady of energy and taste. We hope their enterprise in this affair will be rewarded with success, both for teachers and scholars. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the school, and if any one should be encouraged, it is the young in their efforts to do right, and to mould their characters for a future life of usefulness. "DOT."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—At the recent meeting of the Selectmen and School Committee of Weymouth, Hon. James Humphrey was elected for the position in the School Committee Board made vacant by the decease of Hon. J. W. Loud.

PRESENTATION.—As a fitting sequel to the recent presentation of a gold watch, Rev. L. B. Voorhees, of North Weymouth, has been made the happy recipient of a handsome silk guard, with gold mountings, the gift of the ladies of his Society.

THE SUBJECT of the lecture at the Universalist Church, Weymouth Landing, next Sunday evening, will be "Martin Luther and his Work in the Church."—All are invited.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Our readers who have missed the monthly record of astronomical events published in the Gazette until recently, will find a reason for its discontinuance in the fact that Mr. L. Gardner, who prepared the record, has been engaged for three months in close application to calculations of the transit of Venus—a coming event of much interest to scientists.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday A. M., Mr. John Thayer, of Braintree, fell between the cars of the S. S. train while stepping off at Quincy, and had one leg cut off and the other shockingly mangled.

PASTORAL.—We learn that Rev. E. S. Huntress, who has so acceptably occupied the pulpit of the Union Church of Weymouth & Braintree for a few months, has decided to decline the request of the society to continue his services, and it is hinted that the First Church in Brockton is desirous of securing him for their pastor. Mr. Huntress is a clergyman of much promise, and the Brockton church would make a wise selection, if there is truth in their rumored desire to engage him.

INSTALLATION.—Mechanics Temple of Honor, of East Weymouth, installed its officers for the coming quarter, Friday evening, 8th inst., as follows:—W. C. T., David W. Bates; W. V. T., William. J. Sharples; W. R., Wm. H. Bartlett; W. A. R., Wilmot Cleverly; W. F. R., Jas. H. Stevens; W. T., Willard J. Dunbar; W. U., Geo. Nelson; W. D. U., William Marden; W. G., Theodore Edson; W. S. Orin W. Orcutt; W. Chaplain, Benj. F. Garey; P. W. C. T., Jacob Lovell.

A BAD FIX.—The residents of Rockland are lamenting the correspondence of their town name with those of other communities, as packages and mail matter for that place are carted to Rockland, Me., Buckland, Rutland, etc.

Another change is inevitable, and Hatherly is now proposed.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE POLITICAL CLUB, of Weymouth, meets at the office of Elias Richards, Esq., on Saturday evening, May 23, 1874, at 7 1-2 o'clock. All members are *earnestly* and *urgently* requested to be present, as business of vital importance is to come before the meeting. JENNY F. PORTER, Sec'y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr. E. Chamberlain has recently finished some fine photographs of Mrs. M. Elizabeth Green, of the Quincy Patriot, which are pronounced by her friends to be very striking likenesses. Mr. E. has also produced some of the wonderful spirit or phantom pictures, which made such a sensation recently.

LINES on the death of ESTHER TORREY, who died in Weymouth, May 3, 1874.

Farewell, dear Esther—valued friend!
While in the grave your form we lay,
Your unchain'd spirit will ascend
To Him who wipes all tears away.

The Angel, dreaded not by thee,
Has touched thee with a gentle hand,
From grievous pains to set thee free,
And wait thee to a better land.

Your long protracted suff'rings here
Had wean'd you from the world in part,
And we will hold in mem'ry dear
Your patient, loving, trusting heart.

Again farewell, beloved friend,
We part from you with grief and pain;
But there where friendship has no end,
In faith we trust to meet again.

F. M. ADLINGTON.

LECTURE.—About 125 ladies and gentlemen were present at the lecture given by Rev. E. S. Huntress, in the lecture-room of the Union Church, last Tuesday evening, on "Working and Shirking."—The lecture was replete with interest and the audience manifested their satisfaction with the many effective points of the speaker, by frequent plaudits.

The third lecture of the course will be given next Tuesday evening, by Hon. Edw. Avery, of Braintree. His subject, "A Stroll in Paris," recounts the personal experiences of the lecturer in the gay capital, and cannot fail to instruct and entertain the audience. The lecturer gave very general satisfaction in the presentation of the same theme in Randolph, to a large audience.

BROKE THROUGH.—The hay scales on the former hotel premises at Weymouth Landing, broke down last Monday by reason of age and infirmity of timbers, and a horse and wagon load of earth fell into the pit, but the animal was lifted out uninjured.

EXCITED.—Officer Binney, of Weymouth, was called the other day to arrest an individual who had barricaded himself into a room in his house, and with knife in hand was breathing vengeance dire against all disturbers of his potations.—He succumbed to the soothing influences of the lock-up.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Rev. E. S. Huntress will give the second Sabbath evening lecture to young men at the lecture-room of the Union church, next Sabbath evening, at 7 3-4 o'clock. His subject will be "*What will you have?*" The "three hundred friends" who attended the previous lecture are invited to be present, as well as the public generally.

THE HOWE Sewing Machine Company are now turning out 800 machines a day, and are preparing to largely extend the sale of their popular machines. Their exclusive agent for Weymouth and vicinity, Mr. Geo. H. Cuningham, has a card in another column of interest to the public, and will guarantee all machines sold by him to give perfect satisfaction, and as he has been proved to be strictly reliable in his sales of these favorites, purchasers may be assured that he will continue to furnish a superior article at the lowest rates.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Letter from Hyde Park.

Mr. Editor:—I promised in my last to say more of Hyde Park at an early day. I was reminded of my promise by a very sharp thrust from the pen of "Sairy Gamp," in your last issue: I mistake, it was "Pauline," no, it was "L. P. H."—What a plague, constantly changing names; yet on second thought it is not strange, for the desire to *change names* is woman's ambition, so we must indulge it, even though it work *our* discomfiture.—So as I wrote before, Hyde Park *is* a lively town, "Sairy Pauline L. P. H. Gamp" to the contrary notwithstanding; more than that, its life is taking practical direction which is destined soon to place it in the very front rank of towns in this commonwealth. Its location gives it a natural prestige, easy access from the commercial centre of the state by means of two railroads, the Boston and Providence and the New York and New England; facilities for manufacturing because of the Neponset River flowing through its centre; beauty and variety in its natural scenery, and a modern and varied attraction in its numerous structures, combine to give it an acquired and native advantage over many other localities. Of its scenic beauties hardly too much can be said; girt by a cordon of hills of almost mountainous altitude, save on the southerly side; filled with lesser heights, pleasant vales and sloping uplands, around, through, and in sight of which, flows the graceful river of which I have spoken; to the east lies the Blue Range of Hills, the common grandeur of many towns on this and your side of their majestic eminence. These hills to me are a constant delight; looking down as they do on the old home I love so well, and this new home which is weaving new ties of affection, they seem to be an indissoluble chain binding the old to the new.

Of its social character, its churches and its schools, much can be said to commend it; socially it is like all new towns, characterized by hasty friendships and constantly changing acquaintance, which is compensated for by a more cordial welcome to strangers than is given in older towns, where friendships are formed more slowly and on a more enduring basis. But as we have not very long to live, is it not better to snatch at humanity with friendly intent, than to consider a score of years before we lay on considerate hands in token of friendship. We may err, but it keeps our hearts warm. I have left unsaid much I would like to say, that is suggested by the subject, but will in some future letters weave in, in single threads, the completion of my story.

E.-I. H.

Hyde Park, May 18th, 1874.

Braintree.

BRAINTREE, May 19, 1874.

A society of the young people of the First Parish, distinguished from ordinary mortals by the mysterious title of "L. D. A.," made their first appearance in public on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, in an entertainment given by them in Lyceum Hall. The object was to procure funds for the new furnace, and we understand quite a nice sum was realized. The entertainment was of an excellent character and did credit to the energy and perseverance of the young people who had it in charge. Spare moments in the evening were very agreeably filled with piano music by an apparently skilled artist, a Mr. Hill, of Boston, nephew, I believe, of Mr. John Hill, of this place.

An auction of the household goods of Nathan Rosenfeld, of South Braintree, was had on Thursday afternoon of last week. Mr. Rosenfeld removes to the Hub and Braintree loses a good citizen.

Friday evening Miss E. F. Small, of Cambridge, gave a select reading in the Town Hall. Only a small audience greeted her, but she was listened to with much interest all through the evening.—Her selections were rendered with skill and ability and with much more enthusiasm than could be expected under the depressing circumstances of a small audience in a large hall. Those who failed to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear her lost a treat. L. P. H.

IMPROVEMENT OF TOWN GROUNDS. A walk around the Town House and new Library building demonstrates conclusively that our citizens are not asleep. The appropriation of $800 made by the town for a sewer to drain the town lands, is being rapidly expended in the construction of the sewer, under the direction of Mr. Jechonias Penniman. It will be completed before Decoration Day and the grounds around the Library graded and graveled, the base of the Soldiers' Monument raised to proper heighth, which is now too low, and the Monument placed in position before June 17th, the day of dedication.

A marked improvement is being made in the vicinity of the Town House. The old fence in front, making the semi-circle, has been partly removed, with the large granite posts, in order to enclose both buildings and the Soldiers' Monument, which is to stand between them, facing the East. Shade trees have been set out in front of the Library and on the South side of the Common. When these improvements shall have been completed according to the original plan, our public buildings and grounds will compare favorably with any in Norfolk county.

"B.," in an article last week in the Norfolk County Register, giving an account of the installation of Rev. Thomas A. Emerson, says "Prof. Park was ordained in 1831 and Dr. Storrs in 1811. With these exceptions we believe there has been neither installation or ordination over that church during this century till the occasion of last Thursday." For the benefit of the numerous readers of the Gazette we will sketch the several dates of the Pastorates of this ancient church, which was organized Sept. 10th, 1707.

Rev. Hugh Adams was ordained the same day of the organization. He relinquished his charge Aug. 22, 1710.

Rev. Samuel Niles was ordained May 23, 1711, and died on the day he was 88 years old, continuing his public services to the last Sabbath preceding his death, which occurred May 1, 1762.

Rev. Ezra Weld was ordained Nov. 17, 1762.

Rev. Sylvester Sage was installed as colleague pastor with the Rev. Mr. Weld, Sept. 25, 1807, and was dismissed May 4, 1809.

Rev. R. S. Storrs was ordained July 3, 1811, preached his sixtieth anniversary sermon in July, 1871, and died Aug. 11, 1873.

Rev. Edwards A. Park was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Storrs, Dec. 21, 1831, and was dismissed Jan. 17, 1834. E.

We are under obligations to Hon. F. A. Hobart, Chairman of the Soldiers' Monument Committee, for a complimentary invitation to be present at the Monument Dedication.

EAST BRAINTREE.—On Thursday of last week, Miss Eliza Lund, third daughter of Mr. John Lund, of this village, died after a protracted illness of six months, of typhoid pneumonia. This death has gathered around it a melancholy interest and has excited a feeling of universal sympathy in this community towards the family. The severe affliction to which they have been subjected is one of those mysteries of Providence which are trying to faith, and so difficult to reconcile with the ideas generally entertained of God as a being of love and compassion. It will be remembered that about six months ago the oldest son, a nice young man, full of promise, met with an accident while pursuing his business in Boston, which terminated in his death; and at the time of this sad occurrence almost every member of the family who were at home were lying prostrate with typhoid fever, from the effects of which the third son, Benjamin, died about two months ago, aged 19 years—a boy whose life was characterized by the strictest integrity—and now another has departed—Eliza, aged 27 years.

Miss Lund was beloved for her many endearing traits of character. She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, and an intelligent and interesting companion; her life was full of acts of devotion and self-sacrifice, and it is indeed sad to think that a life so full of promise has been cut off just at the point where all these qualities, so rare in their combination, we might naturally expect to have been brought into full exercise. Such an interesting and beautiful life could not fail to attract the friendship of those around her, and to one especially to whom she was more than a friend. It may be said,

"Those we love truly never die,
Though year by year the sad memorial wreath,
A ring of flowers, types of life and death,
Are laid upon their graves.
For death the pure life saves,
And life all pure is love, and love can reach
From heaven to earth, and nobler lessons teach
Than those by mortals read.
Well is he who has a dear one dead;
A friend he has whose face will never change,
A dear communion that will not grow strange;
The anchor of a love is death.
The blessed sweetness of a loving breath
Will reach our cheek all fresh through weary years;
For her who died long since, ah! waste not tears,
She's thine unto the end."

The funeral of Miss Lund took place last Saturday afternoon, when appropriate and deeply affecting services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Quincy. There was a crowded and saddened attendance, testifying to the common sense of loss and the general feeling of sympathy with the family. W. M.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Jos. R. Frasier sold by auction on Tuesday last, to Elijah C. Hall, of East Stoughton, about one and one-half acres of land, with an old building, situate on Washington and Hancock streets, for $3,025. The property was formerly a part of the estate of the late Gardner Penniman.

RESOLUTIONS.—At the regular session of the M. E. Sunday School of South Braintree, May 17th, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, In the ways of Divine Providence, it has occurred that death has again entered our ranks and separated from us our dear friend M. Elsie Randall, therefore,

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to Almighty wisdom and power, we feel greviously our loss, yet realize that hers is the gain of immortality.

Resolved, That, during her connection with this School, she has exhibited an amiable disposition, and sustained an irreproachable character.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our earnest sympathy and tenderest consideration.

Resolved, That, so far as we may be able, we will assist in paying tribute to the character of the deceased by our presence at the funeral services on Monday, the 18th inst.

Resolved, That we will cause these resolutions to be printed in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, and that we will present the afflicted family with a copy of the same. JOHN T. MELLUS, Sec'y.

ANTIQUARIAN.—A rehearsal for the Old Folks' Concert to be given at North Weymouth early in June, will take place Friday evening of next week, in the Chapel of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church.

[For the Gazette.]

Eerly Settlers of Weymouth.

THOMAS RICHARDS,

Born 1590, died 1650; first of name in New England. In Dorchester, 1630, Weymouth, 1636 to 1650. His wife's name was Welthean. He and Mr. Waltham, his partner, owned a mill, and not having furnished it with scales and weights they were fined, June 4, 1639, five shillings each, and Mr. Waltham five pounds for taking too much toll. In 1640 Mr. Richards was absent, probably in England, and his wife, who took care of the business, had trouble with Mr. Waltham. The General Court so far interfered as to order "that all matters in difference between Welthean Richards and Henry Waltham be referred to Rev. Mr. Newman, Mr. Parker and Edward Bates, who had power to appoint a miller to keep the mill for both parties."

In 1645 the inhabitants were ordered to "put their dry cattle to Mr. Richards, who is this year to keep them until after Indian harvest."

Mr. Richards died in 1650, and his wife was appointed Executrix. Col. Ephraim Hunt, her son-in-law, was her bonds for 2000 pounds. The personal estate was 1300 pounds. Some of the real estate was sold to Capt. Miles Standish, for 399 pounds. In 1651 she removed to Boston, where "she was treated as one of the aristocracy." She died in 1679, leaving a large property, which she disposed of by her will.

The children of Thomas and Welthean Richards, were

John, 1615, who married, 1st, widow Elizabeth Winthrop; 2d, Ann, daughter of Gov. John Winthrop.
Thomas, died unmarried.
Mary, who married Gov. Thomas Hinckley.
Alice, who married Maj. Wm. Bradford, Deputy Governor of Plymouth Colony.
Anna, who married Col. Ephraim Hunt, Esq., ancestor of a great many Hunts, in Weymouth.
James, married Sarah Gibbins.
Benjamin, married Hannah Hudson.
Joseph.
Hannah.
Samuel.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Weymouth, 1633—gained an unfortunate notoriety by exposing certain religious sentiments too liberal for the age in which he lived. Rev. Mr. Lenthal, his minister, advanced the sentiment "That all baptised persons should be admitted to the communion without further trial." This was a heresy to be noticed by the government, and he was ordered to retract in presence of the General Court, with which order he complied. Sylvester, who was made of different stuff and who held the same opinions, adhered to them, and was fined and disfranchised, and removed from Weymouth into Scituate, in Plymouth Colony, in 1642, where, it appears, there was more liberty of opinion than in Massachusetts Colony. He died 1663.

REV. SAMUEL TORREY

Had such a gift in prayer Fast Day, 1696, he prayed two hours, after all the other religious services were over, and was so pertinent, regular, natural, free, lively and affecting, that towards the end hinting at some new and agreeable scenes of thought, that the people could not help wishing him to enlarge upon them much longer."

While he was a student in College, his fellow students regretted often that he did not pray an hour longer.

The Governor and Council used to send for him often to go to Boston to help them by his wise observations and advice.

J. W. P.

How Western Merchants Advertise.

A yankee printer, on his arrival at the west, is struck with the liberal advertising patronage of the local paper. Many western country papers contain but few news items, but are largely filled with editorial puffs of the various establishments in their locality—notices of every thing from a corner pea-nut stand up to a National Bank. These advertisements are written in a peculiar manner, and cannot fail to attract attention. We append a few samples:—

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come buy your dry goods of Childs & Reinig."

Another genius would advertise after the following style:—

"There was a sound of revelry by night, and Belgium's capital had gathered there her beauty and her chivalry, and bright the lamps shone o'er the fair women and brave men who had met to examine the splendid assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, just received by Hedrick & Gilespie."

The following profane puff was inserted for the benefit of the proprietor of a confectionery and ice cream saloon, who has since gone crazy and been sent to an insane asylum. We do not wonder that the poor man lost his reason:—

"Come, thou fount of every blessing,
That is what every body says on tasting the cool soda wster drawn from Jones' new fountain!"

The editor makes the following allusion to a hardware dealer's stock:—

"The people are gathering from near and from far, to purchase their hardware at Martin's."

It may be asked by some if this advertising pays. Of course it pays, or it would not be kept up.

Last summer the writer of this was engaged in a business where, for a while, one-half his time was spent in advertising. He used the local press freely, and found that it not only paid, but that without advertising it might have been a failure. This winter he relinquished the business to a party who did not advertise much, and who consequently did not make expenses.

We would suggest to the business men of Weymouth, a liberal and judicious use of printer's ink if they would meet with that success in their calling which industry and enterprise merit.

PEREGRINE.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Robert Martin, of Weymouth, was before the Court on Tuesday, for a single sale of intoxicating liquors. Found not guilty and discharged.

On the same day, Frederick A. Lapham, of Quincy, was arraigned for cruelty to a horse. Case continued one fortnight.

On Thursday, John Touhill of Weymouth, for drunkenness. Case continued till Friday.

On Friday, Bryan O'Connor, of Weymouth, was arraigned for maintaining a liquor nuisance. Case continued to Monday next.

Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, wife of the above, was charged with being a common seller. Her case as also that of her husband, was continued till Monday; owing to the absence of witnesses.

John Touhill, of Weymouth, whose case was continued from Thursday, was let off till July next on probation.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In East Boston, May 13, by Rev. D. W. Waldron, Mr. William A. Rogers, of Quincy, and Miss Harriet G. Hall, of East Boston.

In East Weymouth, May 13th, by Rev. S. L. Gracey, assisted by Rev. Mr. McElroy, Mr. Lovell Bicknell Bates and Miss Ella A. Pratt, both of East Weymouth.

DIED.

In Weymouth, May 21, of pneumonia, Abigail Whitmarsh, aged 79 years 7 months.

In East Braintree, May 14, Eliza Lund, daughter of John and Ellen Lund, aged 28 years 3 months 11 days.

May 16, of consumption, M. Elsie, daughter of Richard H. and Mary Randall, aged 17 yrs. 8 mos. 13 days.

William B. Daverson, died May 9th, 1874, aged 4 yrs. 2 months.

Dear little Willie, thou hast gone,
We done our best thy life to save,
But the great physician of us all
Thought best to call thee to the grave.
But still we must not think of thee
As shut beneath that prison home,
Although we laid thy casket there,
Thy soul we know to heaven has gone.
Lay all his little playthings by,
For Willie will not need them there,
His soul has fled on high,
The glittering crown of life to wear.

A. S.

New Advertisements.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, February Term, 1874.

BENJAMIN F. GLOVER, Lib't, vs. MARY E. GLOVER.

DIVORCE.

IN the above entitled libel for divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Benjamin F. Glover, for the cause of the desertion of the said Mary E. Glover, to be made absolute on motion after the expiration of six months from the first publication of this decree, upon compliance with the terms thereof, unless sufficient cause to the contrary shall appear.

And the libellant is required to publish, as soon as may be, an attested copy of this order in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, once a week, for six successive weeks; that all persons interested may, within six months, show cause, if any they have, why said decree should not be made absolute.

By the Court.
ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
February 17, 1874.
A true copy:
Attest, ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
4 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of RUTH MARIA BOWKER, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said Estate are called upon to make payment to
ORAN WHITE, Executor.
May 13th, 1874. 5 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN W. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to JOHN J. LOUD, Adm'r.
Weymouth, May 6th, 1874. 3 5

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the estate of ANSEL F. THAYER, of Braintree, in said county, minor, Greeting:

Whereas, ANNA F. ADAMS, the Guardian of said minor, has presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of her said ward for his maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 13th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
3 5 J. H. COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the Estate of LORING W. THAYER, of Braintree in said County, minor. Greeting:

Whereas, JOSEPH JENKINS, the Guardian of said minor, has presented his petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of his said ward for his maintenace.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

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Gray and Brown,
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I. PLAID SASH.
, for Children's Suits,

ASSORTMENT

French Blue Shirts,
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PRING STOCK of
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PARTMENT
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Estate of LORING W. THAYER, of Braintree
County, minor, Greeting:
eas, JOSEPH JENKINS, the Guardian of said
as presented his petition for license to sell
al estate therein specified, of his said ward
aintenance.
e hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court
lden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk,
second Wednesday of June next, at nine
in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you
hy the same should not be granted.
aid petititioner is ordered to serve this Cita
publishing the same once a week, for three
ve weeks, in a newspaper called the Wey-
Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the
lication to be two days, at least, before said
s, George White, Esquire, Judge of said
his 13th day of May, in the year one thousand
undred and seventy-four.
J. H. COBB, Register.

YMOUTH & BRAINTREE
TUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
es Dwellings, and other Buildings
not extra Hazardous,
ir contents, at as low rates as any other re-
liable Company.
nt at Risk, April 1, 1874, $2,509,049.00
ssets - - - - - - - $21,963.78
t Notes - - - - - - 96,714.06
te funds of the Company $118,677.84
N. L. WHITE, President.
AS RICHARDS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
IVE OCTAVE (PIANO FORTE CASE)
D. & W. H. Smith MELODEON. Cos
will sell for $75, CASH.
y to NATH'L THAYER,
3tf Weymouth Landing.

By JOS. W. LOMBARD, Auctioneer
OFFICE 1, 2 and 3 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN BRAINTREE.
On Washington St., near Dr. Storr's Church,
30 House Lots,
Belonging to JOHN CAVANAGH.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on MONDAY, May 18th, at 5 o'clock P. M.,

THIRTY VALUABLE HOUSE LOTS,

on Washington Street, Braintree, almost joining the Quincy line.

These lots are very desirable, as they are within five minutes' walk of Stores, Churches, and depot, where forty trains to Boston are stopping each day.

The land can be bought for about one-half the price in the pleasant town of Braintree than in towns nearer the Hub, and season Tickets do not vary much from those of shorter distance, and the time consumed in travel from Boston is quite short.

The land is high and very pleasantly situated, and this is a rare chance for persons who desire a quiet home, to secure a homestead in a good locality, or for the speculator it offers great inducements.

Trains leave the Old Colony Depot at 4 o'clock on the day of sale.

A good supply of refreshments will be served to those who come from adjoining towns.

Terms liberal. $20 down on each lot on day of sale. One-fourth cash; balance in 3 years.

For particulars, enquire of Auctioneer. 2 3

"HARVARD."

THIS FAST YOUNG TROTTING STALLION will make the Season of 1874, at the Stables of

THE BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.,
Weymouth Neck, North Weymouth, Mass.,

Terms $50.00, one-half payable at time of service, balance by note of twelve months.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season, free of charge.

"HARVARD" was sired by QUINNIPIAC. He by GREEN'S HAMBLETONIAN, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. His Dam by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, LEVIATHAN.

"HARVARD" is Five years old, 15 1-2 Hands high, has never been handled for speed, but can trot in 2.40.

For particulars send for circulars and photograph.

PETER B. BRADLEY,
2 5 49 1-2 Central St., Boston, Mass.

Circulating Library.

MISS ELLA M. SMITH has opened a CIRCULATING LIBRARY at her residence on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing, where she has a choice selection of books to let at two cents per day. 2 15

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by FRANKLIN REED to JOHN P. ROGERS, dated twenty-seventh of March, A. D. 1869, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 377, Fol. 77, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises hereafter described,

ON SATURDAY,
The Thirtieth Day of May, 1874,
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, viz.:

The real estate situated as therein described, in CANTON, in the County of Norfolk, being said Reed's Shop and Manufactory in said Canton, together with the land on which the same is situated, being about one-half of an acre, and also the mill privilege and water power therewith connected.

2 5 JOHN P. ROGERS, Mortgagee.

HOUSES
FOR SALE or TO LET,
IN QUINCY.

House on Quincy Place, 13 rooms; suitable for three families; entirely separate; with about 11,000 feet of land, and two good wells of water. Price, $2,800.

Two-story French-roof House, nine rooms, with furnace, gas and water, and one-third acre of land, on Linden Place; near Depot, Adams Academy, schools and churches. Price, $4,800.

Two-story double House, entirely separate, on Pearl Street, five rooms each part, with one quarter acre of land, and never failing well of water. Within five minutes' walk of Quincy Adams Depot. Price, $2,800.

Cottage House, eight rooms, suitable for one or two families; half an acre of land with fruit trees, and never failing well of water; situated on Howard Street, Quincy Neck, 1 1-2 mile from Depot; near schools and stores. Price, $1,600. One-half to let; $8.00 per month.

Two Cottage Houses, seven and eight rooms, each with three-quarters acre of land, with shade trees, and never failing well of water; near schools, stores, &c. Will be sold together or separate. Located on Quincy Neck. Price for both Houses, $3,300. One House to let—$12.50 per month.

Two-story slated-roof House, nine rooms, with Stable, Carriage House and Hennery connected, with about three acres of land well fenced in, situated on North Street, 1 1-2 mile from Depot and 1-2 mile from steam-boat landing, schools, churches, stores, &c. Price, $4,500. To let for $21 per month.

Tenement to let, three rooms, on Pearl Street. $6.00 per month.

House, 2 rooms, on Centre Street, with good garden. Rent, $6 per month.

Tenement on Quincy Place, 3 rooms. $6.50 per month.

Tenement, 4 rooms, at Quincy Neck. $6.00 per month.

☞ The above will be sold upon favorable terms of payment, a few hundred dollars down, the balance can remain from three to ten years, payable in installments, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

For further information, call upon or address

HENRY H. FAXON,
Residence near Stone Temple and Railroad Depot
QUINCY.
QUINCY, May 2, 1874. 2 3

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, will still continue to deliver Ice on his former routes commencing the last of May, and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates:

FAMILIES, . . . 30 cts. per 100 lbs.
STORES, &c., . . 20 " " "

Any customer wishing for Ice before that time, by notifying me by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will receive prompt attention.

Ice Chests of Eddy's patent, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

SOLOMON LOVELL.
North Weymouth, May 1, 1874.

ICE.

THE subscriber will deliver Ice by careful and attentive drivers to families, at the following prices:

BY WEIGHT EXCLUSIVELY.
From June 1 to October,—
Families, 30 Cts. per 100 lbs.
Butchers, Grocers and Fishermen, 20 Cts per 100 lbs.

Ice delivered three times per week in warm weather. Those wishing Ice before the 1st of June will please notify.

SUPERIOR ICE CHESTS, of R. Loud & Son's make, (Manufactory on Mill Street, South Weymouth,) of all patterns, furnished at prices from ten to twenty per cent. less than Boston rates.

ALVIN HOLLIS.
South Weymouth, May 8, 1874. 2 15

Commissioners' Notice.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Norfolk:

THE undersigned, inhabitants and legal voters of the town of Weymouth, respectfully represent that public convenience and necessity require a new highway in said Weymouth, running from the depot of the O. C. & N. Railway in South Weymouth, easterly to Union Street, near the dwelling-house of Minot Holbrook. Wherefore your petitioners respectfully ask your Honorable Board to examine said route and locate the same, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. A. TORREY and 15 others.
South Weymouth, March 9th, 1874.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1874, by adjournment of the April meeting, A. D. 1874.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that the County Commissioners will meet at the South Weymouth Depot on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad in Weymouth, in said County, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at nine and one-half o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition, and hear and act thereon.

And that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Weymouth, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places in said Weymouth, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original Petition on file and Order thereon.

Attest:
9 3 ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions
CHEAP FOR CASH.
BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO.'S STORE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.

APRIL 17TH, 1874.
PER BAG. PER BBL.

Best Family Flour, 1.45 pr. bag, 11.50 pr. bbl.
Choice Family Flour, 1.41 per bag, 11.25 per bbl.
Good Family Flour, 1.38 per bag, 10.75 per bbl.
Best Graham do., 5 cts. per lb.
Fresh Ground Oat Meal, 5 cts.
Extra Black Tea, 48 cts. per lb.
Good " " 40 " " "
Best " " 72 " " "
French Breakfast Coffee, 10c.
Pure Java Coffee, 46c. per lb.
Pure Cassia, 13c. per 1-4 lb.
Pure Allspice, 7c. " " "
Pure Pepper, 9c. " " "
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, pr gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, light colored, per gall., 65c
Good Butter, per lb., 44 cts.
Good Cheese, per lb., 18 cts.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pickles, per gall., 60 cts.
Good Soap, per bar, 5c.
Pure Starch, per lb. 10c.
Good Raisins, per lb., 14c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Extra Shellbarks, per qt., 10c.
Extra Pea Nuts, " " 12 cts.
Paper Hangings, 10 cts. to 1.50 per roll.

Goods delivered free of charge.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m, 12.40, 1, 1.45, 2, 3.25, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6, 6.20, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.25, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p. m.— Quincy, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 AM; 12 M. 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 PM. Quincy Adams, 7, 9.30, 11 AM.; 12.40, 1.45, 3.25, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 PM. Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 PM. S. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Randolph, 8.45 a m.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. N. Stoughton, 12 m.; 6 pm. Stoughton, 8.45 am.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. North Easton, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.45 am.; 12m, 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 3.30 pm.; via Fairhaven, 8 am., 4 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8, 11.00 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 6 pm. Brockton, 8, 11 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am.; 3.35, 6 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m, 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. Middleboro' 8 am, 3.25, 4, 6g pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am, 4 p m; (via Taunton) 8.45 am.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.45 am; 4.30 pm. South Weymouth, North, Cen. & S. Abington, 8.45 am.; 12m; 2.30, 5, 6.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. Plymouth, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, 7, 9, 10.15 (via Neponset) am; 1, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 9.30g, 11.15e pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.10 am, 12.40, 2.40, 5, 6.15 pm. Hyannis, Wellfleet & Provincetown, 8 am; 4 pm. Wood's Hole and Falmouth, 8 am, 4 pm. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 8 am, on days advertised by Steamboat Company. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.30, 11 am; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Hingham and Cohasset, 7.30, 11 am; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15g pm. g Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 am.; 2.50 pm. F. River (via Taunton) Whf 5.00a, 6.45 am.; Ferry St., 8, 11.15 am, 3.42 pm; (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.25 a m, Ferry Street 3.36 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm. Taunton, 5.45a, 7.30, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12.02, 4.38 pm. Raynham 7.37, 8.58 am; 12.10, 4.47 pm. Easton, 7.50, 9.11 am; 12.23, 5 pm. N. Easton, 6.56, 7.56, 9.17 am; 12.29, 5.07 pm. Stoughton, 6.58, 8.04, 9.26 am; 12.35, 5.17 pm. N. Stoughton, 7.03, 9.30 am. Randolph, 7.10, 8.16, 9.37 am; 12.47, 5.25pm. Middleboro', 6.05a, 7.17, 9.05 am, 4.26 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.37, 9.25, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.50 pm. East & West Bridgewater, 6.33, 7.43 am; 12.51, 4.58 pm. Brockton, 6.53, 8, 9.45 am; 1.10, 3.11, 5.17 pm. East Stoughton, 7.03, 8.09 am; 1.19, 3.19, 5.26 pm. Holbrook, 7.09, 8.15 am; 1.25, 3.25, 5.32 pm. Plymouth, 6.30, 9.15 am.; 3.35 pm. E. Bridgewater, 6.55, 9.36, 11.38 am; 3.19 pm. S. Abington, 6.19, 7.13, 9.54 am.; 12 m; 4.13 pm. South Weymouth, 6.29, 7.36, 10.12 am; 12.19, 4.37 pm. South Braintree, 5.55, 6.39, 7.20, 7.47, 7.57, 8.28, 9.31, 9.46, 10.22, 10.35 am; 12.57, 1.36, 3.38, 4.49, 5.33, 5.43, 8.25, 10.20 pm. Braintree, 5.59, 6.47, 7.25, 7.35, 7.51, 8.02, 8.41, 8.57, 9.35, 9.50, 10.29 am; 1.02, 1.43, 3.43, 4.53, 5.06, 5.37, 6.32, 8.30, 10.24 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.03, 6.50, 7.28, 8.06, 9, 9.38, 10.43 am; 1.46, 3.47, 5.10, 6.36, 8.34, 10.27 pm. Quincy, 6.07, 6.54, 7.32, 7.42, 7.58, 8.10, 8.37, 9.04, 9.42, 9.57, 10.47 am; 1.09, 1.50, 3.51, 4.59, 5.14, 5.42, 5.52, 6.40, 8.38, 10.30 pm. Neponset, 6.18, 7.03, 7.14, 7.40, 8.05, 8.20, 8.55, 9.15, 9.51, 10.28, 10.57 am; 12.21, 1.17, 2.03, 4.01, 5.09, 5.23, 5.30, 6.50, 8.48, 10.39 pm. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.07, 7.19, 7.45, 8.09, 8.25, 9.03, 9.20, 9.56, 10.29, 11.02 am; 12.26, 1.21, 2.08, 2.19, 4.06, 4.39, 5.27, 6.09, 6.54, 8.53, 10.43 pm. West Quincy, 6.55, 8.52 am; 1.45, 4.52, 6.15 pm. Mattapan, 6, 6.58, 7.46, 8.42, 10.08 am; 12 (via Neponset), m; 1.58, 4.40, 5.47, 8.33a, 10.23e pm. Provincetown, 5 am; 12.20 pm. Hyannis, 6.45 am; 2.05 pm.

Cohasset, 6.05, 6.50, 7.56 am.; 1, 4.23, 5.45 pm. Hingham, 6.17, 7.04, 8.10 am.; 1.14, 4.28, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.15, 8.22 am.; 1.23, 4.47, 6.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.20, 8.27 am.; 1.28, 4.52, 6.17 pm. Weymouth, 6.37, 7.25, 8.32 am.; 1.33, 4.57, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.29, 8.35 am.; 1.37, 5.01, 6.25 pm. So. Duxbury, 5a, 7 am; 3.15 pm.

e Thursdays excepted. e Thursdays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. i Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't

M. H. READ,

Weymouth Landing,
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
Spring Stock
OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
&c. &c.,
BOUGHT AT
LOW PRICES,
AND WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
IN VERY DESIRABLE STYLES,
JUST RECEIVED,
MARCH 25, 1874.

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

New House To Let,

PLEASANTLY LOCATED
ON WASHINGTON STREET.

For terms &c., apply at C. S. WILLIAMS'S Dry Goods & Clothing Store, Weymouth Landing. 1tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of DANIEL C. EARLE, of Weymouth, Bankrupt.

CHAS. Q. TIRRELL, Assignee,
20 Court St., Boston.
April 28, 1874. 1 3

FLOUR IS LOWER.

Snider's Haxall,
$13.00 per bbl., or $1.63 per bag.
Success and Best Family,
$11.25 per bbl., or $1.41 per bag.
Advance,
$11.50 per bbl., or $1.44 per bag.
Liberty Mill,
9.25 per bbl., or 1.16 per bag.
The latter is of Excellent Quality.

UNION STORE,
FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH

GEO. W. WARREN,

WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

TAYLOR'S FLOUR.

Reasons why everybody buys it.

1st. It is retailed very cheap.

2d. It is made from best Ohio Wheat.

3d. It is ground with great care by a German Miller of many years experience, with the most improved machinery, who for this flour uses only the head of the bolt.

4th. It makes more bread than many other kinds.

5th. There is not a sweeter flour sold in Boston at $12 or $13 per barrel.

6th. It is always uniform white and sweet, and families know that they can rely upon getting the best flour at a very small price.

7th. Any cook can use it, as it works very easy.

8th. It is sold at $1.50 less per barrel than the same quality is sold for elsewhere.

PRICE
$10.50 per Bbl.

Delivered free of charge at any of the depots within 50 miles of Boston, or 35 cents per barrel allowed for express, on flour going out of town.

Our sales are enormous on this brand of flour, averaging 400 barrels per week.

One firm in Kingston, Mass., has bought in three years, over 4000 barrels of this flour of us, as his customers will use no other kind.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE LARGEST GROCERY IN NEW ENGLAND,

COBB, BATES & YERXA,
510, 512 & 516 Washington St.,
BOSTON.

BRANCH STORES,
4 Bowdoin Square, Boston,
196 Broadway, Chelsea.
2-5

ESTABLISHED 1822!
FIFTY-TWO YEARS OLD!
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND Family Newspaper in New England. Large size Practical Information—Interesting Literary Selections—Choice Stories, Poetry, &c.—All the News of the Day—Unequalled Cattle and Crop Market Reports. Only $2.50 a year. Send letter stamp for specimen.

R. P. EATON & CO.,
BOSTON, Mass

E. C. BUMPUS,

BURNED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT
42 Devonshire St., Boston.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

DR. FLINT'S
QUAKER BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are composed of choice Roots, Herbs, and Barks, among which are Gentian, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Juniper, and other berries, and are so prepared as to retain all their medicinal qualities. They invariably cure or greatly relieve the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Female Difficulties, Lassitude, Low Spirits, General Debility, *and, in fact, everything caused by an impure state of the Blood or deranged condition of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys. The aged find in the Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing stimulant, so desirable in their declining years. No one can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.*

Prepared by Dr. H. S. Flint & Co.
At their Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
1 20

BROCKTON, (formerly North Bridgewater)
STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Special Announcement!

The firm of BRYANT & HANSON is dissolved, and in making this announcement express their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received.

The new firm give notice that they have made a

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
of from **10 to 25 per cent.**

The NORTH BRIDGEWATER STEAM MARBLE WORKS have long been known as the **Leading Manufactory** in Marble Work in this section, in both style and quality, and it will be the aim of the new firm to keep up and improve on the old reputation.

Having *STEAM SAWS*, and all the latest improvements in Marble Machinery, we are enabled to produce work at a saving of at least one profit, which profit we propose to give to our customers.

We are also agents for the celebrated

MORIAH MARBLE,

which is rapidly taking the place of Scotch Granite, at about one-third less price, which we are working into Monumental work, Mantles, Bracket Shelves, &c.

We invite the attention of all who are intending to procure Marble work to examine our stock.

HANSON & SHEPARD.

The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.
TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that it *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted at so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

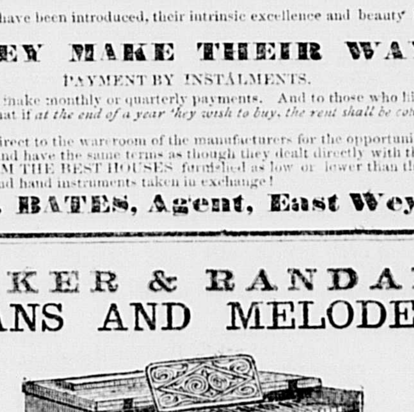
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.



PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

E. H. PRAY.

Boot and Shoe Store,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
16 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. / Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

H. N. OUR,

Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, { South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
33 tf

Weymouth Savings Bank.

☞ THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.
Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 43 3

TO THE LADIES
OF
Weymouth & vicinity.

Mrs. L. O. RAND

Takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she will open, on or about April 15th, a

FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY STORE,
where will be found a full stock of the
VERY LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF IMPORTED
Flowers, Ribbons and Laces
will be kept constantly on hand.
LADIES DESIROUS OF HAVING A
Fine Stylish Hat or Bonnet,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
will do well to give her a call.

MRS. L. O. RAND.

ALSO, IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE FOUND A FULL LINE OF

Ladies', Gents & Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
COMPRISING

FRENCH AND AMERICAN KID, of the latest styles;
SERGE GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY;
GENTS' OXFORD TIES; FRENCH TIES;
CALF CONGRESS AND CALF BOOTS.

ALL OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE,
AND WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

DORICK WHITE,
Commercial St., Weymouth Ld'g,
49-9 First Building South Side of Depot.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's
MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, biliousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery ever brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,

MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect.

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands.

MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.

MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 179 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

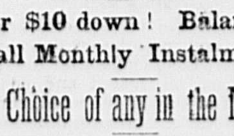
JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL, JOHN W. LOVELL,
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.



$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES, OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 54

CHARLES Q. TIRRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

Prompt and careful attention paid to any kind of legal business.

FURNITURE

IN WAREROOMS CONNECTED WITH
PAINE'S
WELL KNOWN MANUFACTORY,
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE COUNTRY;

Entrances corners of *CANAL, MARKET AND FRIEND STREETS*, south side Boston & Maine Depot.

It will pay to notice some of our new and very desirable designs of Parlor Suits, upholstered in best French Terry in any shade or Hair Cloth.

No. 1, Grecian Suit, $65. Very Fine.
No. 2, Grecian Suit, 75. New Pattern.
No. 3, Roman Suit, at 90 to $100.
No. 4, Florence, 110. Entirely New.
No. 5, Imperial, 125. Very Rich.
No. 6, Sheridan, at 120.

Can furnish any of the above Suits in Plush, Brocatelles, Corteleans, Silk Terry or Satin. Also have a large number of other new designs, such as Swiss and Turkish Suits, which cannot fail to please any who are desirous of buying first-class work. Also

B. W. CHAMBER SETS.

No. 1 1-2, B. W. Empress Set, complete, a new design, very neat, 3 marble tops, $85; with Dressing Case, $100.

No. 3, B. W. Peerless, complete, a new design, paneled, 3 marble tops, $95; with Dressing Case, $110.

No. 26, B. W. Egyptian, complete, a new design, paneled, 3 marble tops, $115; with Dressing Case, $130.

We warrant these made of the best kiln dried stock, finished in the best manner. We guarantee all of our large stock at corresponding low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITS,

Finished in order to match carpets or paper. Also have in stock some very handsome suits, prices ranging all the way from $25 to $75. Send for price list.

111 FRIEND AND 48 CANAL STS.,
51 2 BOSTON, U. S. A.

Real Estate for Sale,

SITUATED AT NUTTY HILL, HINGHAM near Weymouth line; fronts on High and Ward Sts. There are 18 acres (a part of it wooded,) and the estate will be sold low. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, Weymouth, or of REUBEN TOWER, South Hingham. 46tf

Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

S. W. PRATT.

HAY and STRAW

FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

Our Store and Stock having been destroyed by fire in May, 1873, we are now prepared with an entire stock of New Goods of the BEST QUALITY and LATEST STYLES of

Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Library

FURNITURE,

Draperies and Interior Decorations,
At Prices to Defy Competition!

Haley, Morse & Co.,

411 WASHINGTON STREET.
51 12

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

COAL

WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND FINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

BROWN'S BOOTS. Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles. French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

J. K. BROWN.

QUINCY LAUNDRY.

ALL WORK for this Laundry left at the Store of C. S. WILLIAMS, Weymouth Landing, or at the Drug Store of J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth, will receive PROMPT ATTENTION.

GOODS TAKEN FROM AND RETURNED TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLACES,

Every Monday and Thursday.

Goods called for and returned to Houses by leaving an order at the above named places.

☞ Having STEAM AND HOT AIR DRY ROOMS, with PATENT VENTILATORS, we GUARANTEE WORK ON TIME, *Rain or Shine.*

All LADIES' DRESSES AND UNDER GARMENTS are under the charge of an experienced Laundress.

☞ PRICE LISTS can be had of C. S. Williams or J. G. Sanborn.

BAXTER & MEARS.
51 12

HOUSE TO LET,

SITUATED ON WASHINGTON STREET,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Two story, new and convenient. Apply to ASHFORD BAKER.

Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Street,
48 EAST WEYMOUTH.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 1000 CEDAR POSTS;
50 cords HARD and SOFT WOOD;
Also, a large quantity of STONE, suitable for Cellar and other Walls.
Also, one DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET.
Apply to S. S. FOYE.
31tf Broad St., Weymouth Landing.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Civil Engineer & Surveyor
RAILROADS, ROADS, BRIDGES
Real Estate Subdivision and General Surveying.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
41 TREMONT ST., (Room 7,) BOSTON,
☞ Residence, corner Commercial and Church Sts., NORTH WEYMOUTH. 49 9

B. T. BABBITT'S

Pure Concentrated Potash,
OR LYE,
Of Double the Strength of any other
SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

ARMY GOODS

OVERCOATS, BLOUSES, JACKETS, BOOTS & SHOES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON.
49 52 "OAK HALL," BOSTON.

SAMUEL CURTIS,

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,
AND
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS, of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

Girls Wanted

At E. S. HUNT'S Fan Factory,
WEYMOUTH LANDING. 50tf

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

CONCRETE!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive orders for putting down

Sidewalks, Private Walls, Street Crossings, Cellars, &c.

All orders addressed to

S. W. GUTTERSON,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.,
will receive prompt attention. 1-tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
Weymouth and Vicinity.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO ALL LOVERS OF

FINE BUTTER AND CHEESE,

That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada, to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A NO. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the **lowest possible prices.**

I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of

TEA, STRICTLY PURE JAVA COFFEE, AND SPICES,

which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.

Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage; I remain yours,

27tf S. J. BULLOCK.

BRYANT & STRATTON School

BOSTON MASS.

Commercial
COURSE OF STUDY, PREPARATORY TO BUSINESS.

The studies embraced in the plan of the School, and designed for those pupils who have acquired a good knowledge of the Elementary English Branches, are

Book-Keeping,
(BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.)

Commercial Arithmetic,
(DESIGNED FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN BUSINESS.)

Commercial Writing,
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LEGIBILITY AND RAPIDITY.)

Commercial Correspondence
(IN A MANNER ANSWERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.)

Commercial Law,
(RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER, CONTRACTS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.)

all of which are especially necessary for and adapted to Commercial purposes.

Pupils desiring other studies than above named may select any or all of the COMMON ENGLISH STUDIES and pursue them in connection with or seperate from the COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils received at any time if there are Vacancies. Prospectus and Circular of the school, post free. The school is now located at 368 Washington Street,—location previous to the fire of May 30, 1873.

HOURS, 9 to 2. CLOSED SATURDAYS.

VACATION DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Application for admission, Sept. 1st, may be made in person till July 1st; from July 1st to August 17, by letter only, building closed. August 17 till Sept. 1st, the principal will be in attendance daily from 9 till 2.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Fashion Notes.

French *drap d'ete* is the fashionable summer cloth for wraps. It comes in several shades—blue, blue-black, black and brown.

The materials used on hats are all of the most delicate shades of silk, and are soft and pliant rather than rich or heavy.

An elegant toilette in Paris costs from 700 to 1,000 francs, although very handsome costumes may be procured at 400 and 500 francs.

The size of parasols is much increased, and far more decided than heretofore. Very handsome changeable serge silk ones, with fancy pearl handles, sell for $6, $7 and $8.

It is said that bias stripes, and flounces cut on the bias, are entirely out of fashion. It has been the style of trimming so long, that one does not give this news without hesitation.

The "Louis" suit is the neatest design for suits in pique for boys under five. Plain white or buff should be used, and the outlines defined by a braided trimming.

White pique suits will not be as generally worn as they were formerly. They lost prestige last summer, as they are heavy and warm, and the lace trimmed piques, designed for coolness, did not meet with such favor as the thick repped ones had done.

Floral ornaments were never more varied; whole nosegays are worn on the head; beetles, flies, butterflies and birds are less fashionable than tufts of daffodils, primroses, wall flowers and Parma violets.

A double chatelaine braid on the back of the head is newer than the single braid now so generally worn. Smooth hair parted in the middle and disposed in large waves, is the favorite fashion. Finger puffs are arranged on the back of the head, instead of a braid for dressy coiffures.

Black alpacas of the buffalo, beaver, otter and sable brands are more popular this season than for several years past. One dollar and a half a yard is charged.

Should Horses Wear Blinders?

We never could see what vice or deformity lay in a horse's eye that should make it necessary to cover it up and shut out its owner from at least two-thirds of his rightful field of vision. The poets say that old age looks backwards, but we never heard such an idiosyncrasy charged upon the horse. The theory that a horse is less apt to be frightened when shut out from everything behind him we suspect to be a fallacy, else saddle horses and war horses would be duly blinded. Every horse is as familiar with his own carriage as with his own tail, and, as far as his "personal" fortitude is concerned, is no more disturbed by the one than the other. As for the other scarecrows that come up behind, they are mostly so familiar to the animal that the more fully the horse can perceive them the more quietly does he submit to their approach. Then it is such a pity to cover up one of the most brilliant features of this most brilliant creature. The horse has borne such a hand in the civilization of this rough-and-tumble world that it seems not so much a cruelty as a discourtesy, as well as a disgrace, to hide his form with embarrassing toggery. No wonder we estimate the force in the world as horse-power; no wonder the Romans and the Germans, each in their own language, designated their aristocracy as riders; no wonder their descendants made chivalry a synonym for their highest virtues. Let the horse be given his due, and unblinded. The check rein is another nuisance in harness wear which has almost entirely disappeared from England, the army having at last given it up by order of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Burgoyne.—*Webster Times.*

Apples Packed in Plaster.

A year or two since the *Rural New-Yorker* gave the experience of one of its correspondents in keeping apples in gypsum or plaster. This was copied in the papers throughout the country, and experiments have been made accordingly. With reference thereto the Utica *Herald* has the following paragraph:—Rev. Mr. Pettingill of Holland Patent, brings us specimens of apples which he has preserved in plaster since last fall. A layer of apples is put into the barrel, and a layer of plaster over them, then another layer of apples, and so on. Mr. Pettingill claims for the method keeping quality, and the preserving of peculiar fresh flavor in the fruit, and these are apparent in the specimens we have examined. The plaster method insulates the fruit, so that the decay of one, if that should occur, cannot be communicated to others in the barrel.

Why Potatoes Run Out.

A New York farmer is quoted as saying: "Some one asks why it is that potatoes so soon run out. There are two grand reasons. There are but few potatoes in a hill that are fit for seed. Some are overgrown, coarse, rank, and will not transmit the original quality. Others are undergrown, and not fully developed seed. A potato of medium size, perfect in all its parts, with change of ground, will produce its like, *ad infinitum.* One other reason, cutting potatoes between stem and seed end continually, is wrong. It requires the stem and seed end to make perfect seed. If cut, cut lengthwise. Single eyes will run out any potatoes. There is no other seed that will bear mutilation like the the potato; the only wonder is that it does not run out completely."

Non-Poisonous Fly Paper.

Put one pound of quassia wood in five pounds of water, and let it stand over night in a warm place. The decoction is then boiled down to about two pounds. The wood is afterward put in two pounds of fresh water and boiled down to one pound. The two decoctions are mixed, one-half to three-quarters of a pound of sugar added, and paper passed through it, drained and hung on lines to dry. Ordinary unsized blotting paper is usually employed, and may have something printed upon it before saturation with the quassia solution.

To Exterminate Rats.

An Arkansas correspondent of the *Tribune* says:—Take copperas—the quantity to depend upon the number of buildings or places infested—pulverize it very fine, and be sure and sprinkle some in all their holes, in the corn crib, under all the buildings, in a word wherever they congregate, and in a few days all the rats will be gone. This is very simple and easily tried, and has proved completely successful several times at different places. No rat seen three days after a thorough application.

The Desperation of Hunger.

A correspondent, writing from Rome, says: "The hunger of the unemployed laborers is bringing out the savage in them. Every day we hear of bakers' men being attacked early in the morning by these poor hungry fellows. They simply seize the baskets, empty out the bread, and then let the carriers and baskets go free, while they eagerly devour our breakfasts. The authorities are now daily sending out of Rome large bodies of these desperate unemployed laborers to their homes in the Campagna and mountain villages, from whence they came down into Rome to work or rob.

STATE INTERIOR TROUBLES.

The Dorr War in Rhode Island Compared with the Arkansas Troubles.

The present condition of affairs in Arkansas resembles, in some respects, the situation in Rhode Island during the Dorr rebellion in 1842. There were at the time in the latter Commonwealth two Governors, each claiming to have been constitutionally elected to the office; there were two State governments in existence that were at war with each other; the inhabitants were divided into two hostile camps; martial law was proclaimed; troops were mustered and armed by the contending parties for the purpose of maintaining by force their respective claims; collisions took place, and the President was appealed to for military assistance to put down the insurrection by the Governor whom Dorr attempted to deprive of office. The government at that time was based upon a charter granted by Charles II., in 1663, and the apportionment of representation in the Legislature was greatly at variance with the distribution of the population. The elective franchise was limited to the holders of a certain amount of real estate and to their eldest sons. About one-third only of the citizens were voters. It was under this form of government that Rhode Island united with the other States in the Declaration of Independence and afterwards ratified the constitution of the United States and became a member of the Union.

A large number of citizens were dissatisfied with the charter government, and particularly with the restriction upon the right of suffrage. Dorr was elected for five successive years a member of the Legislature and exerted himself on behalf of the popular cause. In 1836 his movement for reform obtained in the Legislature only seven out of seventy votes. The agitation finally resulted in the election of a convention to form a new constitution to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. The charter party held a legal election for State officers, polling 5,700 votes, while the suffrage party claimed to have polled 7,300.

The charter party denounced all the Convention business as seditious; the Legislature passed resolutions declaring all acts done for the purpose of imposing the constitution upon the State to be an assumption of the powers of the government and of the people at large, and that it would maintain its authority and defend the legal rights of the people. Notwithstadning the determination of the charter government to maintain its authority, Dorr's government attempted, May 3, to organize at Providence and seize the reins of government. The charter government, which assembled the same day at Newport, passed an act declaring martial law, and proceeded to call out the militia to repel the threatened attack and subdue those who were engaged in it.

President Tyler having had the matter laid before him, wrote a letter to the Secretary of War in which he directed him to confer with the Governor of Rhode Island, and whenever it should appear necessary to them to call out from Massachusetts and Connecticut a militia force sufficient "to terminate at once" the insurrection by the authority of the government of the United States.

On May 18 a portion of the suffrage party assembled at Providence under arms, and attempted to seize the arsenal, but dispersed at the approach of Gov. King with a military force. They assembled again to the number of several hundred, May 25, at Chepachet, ten miles from Providence, but being attacked by the State forces, they dispersed without resistance, and no further attempt was made by the suffrage party to establish the new government. Dorr took refuge in Connecticut and afterward in New Hampshire. A reward of $4,000 was offered for his apprehension. An indictment for high treason was presented against him. On his return he was arrested and brought to trial in 1844, before all the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Chief Justice Durfee presiding. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life—the penalty for the offense according to the laws of Rhode Island.

Thomas Wilson Dorr was born in Providence, R. I., in 1805, and died there in December, 1854. He was the son of Sullivan Dorr, a successful manufacturer; was educated at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1823. He studied law in New York in the office of Chancellor Kent, was admitted to the Bar in 1827, and commenced practice in Providence. Originally a Federalist in politics, he became a Democrat in 1837. Mr. Dorr was elected to the Rhode Island Assembly 1833-4-5-6 and 1837. He was pardoned in 1847, and six years later the Legislature restored him his civil rights and ordered the record of his sentence to be expunged. He lived to see his State under an improved constitution.

The Best Dentifrice.

The London *Lancet* says: "An eminent dentist in examining the teeth of forty persons of different professions, and living different kinds of life, found in almost all vegetable and animal parasites. The parasites were numerous in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The means ordinarily employed to clean the teeth had no effect on the parasites, whilst soapy water appeared to destroy them. If this be a true version of the cause of the caries—the action of acids, supplemented by the action of fungi—then it follows that the great means of preserving teeth is to preserve the most scrupulous cleanliness of the mouth and teeth, and to give to the rinsing liquids a slightly alkaline character, which is done by the admixture of a little soap. This is not so pleasant a dentifrice as some, but it is effective and scientific. Acids not only dissolve the salts of the teeth, but favor the increase of the fungi of the mouth. No increase of fungi and no action on the dental tissues occur in solutions slightly alkaline such as a weak solution of soap. The good effects of stopping teeth, in the light of these experiments, are intelligible. The penetration of acids and fungi is prevented."

Tale-Bearers.

Look into large families, and you will find some one false, paltry tale-bearer, who, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds and discompose the quiet of the whole family. And from families pass to towns or cities; and two or three pragmatical, intriguing, meddling fellows (men of business, some call them), by the venom of their false tongues, shall set the whole neighborhood together by the ears. Where men practice falsehood, there will be perpetual suspicions, evil surmisings, doubts and jealousies, which, by souring the minds of men, are the bane and pest of society; for society is built upon trust, and trust upon the confidence that men have in one another's integrity.

A Sad Disaster.

The *Diario de Manila* tells of a terrible disaster which occurred in the town of Laoag (Lloces Norte), Philippine Islands. Two children left to themselves set a house on fire. The conflagration extended so rapidly that, in the course of four hours, half of the houses in the town—nearly 2,000—were destroyed. Not a fruit tree remained; thousands of weaving frames were destroyed, and multitudes of cattle perished. What is still worse, fifteen persons, including six children, were burned to death.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Hon. John Morrissey and Hon. John Fox had a fight in a New York saloon, and the latter had his face badly bruised......An attempt was made in Madrid to assassinate Senor Pi y Margall. An insane priest, recently discharged from a lunatic asylum, fired at him twice with a revolver without effect, and then shot and killed himself......Within a week the wife and four children of Henry C. Knapp, of New Brighton, S. I., died of diphtheria...... A boy fourteen years old named Vagnier, living at Lancaster, Ohio, was bitten by a vicious hog on April 29, and died in great agony on May 1..... A bill is proposed in Canada to limit a lawyer's power of abuse while arguing in court......Forty thousand cattle are said to have perished in Utah and Nevada during the winter......Husbands and wives in Illinois, under the new law, may bring civil suits against each other......The total number of Granges in the United States is 10,862, and the total membership 780,000. The only States in which there are no Granges are Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island......A dozen mechanics of Vallejo, Cal., have undertaken the novel design of building a vessel by co-operation......Gold has been found in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg......An old man named Lombard was beaten to death with stones by three or four ruffians, in the western part of Holyoke, Mass. His skull was broken. The difficulty originated in some misunderstanding about a boat. It is supposed that the men were intoxicated......California juries are to decide in capital cases whether the accused shall suffer death or imprisonment for life.....Intelligence has been received from Fiji that the King and the people are unanimously in favor of the cession of the islands to Great Britain......The London *Standard* says editorially that Lord Russel's protest against the Washington treaty is welcome, though tardy. "It is something," says the *Standard*, "to hear this experienced liberal statesmen proclaiming the truth about the discreditable transaction."

In the Criminal Court, at Baltimore, recently Charles Rose, convicted of a most shocking case of rape, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary......C. A. Haynes, a colored mail agent at Wilmington, N. C., has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for robbing the mails......A smart shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas......In the case of Rev. Mr. Fernold, who brought an action against the Maine Central Railroad Company for damages inflicted upon him by some roughs in the cars of the company, the referees, to whom it was referred, awarded Mr. Fernold $600 damages, with the costs of reference..... The *Standard* office, Schuylerville, N. Y., was broken into at night. The week's edition and all the books were entirely destroyed; also the forms and all the type in the office were "pied," leaving the office in a state of complete wreck. The outrage was doubtless instigated by the liquor interest on account of the war waged by the *Standard* on the rum traffic. ......During a riot among the coal miners of Nelsonville, Ohio, the union miners drove the citizens off the streets and severely beat a large number of non-union miners. Three men were killed during the difficulties......In East Freetown, Mass., four children at play in Gideon Reynold's barn set the building on fire, and his daughter, aged four, and a daughter of William Reynolds, aged two years, were burned to death......President S. B. Dod of the Hoboken Savings Bank says that important papers were found upon Kenen, the captured defaulter, which may lead to the recovery from New York men of $60,000 of the stolen funds. ......Coal is now $6 a ton and ice is $20 in New York city.

Don Carlos announces his intention to make a determined resistance in the province of Biscay to the advance of the republican army. He declares that retreat now would be an act of treachery.....The Grange store started last fall at Winona, Minn., has failed. Liabilities, $13,000, with no assets; and a similar one at Owatonna closed up after a loss of nearly $20,000......Fires in the woods in Elma and Marrilla, in Erie county, and Bennington, Wyoming county, N. Y., prevailed to an alarming extent. Barns, farm houses, and other property were destroyed..... The Attorney-General has given the opinion that the Wisconsin Railroad law is constitutional, and measures will be immediately instituted to enforce the law......The Carlists under Don Alfonso lost 500 men in killed and wounded in their recent defeat......The local option repeal bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania House on its third reading.....The terrible hurricane which prevailed at Madras, India, a few days ago, is threatening Bengal. A great amount of shipping has been destroyed. Many vessels have been torn from their moorings and driven out to sea......A fire at Ridgeway, Iowa, destroyed the entire village with the exception of one brick building. Between thirty and forty families are rendered homeless. The fire originated by two boys lighting a cigar in an unoccupied mill. The total loss will be nearly $100,000......Deputy United States Marshal Brockaway, of Utah, reports that after arresting the parties accused of violating the Internal Revenue laws, he was set upon by the Mormon people almost *en masse*, and compelled to release his prisoners. He says that the people declare that no arrests shall be made......Frank Williams committed an outrage upon a little white child, four years of age, in Mobile, Ala. A large body of men marched to the county jail, and after battering down the jail wall, took Williams to the nearest tree and hanged him.

Legal Holidays.

The question of legal holidays has for some time been a vexed one. A bill has been framed, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of New York, and is now in the Governor's hands awaiting approval, that promises to straighten matters. This new bill provides for the following legal holidays in the State of New York:

January 1st; the 22d of February, known as Washington's birthday; the 30th of May, to be known as Decoration day; the 4th of July, called Independence day; the 25th of December, known as Christmas day; any general election day, and when either of the said holidays falls on Sunday the Monday following such Sunday, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving or fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, shall for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, with or without grace, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays; and all such bills, checks, and notes which might otherwise fall due or become presentable for acceptance or payment on such days, are made to become due or presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next preceding such holiday.

A Little Sarcasm.

A Wheeling paper gives the following spicy examination which took place at the United States District Court:

Attorney—Please state your name, age, residence, and occupation.

Witness—My name is John Reynolds; I reside in Point Pleasant, Mason county, W. Va.; my profession for the past two weeks has been that of a lawyer, but previous to that time I was a millwright.

Attorney—What were you engaged at last winter?

Witness (turning to the Court)—Am I compelled to answer that question?

Court—Yes, you are compelled to answer.

Witness—Well, then, gentlemen, I am sorry to state I was a member of the Legislature.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back to the House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, with an amendment as an additional section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and disused army clothing to destitute persons there, and appropriating $100,000 for such purpose, the provision of the bill to expire the 1st of September, 874. It was passed without discussion.

Senator Oglesby, of Ill., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Mass., the resolution offered early in the session by the late Senator Sumner for the settlement of differences between nations by international arbitration, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate took up the Geneva Award bill, and the amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to. In explaining the provisions of the bill Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., said the money received by the Geneva award was the property of this nation, and would be distributed as the Government thought proper to reimburse those who had suffered loss by the depredations of the rebel cruisers named. He contended that the Government had no right to distribute any of the money to insurance companies, as the companies received large premiums for taking the risk, and it was therefore in the nature of speculation by them.

Mr. Conkling, of N. Y., presented the memorial of the Workingmen's Convention that the two Houses of Congress adjourn sine die. He said the judgment of these memorialists was that the uncertain feeling now prevailing throughout the country on account of the financial troubles would be most effectually ended by the adjournment of Congress. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on a bill amendatory of the act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States army. Placed on the calendar.

The Geneva Award bill being before the Senate, the amendment of Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, to strike out the clause excluding claims of insurance companies, after a long debate was agreed to, 31 to 27. Amendment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, that all claims allowed under this act, shall be adjudged on the basis of United States gold coin at the time of the loss. Agreed to—Yeas, 37; nays, 21. Several other amendments were offered and the bill was then passed—yeas, 26; nays, 17.

HOUSE.

The House set in Committee of the Whole on the Centennial Appropriation Bill. A lengthy and heated discussion for and against the appropriation followed. The question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was negatived—yeas 92, nays 138.

Mr. Hale, of Me., moved to reconsider the last vote, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion, which would have rendered the rejection of the bill final, was lost—yeas, 117; nays, 120.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, changing the amount from $90,000 to $100,000. The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for free banking and better security to depositors, hinder usury, give elasticity to the currency, preserve its value to the people, and to prevent financial panics by locking up the currency.

Mr. Morrison, of Ill., introduced a bill to fix the term of the Presidency at six years and to prohibit re-election to the office.

Mr. Fort, of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring that if an increase of taxation be found necessary such increase shall commence with the taxation of persons and corporations on their annual incomes, dividends, and salaries. Carried—Yeas, 126, nays, 62.

Mr. Orr, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries on the public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries are made under the regulations of the Land Office.

Mr. Poland asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the disordered condition of public affairs in Arkansas, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to send for persons and papers, or to go to Arkansas to inquire whether there is in that State a condition of things which calls on the United States to exercise its warrant to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, to protect her from invasion or domestic violence.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, was given a seat in the House, and immediately after the question was taken on Mr. Hazleton's resolution, to refer the question of Mr. Cannon's polygamic practices to the Committee on Elections, and it was agreed to—127 to 57.

On the Scaffold.

Johnny Stewart, convicted and sentenced to death for killing Frank Durand at Columbus about a year ago, was hung at Aurora, Nevada. The hanging was witnessed by about fifty spectators. The prisoner on leaving his cell stated to the officers that he had but one request to make, namely, that he be allowed a free indulgence in alcoholic beverages until the moment of dissolution. Our informant, who witnessed the execution, states that his request was complied with, the bottle-holder standing by him and giving him a drink whenever he desired it. Before ascending the scaffold he gave utterance to the following aphorisms, being evidently under the influence of liquor: "If you take the mountain road you are all right; if you go up the valley you will be murdered by Indians; if you take the trail you will find no water and die of thirst. I must take the trail, and in fifteen minutes I will be choked to death." After his eyes had been bandaged and the hangman's noose had been adjusted about his neck he was asked if he had anything else to say, whereupon he spoke briefly as follows: "I never knowingly have wronged any man. I love my friends and hate my enemies. I never yet followed up an enemy without overhauling him." Turning to an acquaintance he handed him a half-consumed paper of tobacco, saying, "Give this to Larry Murphy, of Genoa, and tell him that the last man who took a chew from that paper of tobacco was Johnny Stewart." When the moment for the execution to take place arrived the trap-door was let fall and the doomed man was launched into eternity with scarcely a struggle. It is reported that Stewart had murdered two men prior to the killing of Durand.

Story of a Shirt.

The San Francisco *Alta* tells the following anecdote of Senator Jones: In the days when "boiled shirts" were a Sunday luxury, the owners of those articles had their names stamped on the band below the plaits, and as the fashion of vests was not tolerated at that time (this was not in the "earlier years of the reign of George III."), the name of a man could be easily ascertained by glancing at the waistband, which was fully exposed to view. On one occasion Mr. Jones had attired himself hastily, and in the hurry had put on a shirt stamped with the name of his room mate—J. Owens. "Hello!" said a friend, "you've borrowed a biled shirt for your Sunday holiday." "Oh, no," said Jones; "this is my shirt." "Well, there's another man's name on it," pointing to the convincing proof, "J. Owens." But, quick as a flash, when Jones saw his mistake, he turned it to his advantage. "Oh, that is the way our Welsh folks spell the family name, J-o-w-e-n-s, Jo-wens, or Jones, as you call it! D'ye see?"

The Washington Monument.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a resolution into the United States House of Representatives directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to ascertain if the material in the present unfinished Washington monument would be sufficient for the erection of an arch to be called the Washington arch, and if the Washington Monument Society would consent to such an arrangement. He said that this monument in its unfinished condition had long been a reproach to the country. Numerous projects toward its completion had been made, but all involved a large expenditure of money. He thought an arch might be erected out of the material which would be a credit to the city, and in which the many beautiful blocks already contributed could be displayed to advantage. The resolution was agreed to.

Vinegar Bitters.

The great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write: "They are the best and most popular preparation in the market." They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. VINEGAR BITTERS commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz: the stimulant that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Debility, in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a constitutional specific, and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert.—*Com.*

Improved History.

The Detroit *Free Press* says, in answer to a question as to who Mary Stuart was: "This high-toned female was the Queen of Sheba, also aunt of Saul of Tarsus, likewise sister of Christopher Columbus, similarly cousin of Gaily the Troubadour on his mother's side. She was at one time engaged in the sheep business, and is the party alluded to in Homer's highly dramatic epic poem, "Mary had a little lamb." She traded her sheep off subsequently for an interest in the Eureka silver mine, and got 'muttoned' therein. She went out one morning to attend a little execution that was advertised for that day, and while a man was fooling around with an axe she met with an accident which resulted fatally. The funeral was a quiet one, and as she was not a resident of Philadelphia she had no obituary poetry."

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine.

CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.—*Com.*

Victims of consumption seeking relief and restored health should use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. This is the only preparation that develops the full virtue of Tar.—*Com.*

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all shoe dealers.—*Com.*

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM for Consumption.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .12	a .12¾
First quality	.11¼	a .11¾
Second quality	.10½	a .11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09¼	a .10¼
Inferior or lowest grade	.08¼	a .10
Milch Cows	40.00	a 80.00
Hogs—Live	.05¼	a .06
Dressed	.06⅞	a .07⅞
Sheep	.05	a .08¼
Cotton—Middling	.18¼	a .18⅝
Flour—Extra Western	6.00	a 6.45
State Extra	6.10	a 6.40
Wheat—Red Western	1.64	a 1.64
No. 2 Spring	1.49	a 1.55
Rye	1.09	a 1.10
Barley—Malt	1.77½	a 2.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.66	a .67
Corn—Mixed Western	.82	a .86
Hay, per ton	20.00	a 30.00
Straw, per ton	12.00	a 18.00
Hops '73s, 20a50—'69s	.08	a .15
Pork—Mess	14.87½	a 17.12½
Lard	.09¼	a .10¼
Petroleum—Crude	6½a6⅞	Refined .14¼
Butter—State	.31	a .36
Ohio Fancy	.31	a .33
" Yellow	.30	a .32
Western Ordinary	.20	a .25
Pennsylvania fine	.32	a .34
Cheese—State Factory	.10	a .16
" Skimmed	.05	a .14
Ohio	.10	a .15½
Eggs—State	.16½	a .17
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	4.60	a 6.25
Sheep	5.50	a 8.30
Hogs—Live	5.30	a 5.90
Flour	6.75	a 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.40	a 1.41
Corn	.72	a .72
Oats	.58	a .60
Rye	1.00	a 1.05
Barley	1.55	a 1.80
Lard	.10¾	a .11
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.45	a 2.00
Rye—State	1.10	a 1.10
Corn—Mixed	.86	a .87
Barley—State	1.75	a 1.90
Oats—State	.68	a .68
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.65	a 8.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.50	a 1.65
Corn—Yellow	.86	a .86
Mixed	.85	a .86½
Petroleum—Crude	.11	Refined .14½
Clover Seed	8.00	a 10.50
Timothy	2.62½	a 2.75
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.17	a .17
Flour—Extra	6.00	a 6.75
Wheat	1.50	a 1.80
Corn—Yellow	.85	a .87
Oats	.60	a .66

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For the insertion of one inch, one week, $1.00. Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch, one year, $10.00. Six months, $6. One column, one year, $100.00 Half Column, $50.00—net prices.

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JOB PRINTING

Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

The King and the Bird.

A glorious King in a sunny land,
Had a garden all blooming with flowers,
And there the Monarch, with angel-band,
Held his royal court in vine-wreath'd bow'rs.

The scene was bright as smile of the morn,
When the sun peers o'er the mountain's brow,
When his flashing beams, like silver, adorn
The wild magnolia's rich perfumed bough.

The rose was there in her queenly pride,
And the lov'd acacia scented the air,
The passion flow'r woo'd the pink for his bride,
And jessamine twin'd frail tendrils there.

In this rare garden so radiantly bright,
A little bird sang at morn and noon,
His life was a day of purest delight—
Each month like the month of golden June.

The King made the place a palace of love,
And the little bird sang soft hours away;
The stars gave light from blue sky above,
And moon made night as lovely as day.

The little bird flew to northern zone,
Leaving the garden of flow'rs and smiles,
And there in solitude, sad and alone,
He sought for shelter in snow-clad isles.

No flow'rs were there to warm the cold scene,
The little bird lost its musical tone;
No bow'r of roses and lov'd evergreen
Were there to cheer the ice-border'd zone.

The wand'rer chilled with hunger and cold,
Fell benumb'd to the snow-cover'd ground,
And there, oh, piteous sight to behold,
He breath'd no sigh, or a plaintive sound.

Lov'd angels came with radiant smile,
And saw the bird on its bed of gloom,
Pillow'd in death on the frozen isle,
And wept for its sad, untimely doom.

But the King, from his far-off sun-kissed land,
Spread o'er the bird His golden wing,
And bore him to where the angel band
Divinely blooms in eternal spring.

Thus will this King, to the end of time,
Enfold to His breast, the soul that relies
On Jesus, the Savior, who reigns in the clime
Beyond and above the tulip-ting'd skies.

THE DARK CLOUD.

"Where are you going, Dina?" asks Mrs. Hoadley of her beautiful, gold-haired, and fresh-faced daughter, who enters the room dressed for an outdoor walk.

"I promised to take a stroll on the shore with Mr. Shelton this afternoon," Diana lightly responds, as though the whole matter were quite indifferent to her.

Mrs. Hoadley's pale, sweet face saddens. "You are going to walk with Walter Shelton, Diana? I am sure you told me yesterday that to-day you were going to walk with Norman Pomeroy."

Diana flushes slightly and gives her head a little toss, while she stands at the window and looks from this cottage chamber across the great sweep of lawn to the mammoth hotel, and thence onward to the white-rimmed beauty of the flashing breakers and billows.

"Really, mamma, yours is a perfect *nonpareil* of memories. But if you must have facts, I saw Mr. Pomeroy last evening, and ——"

"Broke to-morrow's engagement, I suppose, because Walter Shelton had asked you to do so," Mrs. Hoadley's placid voice here interrupts, with sorrowful intonation. "Ah, Diana, how easy it is to guess the truth!"

"Upon my word, mamma," pouts the daughter, "I see no reason why you should make such a very great mountain out of such a very small mole-hill."

"How can you speak so," is the firm-toned, serious-voiced answer, "about as important a matter as Norman Pomeroy's whole future happiness? And by showing this marked preference for Walter Shelton, all on a sudden, you are certainly helping to make that happiness a complete ruin, Diana."

Another toss of the young lady's head. "Perhaps I *am* wrong, but then the two men are so thoroughly different."

"Indeed they *are* different, Murmurs Mrs. Hoadley, meaningly.

"You can't possibly even be hinting, mamma, that Norman Pomeroy is in any way superior to Mr. Shelton!"

"I undoubtedly mean that he is eclipsed by Walter Shelton in only a single way."

"And that—?"

"Is outward style, manner, grace of carriage, etc. Apart from such superiority, Diana, none other exists. Walter Shelton cannot be compared with a man of Norman Pomeroy's sterling, sound principles."

"Oh, dear!" exclaims Diana, petulantly. "I wonder why it is, in this world, that whenever a person is particularly 'slow' and stupid he is sure to be called 'sound' and 'sterling' and other highly moral names. Well, mamma dear, I'm sorry I can't prolong this interesting discussion; but here comes Mr. Shelton now to take me walking." And Diana hurries away from the window, approaching the door. Just as she reaches the threshold of the chamber her bright face takes an arch, saucy look whilst she addresses her mother in these laughingly spoken words:

"If I meet Norman, mamma, I'll tell him that you're getting up a subscription toward having him publicly canonized. *Au revoir.*"

Not long afterward Mrs. Hoadley stands at the window and watches her daughter stroll leisurely seaward at Walter Shelton's side. He is a man of more than medium height, handsome, distinguished, graceful in every way. But as she gazes upon this couple which, she cannot fail to tell herself, are physically a perfect match one with the other, she sighs nevertheless and with a heaviness that plainly shows how the sight troubles her.

"And yet, after all," she muses aloud to herself, "I do not believe that Diana is anything more than dazzled by this Walter Shelton's mere surface attractions. She does not love the man. No; Norman Pomeroy, her old playmate, her life-long friend, has her heart still. Only Diana sees that here, among these hotel fashionables, Norman's grave, quiet manner is of little account, while Walter Shelton is a courted beau. And yet —— perhaps I am wrong; perhaps her heart has really become alienated from Norman! Ah, how I hate to think that thought!"

It is almost dusk when Diana returns from her walk, with flushed cheeks and a rather excited pair of eyes. There is to be a "hop" at the hotel this evening, and Walter Shelton, who is to lead the German, has asked her to dance with him. This Diana cannot but feel to be a signal honor. There are at least twenty girls whom she knows who will deeply envy her such a marked triumph.

Her beauty, her youth (for she is only eighteen and just emerging into society), and the prominent position which her partnership with the leader gives all contributed toward making Diana's time at the "hop" that evening a most eminently enjoyable one. She is surrounded by several gentlemen, and is talking animatedly first with one and then another, when Norman Pomeroy joins the group and asks her for a dance.

We can only say of Diana that her silly young head is turned by flattery and success. Just for the time Norman Pomeroy's request (plain, homespun sort of Norman, who has never flirted, and dislikes balls) wears a tinge of unwarrantable audacity. And almost before Diana is aware of what she is doing, she has given a rather curt refusal.

Norman walks away, slightly bowing as he does so. He looks out of place in a ball-room; his face is too strong, his figure too solidly massive, his whole *ensemble* too unsuggestive of fashion and its countless sham forms and frothy flippances.

Not long after this he smiles bitterly as he sees Diana rise with a most amiable look and begin to float over the floor with Walter Shelton.

The ball is not more than half over; the German has not even begun as yet; but Norman Pomeroy walks away, nevertheless, from every vestige of its festivity, and finding a wholly deserted tract of piazza, annihilates a cigar in solitude. After the cigar is smoked he goes up-stairs—to bed.

Two or three weeks pass. Walter Shelton's attentions continue unabated. Norman is still at the hotel, though in a half-desperate mood he has more than once told himself that it will be far better to go away. Unfortunately, however, he cannot go back to work and there absorb himself, for he has made such positive arrangements for a permanent vacation with the remaining partner in his prosperous little firm that he is simply ashamed to return before the stipulated time has elapsed.

One afternoon he calls upon Mrs. Hoadley, crossing the lawn from the hotel with bent head and a generally preoccupied manner.

Mrs. Hoadley receives her favorite most cordially. "I am sorry that Diana is not at home," are almost the lady's first words, after they are seated.

"She"—(and here there follows a rather confused-looking pause on the part of the speaker)—

"Has gone driving with Mr. Shelton," finishes Norman, composedly. "I saw them start. But it was not Miss Diana whom I came to see, Mrs. Hoadley."

"Whom, then, Norman?"

"Yourself. I wished, however, to talk with you concerning your daughter. I know that what I intend saying is no possible affair of mine, and doubtless I am taking the most reckless of liberties."

"Speak on, Norman," Mrs. Hoadley softly encourages.

Norman Pomeroy's dark gray eyes are fixed very steadfastly now on the face of Diana's mother.

"Mrs. Hoadley, I believe that your daughter has become greatly interested in Walter Shelton."

Mrs. Hoadley looks right troubled at this. "Oh, Norman," she presently burst forth, "if you only knew what an effort it has cost me to bring myself into acknowledging that Diana really *is* fond of Walter Shelton! I do not like the man; I have never liked him! And Norman"—lowering her voice to regretful semi-tone—"there *was* a time, you know, when I firmly trusted that—that—"

"Yes, I know," he breaks in, a little coldly, though his eyes shine almost as if from unshed tears. "But that is all past now—all irrevocably past, Mrs. Hoadley." Then he suddenly rises and walks toward the window, stands gazing from it for a moment, knits his brows worriedly once or twice, and at length turns toward Mrs. Hoadley, speaking with most rapid tones and in an excited voice: "Close observation can show a man a great deal, and it has shown me this: Every fresh day that Diana Hoadley is in Walter Shelton's company she becomes more and more attached to him. He fascinates her, as he is trying to do. It is his trade."

"What do you mean?"

"He has no other occupation in life, one might almost say. He is the sort of man who counts up his 'conquests' every year very much as an Indian brave might count the number of scalps he has taken. Marry? Not he! If a woman believes the nonsense he talks to her and pines for him after he has gone away among 'fresh fields and pastures new,' why the more fool she—that is all."

"Do you mean to tell me the man is like this, Norman?"

"I know it. But in the case of your daughter I propose at least giving him the benefit of the doubt."

"I don't understand."

"Let me explain: With your permission I mean to meet this man and hold an interview with him. As an old friend of this family I shall ask him whether he has matrimonial views or not. If he tells me a falsehood I shall very soon detect it. Should he positively state that it was his intention to ask for your daughter's hand, then I shall have no further words with him.'

There is a slight silence, now. Mrs. Hoadley levels upon Norman looks of ill-concealed admiration.

"This is so noble and kind of you!" she at length burst out. "There are not many men who would behave in so disinterested a spirit!"

"Oh, do not speak of that," Norman murmurs. "There is one point in this coming interview," he progresses, "which somewhat bothers me. I mean—where to hold it. My room at the hotel is so small, and what one says so nearly sure to be heard among the next apartments, that——"

"Let it be held here," interrupts Mrs. Hoadley.

"Here!"

"Why not?"

"But you cannot arrange it."

"Do not be too sure of that." Mrs. Hoadley looks thoughtful for a few seconds. Presently she goes on, with considerable earnestness: "Altogether, Norman, I would rather have you meet here, for more reasons than one. And as for its not being practicable, I really doubt if you can have thought much on the question, to decide so. We can very easily arrange the whole matter."

* * * * * * * * * * *

On the following morning Diana is occupying the sitting-room, with a visitor on the sofa at her side. The visitor is Mr. Walter Shelton. He looks extremely handsome this morning, in his elegant suit of white duck, relieved by a rich blue silk cravat. He is reading Tennyson to Diana, who bends above some embroidery that seems to occupy her attention much more closely at certain times than at others. Reading, that is, in a very irregular way; for both he and his companion pay Mr. Tennyson the frequent disrespect of intruding their own thoughts (often commonplace enough) among the poet's charming numbers.

Suddenly Mrs. Hoadley enters, followed by Norman Pomeroy. The look of dissatisfaction that crosses Walter Shelton's face is indeed ill-concealed, as he rises to pay his greeting. Diana is lady enough in her own house to smile with the proper amount of courteousness.

"I am very sorry to tell you, my daughter," Mrs. Hoadley immediately commences, "that you will have to leave both these gentlemen in my hands for some few minutes—perhaps a quarter of an hour."

"Why so, mamma?" asks Diana.

"Because, my dear, Mrs. Wainwright has sent her maid for you from the hotel to go over and cure one of her headaches. You know how wonderfully you cured her last one by just passing and repassing your fingers over her forehead."

"Yes, mamma; and since I have discovered that nature has endowed me with the sweet privilege of at least calling myself good for *something*, I am only too happy" (speaking with laughterful earnestness) "to hurry toward poor Mrs. Wainwright's succor. But is she not very suddenly attacked? I saw her less than an hour ago, and she was looking quite well."

"Neuralgia comes on quite suddenly always," responds Mrs. Hoadley.

Just now Norman Pomeroy is wondering to himself, "How is Mrs. Hoadley possibly going to manage matters? This headache of Mrs. Wainwright's is a myth. Very well; as soon as Diana discovers it she will return. That will make altogether too short a time for my conversation with Walter Shelton, I am afraid. Mrs. Hoadley is rather bungling the affair, it seems."

Diana leaves the room presently, promising to return very soon, and politely requesting both gentlemen to await her return. But she has no sooner disappeared than Mrs. Hoadley rises and follows her, calling, "Diana, Diana," as though desirous of communicating some important matter previously forgotten.

The two gentlemen left together remain silent. Three good minutes elapse. Presently Walter Shelton makes a languid remark about the heat, to which Norman civilly assents. Meanwhile no Mrs. Hoadley as yet.

Norman wonders whether he is expected to begin; concludes yes, and is just about to do so when he glances toward the soft blue curtain that makes a sort of arras (and a very tasteful one) between the sitting room and the adjacent sitting room. This curtain is drawn aside now, and a servant enters the apartment.

"Mrs. Hoadley is very sorry," the servant begins, "but she wants to know if the gentlemen will excuse her for about ten minutes, or perhaps a little longer." Saying this the servant disappears by the door leading into the hall.

Norman sees now how Mrs. Hoadley has managed, but he is far from liking the probability of Diana's returning from the hotel at any moment, annoyed with her mother, and interrupting him in his interview at a most *malapropos* time.

However, the best plan is to begin promptly, Norman decides, and condense what he has to say into as few words as possible.

Immediately after the servant has quitted the room he glances toward his companion and speaks these words in a voice of perfect composure:

"Mr. Shelton, I desired an opportunity for some private words with you, and am glad to see that it has arrived."

Walter Shelton bows coolly. Norman proceeds, remembering that he has little time and must make the best of it.

"I am a friend of Mrs. Hoadley, and have known her late husband intimately enough to feel privileged even beyond the limit of most friends. I therefore ask you what are your intentions regarding Miss Diana? Do you mean to ask her to become your wife?"

Walter Shelton sits the picture of utter amazement for some few seconds, staring at the man who has thus dared to address him. At length he responds, coolly as surprise will let him:

"I do not consider you authorized to put that question, sir."

"I have an excellent reason for doing so."

"What reason?"

Norman's gray eye is fixedly leveled upon Shelton's handsome, rather effeminate face. "I suspect that you are merely enjoying yourself with Miss Diana Hoadley—flirting with her, in other words—and that you mean no serious results to come of your present intimacy."

Shelton's lip curls with a sneer now under his handsome mustache. "Do you call that a reason?" he questions, with a short, contemptuous little laugh.

"It is part of a reason. The second part is this: I believe Miss Diana to be rapidly falling in love with you."

"That is more flattering, surely."

"And the third and last part of my reason," Norman continues, "Is its most powerful portion: I hold her in sufficient regard to feel unwilling that her future shall be made unnecessarily miserable. This is why I speak with you, Mr. Shelton, on so delicate a subject. If you mean marriage with Miss Diana, and tell me honestly that this is the case, I shall say nothing more and apologize for having spoken at all. But if not——"

"Well, if not, Mr. Chivalrous?" There is so much insolent scorn in Shelton's tones as he utters these words that Norman bites his lips to keep his anger under good control. But he remembers their place of meeting.

"If not, sir, why I shall have Miss Diana warned against you."

"She will not listen to you—don't deceive yourself."

"She will listen to her mother, however, who suspects, by the way, just as I have suspected, that you are merely trifling with her. Acknowledge that you mean to marry her—that is all I ask. Indeed"—he goes on, his voice suddenly softening most noticeably—"I beg you to tell me the real truth regarding your true feelings."

"Beg as much as you please, my dear sir," is the scoffing answer.

"Norman's voice rings hard, cold challenge now. "Then I dare you to tell me."

Norman has calculated well. Walter Shelton's nature—a combination of weakness and vanity—has not power to resist these few defying words.

"You dare me, do you?" he laughs, looking bravado to the very finger-nails. "And suppose I should tell you the truth, my fine fellow, who is going to be a whit the wiser? Do you fancy that fair Diana would believe any story of *yours?* Or, even if her mother should credit what you said, how much influence would she have against me?"

Norman sees very plainly now how this childish, egotistical nature may be managed. The truth at which he wishes to arrive may be reached rather promptly. No hard mining required in such soil as this.

"Nevertheless," he sternly states, "you have not yet dared to tell me what your intentions are regarding Miss Diana."

"Dared! ha! ha! ha! Dared! hear the man! Why, I mean to amuse myself with her society till I am tired of it. And now, my fine friend, I dare you to repeat what I say. Much good it will do you if you attempt such a thing."

"There is no necessity for that, Mr. Shelton. I have heard it already."

As these words fall upon the ears of both men they start with an equal surprise. Pale as a ghost, Diana Hoadley emerges from behind the blue, arras-like curtain.

She walks straight toward Norman Pomeroy and puts out her hand. "I thank you with all my soul," she murmers, fervently, and the next moment reels with a sudden faintness, just in time for Norman to catch her by means of an opportune arm-sweep.

"Coward!" now comes from between the white lips of Walter Shelton, whilst Norman is bearing her to a near sofa; "I see well what your contemptible game has been. You stationed the girl behind that curtain——"

"It is untrue!" exclaims Mrs. Hoadley's voice, whilst that lady, having entered the sitting-room unobserved, now hurries toward her daughter. "I stationed her there, unknown to Mr. Pomeroy. He thought the story of Mrs. Wainwright's headache a ruse to get her away; he did not dream that the moment I met her in the hall I made her go into the dining-room with me and listen to everything that was said there."

At this moment Diana, whose faintness has been of very short duration, heaves a great sigh and uncloses her eyes. They chance immediately to rest upon the face of Walter Shelton.

"Oh," she shuddered, "has not that dreadful creature gone yet?"

The dreadful creature tries to smile engagingly as he disappears; but the smile does not rank among his visible successes.

Mr. Shelton goes away vowing terrible vengeance against Norman Pomeroy; but, as it subsequently proves, one cold, half-indifferent glance from the latter's grave, gray eyes the next time they meet lays low all such bloodthirsty instincts on the valiant part of Mr. Shelton.

It is always darkest before dawn, we have many of us heard; and Norman Pomeroy, who is now the accepted future husband of Diana Hoadley, of truth has reason to credit this meteorological fact.

"If ever a man had given up all hope," he tells Diana on the day of their happy reconciliation, "it was I. When I held that interview with Shelton I had not the the least idea, Diana, that any remote chance would ever possibly make me your husband. And yet what strange things happen!"

"I have something to tell you, Norman," the girl now whispers, "that perhaps you will consider equally strange. It is this"—and she places her mouth close to Norman's left ear: "I loved you the best all the time, and I hardly ever cared the least bit for him."

Norman shrugs his shoulders, and wears the nonplussed appearance of a man who thoroughly "gives it up."

"Then, Diana, may I inquire for what earthly reason you behaved as you did?"

Diana is thoughtful for a moment. Then she suddenly imitates his own shoulder-shrug and exclaims, whilst shaking her head in a sort of impotent and rather ludicrous manner:

"I can't tell you, Norman—indeed I can't. We women, you know, have a way of doing things sometimes that we can't explain afterward."

If you are a man, O friendly reader, we can plainly imagine the mental alacrity with which you will speed to indorse the above statement.

Accident in an Ice House.

A few days ago a lad at Fort Montgomery, N. Y., attempting to gain access to an ice house, climbed the elevator and crept in through a sliding. He stepped out on what he supposed to be a platform, which gave way, and he was precipitated to the layer of ice below, a distance of thirty-six feet, where he lay unconscious for nearly forty-eight hours. When his senses came to him he found that both feet were frozen, but no bones were broken. Nearly dead, he dragged himself along over the ice to the side of the house, where, with a piece of board, he rapped against the siding till assistance arrived and he was rescued. It is feared that one of his feet will have to be amputated.

MATCH HIM.—A ragged, forlorn-looking urchin entered a store in New Orleans the other day, and addressing the merchant piteously, asked "a nickel to get my mother a loaf of bread, please, sir." A jovial neighbor, also a merchant, with a sly twinkle in his eye, thinking to have a joke with the boy, produced a nickel, and said: "My son, this nickel I worked for; now, what will you do for it?" Quick as thought the boy "went down into his clothes," and producing a nickel, exclaimed, "I'll match you, sir!"

ARTIFICIAL HAIR.—A fibrous bark of the sugar palm proves to be a good substitute for bristles and animal and human hair. The treatment is simple. The bark is first immersed in water and boiled for some time in an alkaline solution; the fibres are then soaked in an emulsion of fat, alkali, and water for about twelve hours, after which time they are sufficiently hard and elastic for the above-named use.

The *Bulletin*, in its account of the railroad accident near Norwich, gives this ghastly incident: "A coffin containing the body of an old man was on the baggage car, being transported to a place in the north of the State. The shock threw the coffin on end in a standing position, at the same time dislocating the lock, so that the lid opened and disclosed the stony features of the dead staring out from its prison walls."

The Power of Imagination.

The power of imagination on the body, says Dr. Brown Sequard, is immense, and that what is done by persons in a state of what is called mesmerism, or in any of the instances I have mentioned, which is apparently due to those odd forces—is due to the imagination of the person under these influences. John Hunter long ago having to deal with a mesmerizer, showed very clearly what occurs in these cases. He said that he had observed of himself that by thinking of any part of the body he could very soon produce a sensation there, and if he thought of a certain kind of sensation that kind of sensation was produced. Having been urged strongly to go to a mesmerizer's, he tells us that he was very reluctant to do so because he was troubled with that serious affection known as *angina pectoris*, and feared for his health. Finally he made up his mind to go, and determined to call some sensation from a part remote from that on which the mesmerizer was trying to fix his mind; so that when the mesmerizer was trying to act, saying, "Don't you feel this or that sensation when this instrument is put in your hands?" Hunter at that time was trying to give himself the gout in the big toe. Hunter unfortunately knew by experience what the gout was, for he was careless of his health, and had that complaint. This time he thought he would divert it to that member, and succeeded in doing it so well that all the attempts of the mesmerizer to produce a sensation in the fingers failed. Hunter had the true view about this when he attributed it to the imagination. Another man of immense genius, though at times, according to my notion, he was carried away by hallucinations and illusions from a disorder in his mind; that man, Swedenborg, had also a very clear view of what John Hunter has expressed. He lived before Hunter, and therefore preceded him in this view, and he expressed it in his usual way, somewhat mystically but very forcibly, for he said that the brain had the power of conveying various sensations in it of other things to any part of the nervous system. And this is what imagination may do. But the real discoverer of this influence, the man who has established on most solid grounds the agency of the imagination in this matter, is Thomas Braid, of Manchester, the real introducer of hypnotism, although three or four Americans had had a good deal of his thought mixed up with notions more or less incorrect. The influence of the mind on sensations especially is exceedingly great. Prof. Bennett, of Edinburgh, relates the case of a butcher who was once trying to hang a piece of meat on a hook. He found suddenly that he had suspended himself to the hook instead of the meat. His agony of pain, when he discovered it, was terrible, but an examination showed that the hook had only passed through his sleeve and had hardly touched his skin. The exaltation of the senses that we see, especially in mesmerized persons, may go to a most wonderful sense. Indeed, the power of the sense of hearing especially is such that it would be dangerous, if you wanted to reach the truth about mesmerism, to talk in a room adjoining the one in which was the mesmerized person, about that which the mesmerized person was to find. The mesmerized person would have a good chance of hearing what you say. All the senses indeed are exceedingly delicate then.

Infidelity in China.

A Ningpo newspaper says: "Yesterday morning the presiding Magistrate of the quiet city of Chinhai was aroused from his dreamy slumbers by the appearance of a wife-deceived and avenging husband, who produced from a cloth wrapper two human heads, which represented his wife and her guilty companion.

One version of this tragedy runs thus: The injured husband had, through his employment upon a steamer, been absent from home for long periods of time, during which the cause of evil was contracted, and, at the close of the old year, the husband, returning home to enjoy the usual festivities, found his neighborhood all alive with the story of his wife's unfaithfulness. These live coals of talebearing gave additional heat to his anger; but he contrived to conceal his feelings from his wife, and hurriedly left home under the pretense of going to Hankow; but instead of leaving, he, with a few trusty friends, secreted themselves in the neighborhood, prepared to obtain a cruel redress before the fire of his anger cooled down. The unfortunate man, ignorant of the fatal trap, entered the house of the woman, and, both being surprised, were secured by the watchers, who speedily severed their heads from their bodies, and carried the formed to the District Magistrate. There will be a trial, but the whole piece of legislation is a mockery.

The guilt or innocence of the murdered will be decided by a test. Both heads will be put into a large tub of water, and set in motion by vigorous stirring. If the heads meet face to face, behold a clear proof of guilt! If not, then all the worse for the avenger.

Such is the power of custom—custom more cruel than law, for it demands the death of both. It is said if the man had but killed the intruder, he would be liable to punishment for murder; but, having effected a double murder, he escapes with a formal whipping, and receives a reward of 20,000 cash.

The district, to purge itself of such evils, destroys the bodies of the dead by cremation, and the very piece of ground rendered unclean by the evil must be plowed up before the virtuous will venture to dwell there."

The Russian Case.

Additional information with regard to the arrest of a member of the imperial family in St. Petersburg shows that there was an error in the first dispatches as to the name of the person implicated. It was not the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, but one of the Czar's nephews of that name, who was arrested. All that is known of the cause of the arrest is contained in the following dispatch to the Augsburg *Gazette*, which mentions no names, and reduces the affair to a mere private scandal:

"An exalted personage in this city having missed her diamonds, communicated the fact to the police, who discovered that the perpetrator of the theft was her own son. Intelligence of the affair coming to the Emperor, he directed that legal proceedings should take their course, notwithstanding personal considerations. It seems that the diamonds were given by the Prince to a well-known French actress.

Fashion Notes.

The Newest Notions in Ladies' Attire for the Spring and Summer.

A more decided difference than ever prevails between the street costume and the evening dress.

Making one toilette serve both of the above purposes sometimes prevents it from being exactly suitable to either.

In England and France light materials and bright colored silks, elaborately trimmed, are worn even as house and dinner dresses, and for the evening. Ladies there are went to consider street costumes as things of secondary importance.

The lady in the old country assumes the chrysalis garb during the day in order to dazzle as the firefly by gaslight.

Skirts ought to be worn narrow to be fashionable. Three yards and a half are sufficient for a short trained skirt and four yards for a long trained one.

Strings are placed on all the new skirts to tie them back, so as to give the most slender effect possible to the figure.

The small items of dress, such as belts, sashes, panniers and aprons, form an important part of a lady's dress at the moment. Some very pretty specimens of these latter articles have no bib and but one pocket.

Others are shaped like the front gore of a skirt, and are composed of rows of valenciennes insertion, alternated with rows of needlework.

Some of the newest aprons reach to the bottom of the dress, and have suspenders of lace to hold them over the shoulders. This style of apron costs sixty dollars, and charming little caps are worn with them.

A very popular style of costume is a loose jacket of gray woolen material, with long overskirt, worn over a silk skirt of a darker shade.

Handsome walking costumes are composed of Irish poplins, trimmed with bows, bands and pipings of a corresponding shade.

Sleeveless jackets are still worn, but of different materials.

Pretty styles are composed of Swiss muslin, made up in small puffs, separated by insertion.

The sprigged black lace, beaded with jet, is made into short sacques, which are effective, worn over silk waists.

In sashes there are new and different styles. Some are composed of three rows of black watered ribbon, with guipure insertion between.

A new fancy is a sash of alternate rows of gros grain ribben and insertion, finished round the ends by a frill of lace.

The chatelaines are still worn, usually in jet, with a pocket at the back and a bow above.

The attempt to introduce filagree jewelry was a failure; it is only used popularly for belt clasps and chatelaines.

In precious stones blue saphires are great favorites. Pearls are more in demand than ever.

Neckties will not be much worn during the warm weather, but they form a pretty finish to the collar. China crape is the usual material for them. A novelty is a hem at the ends of contrasting color.

New cravats have the middle part pleated in small pleats to fit round the neck, and the ends are trimmed with lace.

A Monster Sea Devil.

There was lately received at the Brighton, Eng., Aquarium a monster angler-fish, or sea-devil, the largest, it is believed, ever taken in British waters. The fish was caught at Hastings. This monster fish is of a dusky brown color, tadpole shaped, that is, all head and shoulders. It is about five feet in length, and some three feet across at the flappers. In its inanimate state the "fair proportions" of the fish are seen at a disadvantage. Seen, however, under any conditions, it would not be likely to gain the prize for beauty; for a more "ugly customer" it would be difficult to imagine. The mouth at once arrests attention. It stretches literally right across the creature's face, and when closed as much as it can be—the under jaw protrudes somewhat—it measures nineteen inches! At the edge of each jaw are two or three rows of teeth, hard, strong, and pointed, set like the prongs of a rat-trap, those of the lower jaw directed obliquely inward; and once interlocked upon prey, escape would be hopeless. It is, however, when open, that the enormous capacity of the fish's mouth is apparent. If the fish chose to strain a point, a four and a half gallon barrel might be got into it! At all events it is circular shaped, over a foot in diameter, and little less than two feet deep. Just at the gullet, at the base of the upper jaw, are two pulpy substances, each armed with terrible teeth, and as corresponding teeth are *vis-a-vis*, the fate of any luckless fish entrapped into the "Devil's Cavern" would be doubly sealed. The fish is very rapacious; and had not nature endowed it with a special contrivance for procuring food, it would fare badly, being but a slow swimmer. To this contrivance it owes its name, the "angler" fish. On the top of the head, between the eyes and mouth, are two tendrils, each about a foot in length, one having at its end a fleshy substance which serves as bait. When angling for a meal, the devil-fish covers itself partly beneath the sand or weeds, hoists these tendrils, and bides his time. By and by, incautious rovers are lured by the bait, then the fish—its eyes being capable of looking in almost every direction—"reviews the situation," gets his body by a special action into position, the enormous mouth opens, and seizes its prey. Judging by the quantity of brain the fish possesses—the brain is no larger, we are told, than a sparrow's—one would scarcely suppose that it is such a wily dog. The fish is, however, altogether an anomally. Its head, the largest half of it, is all bones, while the body is almost boneless. It carries its breathing apparatus under its arms! for the flappers (pectoral fins) really serve the use of arms, the framework of bones being exactly equivalent to the human wrist joint. In every respect the fish is a curiosity.

Theodore Hook once dined with Hatchett. "Ah, my dear fellow," said his host, deprecatingly, "I am sorry to say that you'll not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook; "from a Hatchett one can expect nothing but a chop."

Facts and Fancies.

Cottages at Saratoga rate for the season at from $3,000 to $5,000.

The Newfoundland fisheries have been very unproductive this year.

The customs returns show that the use of tobacco is decreasing in England.

A story is going the rounds of a lady who wears a bustle made of railroad bonds.

The man who courted an investigation says it isn't so good as an affectionate girl.

On week days you buy your music by the sheet. On Sundays you can have it by the choir.

A Hartford man remembers that on the 15th of May, 1833, four or five inches of snow fell.

A Missouri Judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five years old.

If wives would only learn how to be mum, how delighted their husbands would be to indulge them in the arts of mummery!

Cobbett's wife caught him by the grace with which she used her washtub. She never was known to use it after the wedding.

Charles Dickens says, "Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it."

Canadians drank over eighteen million gallons of intoxicating liquors last year—over four gallons and a half to each man, woman, and child.

The hay crop in Texas promises to be very bountiful, as its effect on the market is already felt. The price per ton is $10, against $18 last year.

A child in Buffalo, the other day, tied crape to the door knob to see if the carriage would come and take them out riding as it did the family across the way.

A little boy fell asleep in one of the Troy churches one Sunday evening, and created quite a sensation by rolling off the seat and calling out, "Knuckle down tight."

Life has such hard conditions that every dear and precious gift, every rare virtue, every love, hope, joy, wit, sprightliness, benevolence, must sometimes be put into the crucible to distil the one elixir.

The unpleasant odors arising from boiling ham, cabbages, etc., is completely corrected by throwing whole red peppers into the pot—at the same time that the flavor of the food is improved. Pieces of charcoal will produce the same effect.

Running "Amok."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Batavia:

"From Sourabaija we have just received intelligence of the most terrible instances of an 'Amok' murder which has occurred in the Indian Archipelago. The murderer was an escaped convict, and the scene of the wholesale slaughter committed by this man is Terna, a small island not far from Sourabaija. The fellow went on the afternoon of January 13th to the bazaar in the chief town of the island, where he bought some tobacco. He there drew his knife and attacked every one—man, woman and child—within his reach, wounding and killing nineteen persons in less time than it takes to mention it. He then made his escape into the thick jungle which begins at the back of the town and runs up to the densely wooded hills. Of the nineteen wounded persons fifteen are dead, some killed outright, others lingering for a day or two. For ten days this ruffian remained at large, to the great fear of the town and neighborhood, few daring to venture out after dusk, and one and all shunning the 'passar' or bazaar. During these ten days, regular, volunteer and native troops were all called out, scouring the woods and jungles. He was finally captured, after wounding three of his pursuers, who were armed natives sent out by the Sultan of Terna. So irate were his captors that, after chopping off his head, they literally cut his body into mince-meat.

"The Malays are a strange mixture of child and tiger—harmless in a general way and given to childlike pleasures, but, their passions once aroused, they become very fiends in their thirst for blood. Jealousy is the most frequent cause by far of their 'Amoks.' A gang of one hundred to two hundred convicts may often be met with on the public roads here, unattended by any but a few unarmed native guards or jailers; the convicts themselves frequently carrying axes, heavy wood-knives, etc. Though twenty to thirty per cent. of these are probably murderers—a percentage nearly doubled in Sumatra—yet as they march along they laugh and talk like a parcel of schoolboys; and should one of them be the happy possessor of a ragged handkerchief tied flag fashion to the end of a pole, he is admired and envied by all of them. It is rarely that drink or opium—both forbidden indulgences by their religion—helps to aid their murder-frenzy."

A Wyoming Ball.

Miss ——, from Wilder's gulch, says a reporter describing a far-western ball, was elegantly attired in a handsome buff grosgrained buckskin dress, with army blanket overskirt, bottom looped up with buckskin strings cut bias. Hair dressed a la Red Cloud, in which was twined a few sprigs of sage brush, the whole secured behind in a bunch with a handsome pin made with a pine splinter and a buffalo's ear. She wore an elegant mountain cat-skin cap, festooned with antelope tails, secured under the chain with a rattlesnake skin. Her feet were encased in buckskin moccasins ornamented with beads and soldier buttons. She created a big sensation as she entered the hall hanging upon the arm of Mr. H. Barton, of Hallville, who was dressed in the style of his locality—buckskin breeches in boots, hunting shirt of the same, ornamented with beads and tobacco juice, an army belt of the latest pattern around his waist securing a pair of six shooters and a huge bowie knife, which set off his gallant figure to good advantage. Envious glances from both sexes followed this handsome couple, round the hall. Several ladies and gentlemen from the mining districts were present, and expressed themselves well pleased with the manner in which the party was conducted. Their frequent exclamations of delight, such as "red hot, you bet," "ain't it fruit, though," "hoop la," etc., plainly indicated that they were enjoying themselves in the best possible manner.

Weekly Gazette and Reporter

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

The East Braintree Tragedy.

Which was developed last Sunday, by the discovery of the body of an unknown woman in the waters of the Monatiquot River, at the toll-bridge, has created the most intense excitement in this community during the week, and detectives and reporters have been busy in obtaining every scrap of information connected with the ghastly horror. The body was first discovered by Messrs. David Pellen, and Alexander White, who were on the pier about noon, and saw the legs and feet projecting from the water. They immediately called for assistance, and Mr. John Bates, with others, being near by, Mr. Bates procured a boat and brought the body ashore, which proved to be that of a woman about 40 years of age, dressed in common clothing.

The head was enveloped in a lap-robe, which was secured by a small manila line, passed three or four times round her neck, and to this was attached a coarse bag, in which was a tailor's goose weighing about twenty-four pounds. The body was removed to the engine house of Union Fire Company No. 1, where, upon removing the lap-robe from her head, a pistol wound was discovered on the left side of the head, and several marks of violence were revealed upon the back of the head and also on the chest. Drs. Tinkham and Forssith were called, and an autopsy was performed, which clearly settled the question of the cause of the woman's death, the doctors not hesitating to say that death resulted from the pistol wound. The ball entered the left side of the head about an inch and a half above, and one inch back of the external orbit of the left eye, passed in an upward direction through the brain, fracturing the parietal bone and finally lodging near the right side of the head, between the membrane covering the brain and the scalp. The abrasions on the head and face the doctors attribute to blows received in falling, and not to blows inflicted by any person. The ball was such as are commonly used with Smith & Wesson revolver, and was considerably flattened by coming in contact with the parietal bone. The Doctors also stated that the deceased was probably a married woman.

Coroner George W. White, Jr., summoned a jury of inquest, consisting of Elias Richards, Albion Hall, Henry Gardner, Phillips Curtis, Dr. Alexander G. Nye and Thomas South, and these gentlemen viewed the body and carefully searched the clothing of the deceased in order, if possible, to obtain some clue that might lead to her identity, but nothing was found. There were no ornaments of any kind upon the body, save one jet ear-ring, in shape of a ten-pointed star. The third finger of her left hand had evidently once been encircled with a narrow ring, but this had been removed. That the woman was of the working class, the jury were convinced, as her underclothing was of a coarse description, and was in many places roughly darned. The jury was unable to decide upon the woman's nationality, some of them being inclined to the belief that she was Irish, while others were of the opinion that she was French.

A photograph of the features of the deceased was taken by Mr. Chamberlain, after which the body was delivered to undertaker Samuel Curtis, by whom it was deposited in the receiving tomb of the East Braintree cemetery. While the body lay in the engine house it was viewed by several hundred persons, none of whom identified it, and positive identification of the remains was not made until Tuesday morning, when two acquaintances of the deceased, Mrs. Eliza Smith and Miss Garibaldi, of Wollaston, who had read the circumstances in the dailies, came to Weymouth, and being conducted to Mr. Samuel Curtis' house, identified the clothing as that of Mrs. Julia Hawkes, a native of St. John, N. B., who had lived in and around Boston, for the past twenty years. The ladies stated that she had lived in Hanover, at a hotel in that place, till within a month, and on a visit to Wollaston had talked of buying a place in that town, but was afterwards persuaded to abandon the project. She left Wollaston for Boston, and stopped at the house of Mrs. Joanna Randall, in Oxford street. On the evening of the 12th inst., she went out to purchase a thimble, and as she did not return Mrs. R. thought she had gone to visit other friends.

A force of detectives came out from Boston in company with the ladies, and the developments of the case drawn from them caused a sudden stampede of the officers for Hanover, a pair of horses conveying them to the Four Corners in the "quickest time on record." There they found Mr. J. Henry Costley, late keeper of the hotel, packing his trunk for departure. When arrested the officers found on his person a cartridge, the ball corresponding in size to the bullet in the murdered woman's head, and this, with other circumstances narrated in the daily papers, surrounds him with a cloud of suspicion, although the Hanover people generally consider him innocent. He was lodged in Plymouth jail.

A jury under call of Coroner George W. White, was convened on Tuesday afternoon, with doors closed to the public, and was adjourned to this (Friday) afternoon. Another lady, Miss Annie White, of Newton, and a man named Flannigan, came to Weymouth Wednesday and identified the body, the lady stating that she had formerly lived at the hotel, and that in the house was a dark closet full of rubbish, and it is surmised from this that the contents of the closet included the tailoring implements once used by Mr. Howard, the former keeper of the house, among which there would no doubt be a goose corresponding to that found attached to the body.

The long array of incidents and rumors having already been made known to the public, we are precluded from further record of the tragedy in our columns.—In the opinion of some of our citizens who have been connected with the investigation, the officers have good and sufficient reasons for their prompt action, which further investigation will develop.

CHANGE.—The place of assembly of Post 58, on "Memorial Day," will be at Shaw's Corner, East Weymouth, instead of at Jackson Square, as announced last week.

THE proceeds of the entertainment given by the Central St. School, last week, amounted to about $75 nett. Mr. J. Murray Whitcomb, who has served as musical instructor, generously donated the whole amount ($12) which the School had agreed to pay him for the service.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Our readers are reminded by the card of Messrs. Geo. H. Lane & Co., that Mr. J. H. Hobart, of South Braintree, still continues his connection with this long established house, and his friends in this vicinity are invited to examine the large stock of fine clothing which they exhibit.

MOVED.—The house on the Deacon Torrey place, Pleasant street, South Weymouth, was moved to Park street, this week, and will be rented as a tenement.

ORATION.—Judge Bumpus, of Weymouth, is to deliver the oration at Quincy, Decoration Day.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by Delphi Lodge, K. of P. on the death of Brother Fred'k A. Leach, a member of this Lodge.

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has removed from the Brotherhood of Delphi Lodge, Brother Fred'k A. Leach, an esteemed and worthy companion, by the hand of death.

Resolved, That in this dispensation we realize the loss our Order has sustained in the departure from earth of a Brother beloved; and bow in submission to the decree of a wise and benevolent arbiter of all events.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the afflicted family and friends of our deceased Brother, who watched over and faithfully cared for him during his long period of suffering: and command them to Him who doth not willingly afflict the children of men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and published in the Weymouth Gazette.

W. F. TIRRELL, C. C.

Adopted.

D. SMITH, K. OF R. AND S.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LECTURE COURSE.—On Wednesday evening last, as announced, Hon. Edward Avery, of Braintree, delivered the third of the course of lectures which are being given by the Young People of the Union Congregational Society of Weymouth and Braintree. The subject of his lecture was "A Stroll in Paris." He said travellers who make moral observation their object in visiting foreign countries, are liable to fall into error in their estimate of the manners, habits and institutions of those countries, from a want of opportunities for correct observation. If the sides of a building are to be measured, and the number of its windows to be counted, this is an operation easily done; but to attain to such a knowledge of the prevalent opinions, and dispositions of the people as will enable a stranger to comprehend the *genius*, as it were, of the people, is made more difficult and requires a long residence among them, a familiar acquaintance with their language, and an easy intercourse among their societies. The society into which a stranger gains the most easy access in any country, is not often that which represents the natural character. And then the same expressions are of so different a value in different countries; the same actions proceed from such different causes, and produce so different effects, that any judgment formed on such observations is almost certain to be a mere tissue of ludicrous mistakes. Mr. Avery has the good sense not to commit such an error, and his familiar talk for upwards of an hour and a half on Wednesday evening, describing the "Sights of Paris" without theorizing or making one vague comparison, was sufficient evidence of this. The lecture was highly interesting and instructive and was listened to by an attentive audience.

The fourth and last lecture of the course will be delivered next Tuesday, by Stillman B. Allen, Esq., of Boston. Subject, "The Enchanted Land."

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH. Bishop Paddock, assisted by several clergy, consecrated the Trinity Episcopal Church at Weymouth Landing, Thursday morning, 23d inst. Services began at 11 o'clock, and were most impressive throughout. Notwithstanding the storm, a large congregation assembled to witness and participate in the rather uncommon services, for the consecration of an Episcopal Church is not an everyday occurrence in our New England towns. The instrument of donation was read by the Rev. W. F. Lloyd, of Oxford, and the instrument of consecration by the Rev. W. C. Winslow, of Boston. The services of morning prayer were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Brooks and the Rev. Messrs. Howe, Slack and Wright. Rev. Messrs. Burroughs and Winslow read the ante-communion service. Bishop Paddock gave one of his impressive sermons, the text being taken from Exodus, III., 5: "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground." He then confirmed nine persons, the Rev. Mr. Winslow presenting the candidates and reading the preface to the rite. The communion was administered by the bishop, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Wright, Winslow and Slack. Although lengthy, the entire service received the undivided attention of the congregation. The floral decorations, music and indeed everything was in excellent taste, and nothing occurred to mar the "decency and order," which is a law in the Episcopal Church. The parish is in quite a flourishing condition, and presents an interesting field of labor for a new rector. It is about seven years since it was organized.

THE NORFOLK COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—As no report of the late meeting of this association, held at Hyde Park, has appeared in the Gazette, it seems proper that some report should be made, for the reason that Weymouth was so well represented, if for no other. Thirty-three teachers from Weymouth attended. How different from last year, when only one attended. The reason is obvious.

Your correspondent, with several others, met with a serious misfortune, while on the way, which deprived them of a portion of the enjoyment of the occasion. Perhaps some of your readers can appreciate our feelings as we stood in the depot, and saw the train quietly move out, just as we were ready, with tickets in hand, to get aboard. Suffice it to say that we tried to make the best of it, while waiting for the next train.

The convention was generally regarded as one of the best. It was very well attended. The essays were unusually good. Some portions of the discussions were rather dull and uninteresting. Why can't every one who goes to such a place have something worth saying, and say it in a manner worth listening to. This, however, is a casual remark thrown in by way of suggestion.

The first paper, on "The Cultivation of Truthfulness among Pupils," was read before our arrival. It was called good by those who heard it. The next paper, on "Language Lessons," was read while we were waiting for the next train. That was called very good. As your correspondent was permitted, through the kindness of the author to read it, he can heartily endorse the verdict. If the use of language was generally taught in the sensible manner recommended in that paper there would not be so much stupidity in Grammar classes as at present. It is encouraging to know that great improvement is being made, but, before reaching the highest attainments, a very radical change must be made in text books and the requirements of school supervision.

The first paper in the afternoon was read by Mr. Boyden, principal of the Bridgewater Normal School, on "The Preparation of the Teacher for his Work." Mr. Boyden would not only have the teacher thoroughly fit himself for his profession, before entering upon his work, but carefully prepare himself for each day's work. Those superficial observers who think that the teacher has a very easy time of it, would come to a different conclusion, if they should attempt, for a short time even, to come up to the requirements of the paper. The next paper on The Manner of Teaching History was good.

In the evening the State Director of Art Education for Massachusetts, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on drawing. No mere abstract will do anything like justice to the lecture.

The exercises Saturday morning were quite interesting, but not very fully attended: possibly the storm kept some away.

An interesting development lesson was given Friday A. M., and should be noted. One of the teachers took a small class of boys and girls about eight years old and taught them a lesson about flowers. The subject was new to them but with the flowers before them, and good questions and suggestions they were led on from one thing to another, till they had learned a good lesson and learned it well. A.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT WEYMOUTH LANDING.—The *Leader* gives an account of the new church which is to be built at Weymouth Landing, which is to be called the "Church of the Sacred Heart," and says it will be "pushed forward with all the energy and zeal of pastor and people; and will be completed within the year. The excavations are now being made. The basement will be of Quincy granite; the material is brick, trimmed with granite. The architecture is gothic. The church will be 132x62. A tower in the centre will reach an attitude of 168 feet. There will be no gallery other than a choir gallery, and the church will have a seating capacity of 1200; the pews being finished in chestnut and black walnut. Everything will be in keeping and character, and when completed, will be among the finest church edifices in the State. It will resemble very nearly the new church of St. Augustine, of South Boston, which, when completed, will be one of the most ornate, chaste and beautiful churches in the country. The architect is P. J. Keely, of Brooklyn. The church will cost about $50,000. Father Smyth has erected in this parish a church in South Weymouth; one in Hingham; one in East Weymouth; one in Scituate, and the present one, which will accommodate the people of Weymouth and East Braintree. The entire parish is under his care, assisted by the Rev. P. J. Leddy."

North Weymouth.

Mr. Editor:—"When a woman says she will, she will, you may depend on't," is the old adage, and never was there a truer exemplification of it than in the case of the "Fingerhutens" at North Weymouth. Not satisfied with the gift of a fine Hallett, Davis & Co. piano to the society, which they have purchased and paid for, they now propose to repair the Organ, throughly renovating and enlarging it. To further this object they propose to give an entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, June 2d and 3d. On the first evening there will be a sale of useful and fancy articles in the Chapel of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church. Dialogues and charades, ice cream and confectionery, will be judiciously intermingled, while all who desire can take a quiet tea among pleasant friends. On Wednesday evening there will be a grand Antiquarian Concert in ye costume of ye olden time. This will be held in the Church: the chorus will consist of all who have ever been connected with the Choir, and as this is the parent church of Weymouth, will comprise all our most respected citizens, many in number and strong in voice. Ever on the alert in all good causes, the East Weymouth Orchestra have volunteered their invaluable services, while our older musicians will appear as we formerly saw them. The solo talent is in keeping with the spirit of the occasion and embraces the choicest of all our singers. Offering such an entertainment, the Fingerhutens hope for a crowded house; and the sale of tickets seems to promise well. All persons who have copies either of Father Kemp's Book or of the Ancient Harmony Revived, will confer a favor by bringing them. There will be a rehearsal Friday evening, May 29, in the Chapel. N.

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS in this section of the town at the present time is almost at a stand still, although most of the manufacturers are getting out their samples for fall trade; but the prospect does not warrant much activity at present, as buyers, West and South, as well as the New England trade, who bought their spring goods on six and eight months credit, still owe for a large proportion of those goods. Business always moves slow when collections are slow. A letter from our esteemed friend L. Torrey, Jr., who has been traveling through the West several weeks, soliciting orders, says that he never found business so dull as now, especially for lined goods. This is a line of goods which was manufactured very extensively last season. A reaction is needed in business, and this will be secured only by the combined efforts of the working classes themselves, and be as advantageous to the employer as to the employed. It is utterly useless for any one branch of labor to strike out in this reform alone, but there must be a combination of all trades in order to meet with success.

BRADLEY'S PHOSPHATE WORKS.—The phosphate works on Eastern Neck are doing but a limited business just now, owing mostly to the extreme cold weather down South continuing so late in the season. Many of the largest planters in the cotton States have planted their land to corn instead of cotton, consequently the demand for phosphate from that market has been limited. Their works are to be closed up entirely through July and August. Their factories have run day and night through the winter and spring, until very recently, and their business is very extensive and when in full operation employs some two hundred men.

N. M.

Base Ball.

The Actives at Rockland—They prove themselves a match for the Amateur Champions—Their secured victory in the contest for the Junior championship.

Wednesday, May 20, the Actives met the King Phillip's "strong team" on their own grounds in Rockland, and although the first half of the game was decidedly one sided, the result was a severe surprise to all the friends of the champions. The following is the score by

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Active.	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	5	—13.
King Philip.	0	1	2	0	3	4	3	0	0	—13.

Umpire, Mr. N. Foster, of the King Phillips.
Time of Game, 2 hours.

Actives vs. Athletes, of Boston.

The second game for the Junior championship was played on the Agricultural Fair Grounds, South Weymouth, Saturday, May 23. Play was called at 4.15 P. M., with the Athletes at the bat, they being quickly disposed of without a run. The first inning for the Actives resulted in one run being made—Raymond making a fine three base hit and scoring.

Again the visitors were flanked and again the home club added one to their score. In the third inning, matters took a slight change, two of the Boston boys crossing the plate. McGuire, in this inning took a fine running fly which called forth the applause of the crowd. A "whitewash" was next in order for the Actives, while their opponents again scored 2. Wheeler in the next inning by means of his fine base running powers accomplished his object and added one more to the score and the inning closed with the Bostons leading by 4 to 3. In the 5th inning a fine double play was introduced and the Athletes were again flanked while four pairs of active legs scampered across the home plate.

From this point the Actives steadily increased the score—one run being made in each of the the 4 next innings—their opponents receiving ciphers in 2 out of the 4 and the game closed with a score of 11 to 6.

Below is the score

ACTIVE.

Players.	R.	O.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Bates, *c.f.*	2	3	2	0	0
Raymond, *s.s.*	1	3	2	1	2
Z. Torrey, 2*b.*	1	4	1	3	3
Wheeler, 3*b.*	3	1	3	2	2
Hastings, *p.*	1	2	1	0	3
J. Shaw, *r.f.*	1	4	1	1	0
McGuire, *l.f.*	0	3	0	2	0
Beals, 1*b.*	1	3	3	13	0
Clapp, *c.*	1	4	0	5	3
Total.	11	27	13	27	13

ATHLETE.

Players.	R.	O.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Lydston, *c.*	2	1	1	6	1
Heyer, 1*b.*	1	3	2	10	1
Smith, *l.f.*	0	5	0	1	0
Arnold, 2*b.*	0	4	0	3	4
Somes, *s.s.*	0	4	1	5	3
North, 3*b.*	1	4	1	1	4
Moran, *p.*	0	4	1	1	1
Taylor, *r.f.*	2	2	1	0	0
Total.	6	27	7	27	14

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Active.	1	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	—11.
Athlete.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	6.

Umpire, Mr. W. H. Joy of the Star Club.
Time of Game 1 hour 50 minutes.
Runs earned, Active 7—Athlete 3.

May 30th, the Actives will play the Stars, of Boston, at South Weymouth. Considerable excitement is manifest over this game, as neither club has been defeated. Play will be called at 3.30 P. M., precisely.

REX.

THE "Old Corner," at 24 and 25 Dock Square, Boston, is now the headquarters for men's and boys' clothing. Richards, the great clothier, don't pay high rents, and consequently can and does sell lower than any other house in the city. An attractive advertisement of this popular house appears in our paper to-day.

Braintree.

Braintree has been obliged this week, quite to her own disgust, to figure quite conspicuously in the annals of crime and deeds of darkness. It has been the scene of a crime so horrible that one shudders to recall the revolting picture which has already become so familiar to your readers, through the daily press.—Let us hope that the murderer will be brought to light, and that others who have such dark deeds to hide will not come into our quiet town for such a purpose.

Our community has been saddened by another fatal accident to one of our citizens. Mr. George Thayer, a man about 70 years of age, was in a train on his way to Wollaston, on Thursday last, where he was engaged on some work for Mr. Howard Gannett, of that place. As the train reached Quincy, he learned that it did not stop at Wollaston, and hastened to leave the train, which was in motion. He slipped and fell and the cars passed over him, taking off both legs and an arm. He was cared for skillfully by Dr. Gordon, of Quincy, who thought it was not best to remove him to a hospital or dress his wounds, as he could not possibly live but a few hours. He died at half past one. An inquest was held Friday morning, but no one was found in fault in the matter except the unfortunate victim. A wife and one married daughter are left to mourn the loss of a good husband and father; they have the deepest sympathy of a large circle of neighbors and friends in this hour of sudden bereavement.

The programme for Decoration Day is much the same as on former occasions of the kind. The regular line of march through the town to visit the different cemeteries, the Braintree Brass Band in attendance, an oration by Gen. Banks in the Town Hall after a dinner which Post 87, G. A. R., enjoy with invited guests.

On Wednesday of next week the Public Library will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies. Hon. Geo. B. Loring is the orator of the day. The services of the Braintree Brass Band have been engaged for the occasion. They have their new cross belts and music boxes, procured from the proceeds of their late fair, and with this extra embellishment we may expect quite an imposing appearance will be made. (I wrote you about their music boxes before, but you called them instrument boxes in the paper.)

Charlie Thayer, a member of the Good Templars and also of the High School, and son of Mr. Chas. Thayer, of South Braintree, died Sunday, of typhoid fever.

So your Hyde Park correspondent thinks the highest ambition of woman is to change her name. How little *he* knows of woman or her ambitions. It's not a very lofty aim to say the least, considering the present race of men. When will man cease to think himself lord of creation, the centre and circumference of the known world, the *only* hope and trust of glorious womanhood. Well, not till womanhood has fairly asserted itself, and proved the old fashioned theories of man's sovereignty *false*, and impracticable, both in *theory* and *actual result*. That's an old fashioned notion of his, that one would never have looked for, coming from such a wide awake town as Hyde Park. However, we will trust that the enlightenment of the present age will soon reach him and dispel the mists that seem to have gathered round his mental vision since he left the good old town of Braintree.

L. P. H.

[Compiled for the Gazette.]

Eerly Settlers of Weymouth.

The last Will and Testament of WILLIAM WALTHAM, *of Weymouth, (now deceased,) while he was of perfect memory.* [30: 10: 1641 *in margin*.]

I bequeath my sowle to God yt gave it, & my body to the Earth, untill the resurrection. For the better settling of my small meanes, wch the lord hath given me, have made this my last will and testament, Intreating my loving ffather to be my Executor, wth full power to sell all my halfe pte of the mill in Weymouth, wth ye ffiftye acres of land, vnto my parte of land belonging vnto it, the halfe of the howse, & the portinance ptaininge. And what it shall yeeld, beinge sowld, to pay the sayd monye in six monthes ffollowinge, vnto my brother *Thomas Waltham*, the one halfe, and to my brother, *Henery Waltham*, the other halfe; but if my ffather thinke not best to sell it, then to remaine vnto them ioyntly, and to there Eares.

Also I give power vnto my sayde Attorney to sell five steeres and two Heiffers, & the mony to pay vnto my sister *Anne Waltham*, and my sister *Phillyne Waltham*, in a year after the sale thereof, or at the day of their marriage, Jointly betwixt them, or to keepe them for theire better Benefitt, wch I leave to the discretion of my ffather, to keep them to theire vse, or sell as aforesayde.

In witness hereof have hereunto sett my hand and seale, the third of November, Anno 1640.

WILLIAM WALTHAM.

Witnesses,
JAMES LADDYN,
WILL. JEFFERAY.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Ellen Coffee, of Weymouth, for being a common seller, was found guilty, and fined $50 and costs; from which sentence she appealed.

Oliver G. Brown, of West Quincy, for an assault on Bedelia Cronin. There was so much lying upon the witness stand, the judge said it was impossible for him to tell who was to blame, the plaintiff or defendant. He accordingly discharged the defendant.

James Billings, of Quincy, was fined $3 and costs for being drunk.

Dennis Burns, of Weymouth, received a like sentence for a similar offence.

James Forrest, of Randolph, was complained of for vagrancy. Found guilty and sent to the State Work House at Bridgewater.

William Thomas, of Weymouth, was before the court charged with being a common drunkard. Discharged on this complaint. He was then tried for committing an assault on Sarah Dunham, of Abington, and found guilty and sentenced to the House of Correction for two months. From this sentence he appealed.

THE prospect of an abundant crop of fruit is unusually promising.

DAY & COLLINS, the well known manufacturers of "Drain Pipe," have been awarded a contract for building an extensive sewer. The "Day & Collins Pipe" stands high in the market, the name of the firm is a guarantee that the work will be faithfully performed. [Dorchester News Gatherer.

ST NICHOLAS FOR JUNE opens with a sea-side story, "How the 'Gull' Went Down," by Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by two of Miss Scannell's characteristic drawings. There is also an English story, "The Two Carriages," "Folded Hands," a remarkably well-told story of Albert Durer and one of his friends, a charming little sketch called "Mrs. Slipperkin's Family," a first-rate boys' story, "The Little Reformers," "The Heronry Among the Gnarled Pines," a hunting sketch, an account of Isaac Newton, and an admirable article, telling how sunken vessels are raised and their cargoes saved by our coast-wreckers. A number of excellent engravings show how the divers work, &c., &c. Among the poems in this number we find, "Gowns of Gossamer," by Lucy Larcom; a jolly story in verse by Mary Mapes Dodge, called "The Sun and the Stars," and a poem by John Hay. There is a brief account of the "Jardin d'Acclimatation" in Paris, with two captivating pictures, one of children riding on an elephant and another of a party of youngsters in a carriage drawn by an ostrich. The three serials are as good as ever. Two pictures by Frank Beard, illustrating a feud between a set of ten-pins and a big ball, are very amusing; and there are several other humorous pictures, one of which illustrates what might be called a "French-flat" house for dogs. This month the boys and girls are offered a Latin sketch for translation, the "Letter Box" increases in interest, and "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" seems inspired by the spring breezes to new efforts of wit and wisdom. The Editors announce fine things in store for the boys and girls, among them a bear story by Bret Harte.

The Last Lecture of the
UNION COURSE,
SUBJECT,
"THE ENCHANTED LAND,"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
Stillman B. Allen, Esq.,
OF BOSTON,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM OF THE
UNION CHURCH OF WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1874,
AT 7 3-4 O'CLOCK.
Admittance, Single Tickets, 20 cents.

Sealer of Weights & Measures.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH, May, 1874.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Eleventh Section of Chapter fifty-one of the General Statutes, the undersigned, Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Town of Weymouth, hereby gives public notice to the inhabitants and traders of said town who use Scales, Weights and Measures, for the purposes of buying, selling, or publicly weighing, to bring in their measures, weights, balances, scales and beams, to be adjusted and sealed.

4 6 LEONARD GARDNER.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In South Weymouth, May 9th, by Rev. J. Baker, Mr. Stephen Thayer and Mrs. Martha Ann Hale, both of Weymouth.

May 27th, by the same, Mr. J. H. Arnold and Miss Emma Devine, both of Abington.

DIED.

Found dead in the river at East Braintree, May 24, Mrs. Julia Hawkes, formerly of Hanover, aged 40 years, a native of St. John, N. B.

In South Braintree, May 24, Mrs. Mary Buker, aged 74 yrs. 4 mos.

New Advertisements.

ncement.

& CO.,

ANDING.

ON OF LADIES TO

mer Dress Goods,

r Gray and Brown,
GRAY SERGES,
JAPANESE CLOTH,
IETY OF

ES, FABRICS & COLORS,

ositive Bargains.

BRILLIANTINES,

' WHITE GOODS,

ORIA LAWNS,
BOOK, Plain, Plaid&Stripe,
cked Skirts, Do. Aprons.

RGAINS

shmere Shawls.

Blankets, Carriage Robes, Linens, Flannels, Cotton s, also

s and colors.

SH. PLAID SASH.
el, for Children's Suits,

AL ASSORTMENT

s, French Blue Shirts
r Shirts and Drawers,
Gloves,
Mittens,
Cardigan Jackets,
ndkerchiefs, etc. etc.

SPRING STOCK of

TING!

AND STRAW.
CURTAIN FIXTURE.

EPARTMENT

ICE GOODS, CONSIST-

EA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-
WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
NIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS,
IES, WALL POCKETS, HAT
TOILET SETS, MATCH
AND VIEWS, CUT-
CLES NOT MEN-

VEYMOUTH.

REMOVAL.

ARNARD & HARTLEY

the attention of their friends and
blic to the new location now occu-
by them at

149, 151, 153 FRIEND STREET,
, 56, 58, 60 CANAL STREET,
ite South side Boston & Maine Pas-
r Depot.

We are in daily receipt of

NOVELTIES
—AND—
NEW DESIGNS
—IN—

CARPETINGS,

Cloths and Window Shades

—AT THE—

MMOTH CARPET STORE.

AW MATTINGS A SPECIALTY.

EARNARD & HARTLEY,

BOSTON. 58

DENTISTRY.

OW is the time for those who want a set of eeth to have them. I will manufacture as set of teeth as can be made on rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

ne during the hard times.
ETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by e of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER. th filled with Gold of my own preparation and n to be chemically pure, finished up and polish- reasonable rates.

FFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

COAL

WOOD AND HAY,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

NKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

r Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

l orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address mouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

The Only Agent

AUTHORIZED BY THE

Howe Sewing Machine Co,

OR the sale of their Machines in Weymouth and vicinity, is

GEORGE H. CUNINGHAM,

EAST WEYMOUTH,

o is prepared to furnish these superior Machines FAMILIES and MANUFACTURERS on as orable terms as are offered by any *reliable* Sewing chine Company.
he character of the

HOWE
Sewing Machine

durability, ease of motion, perfect finish of all ts, and superiority of work produced, is too well own to require extended reference to their value; l with the recent improvements made, it is only essary to say that they are, indisputably, the

Best Machine in the Market

Family or Manufacturers' use.
All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaran- d on every Machine.

GEO. H. CUNINGHAM,
Corner Broad and Middle Sts.

4

"HARVARD."

THIS FAST YOUNG TROTTING STALLION will make the Season of 1874, at the Stables of

THE BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.,

Weymouth Neck, North Weymouth, Mass.,

Terms $50.00, one-half payable at time of service, balance by note of twelve months.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season, free of charge.

"HARVARD" was sired by QUINNIPIAC. He by GREEN'S HAMBLETONIAN, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. His Dam by the celebrated Trotting Stallion, LEVIATHAN.

"HARVARD" is Five years old, 15 1-2 Hands high, has never been handled for speed, but can trot in 2.40.

For particulars send for circulars and photograph.

PETER B. BRADLEY,
2 5 49 1-2 Central St., Boston, Mass.

Circulating Library.

MISS ELLA M. SMITH has opened a CIRCULATING LIBRARY at her residence on Washington Street, Weymouth Landing, where she has a choice selection of books to let at two cents per day. 2 15

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by FRANKLIN REED to JOHN P. ROGERS, dated twenty-seventh of March, A. D. 1869, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Lib. 377, Fol. 77, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises hereafter described,

ON SATURDAY,
The Thirtieth Day of May, 1874,
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, viz.:

The real estate situated as therein described, in CANTON, in the County of Norfolk, being said Reed's Shop and Manufactory in said Canton, together with the land on which the same is situated, being about one-half of an acre, and also the mill privilege and water power therewith connected.

2 5 JOHN P. ROGERS, Mortgagee.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, will still continue to deliver Ice on his former routes commencing the last of May, and continuing as long as customers wish, at the following rates:

FAMILIES, . . . 30 cts. per 100 lbs.
STORES, &c., . . 20 " " " "

Any customer wishing for Ice before that time, by notifying me by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for Pic-Nics, Levees, &c., will receive prompt attention.

Ice Chests of Eddy's patent, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

SOLOMON LOVELL.
North Weymouth, May 1, 1874.

ICE.

THE subscriber will deliver Ice by careful and attentive drivers to families, at the following prices:

BY WEIGHT EXCLUSIVELY.

From June 1 to October,—
Families, 30 Cts. per 100 lbs.
Butchers, Grocers and Fishermen, 20 Cts per 100 lbs.

Ice delivered three times per week in warm weather. Those wishing Ice before the 1st of June will please notify.

SUPERIOR ICE CHESTS, of R. Loud & Son's make, (Manufactory on Mill Street, South Weymouth,) of all patterns, furnished at prices from ten to twenty per cent. less than Boston rates.

ALVIN HOLLIS.
South Weymouth, May 8, 1874. 2 15

Commissioners' Notice.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Norfolk:

THE undersigned, inhabitants and legal voters of the town of Weymouth, respectfully represent that public convenience and necessity require a new highway in said Weymouth, running from the depot of the O. C. & N. Railway in South Weymouth, easterly to Union Street, near the dwelling-house of Minot Holbrook. Wherefore your petitioners respectfully ask your Honorable Board to examine said route and locate the same, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. A. TORREY and 15 others.
South Weymouth, March 9th, 1874.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1874, by adjournment of the April meeting, A. D. 1874.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that the County Commissioners will meet at the South Weymouth Depot on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad in Weymouth, in said County, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at nine and one-half o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition, and hear and act thereon.

And that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Weymouth, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places in said Weymouth, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original Petition on file and Order thereon.

Attest:
2 5 ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. February Term, 1874.

BENJAMIN F. GLOVER, LIBT. vs. MARY E. GLOVER.

DIVORCE.

IN the above entitled libel for divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Benjamin F. Glover, for the cause of the desertion of the said Mary E. Glover, to be made absolute on motion after the expiration of six months from the first publication of this decree, upon compliance with the terms thereof, unless sufficient cause to the contrary shall appear.

And the libellant is required to publish, as soon as may be, an attested copy of this order in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, once a week, for six successive weeks; that all persons interested may, within six months, show cause, if any they have, why said decree should not be made absolute.

By the Court.
ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
February 17, 1874.

A true copy:
Attest, ERASTUS WORTHINGTON, Clerk.
4 19

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the estate of ANSEL F. THAYER, of Braintree, in said county, minor, Greeting:

Whereas, ANNA F. ADAMS, the Guardian of said minor, has presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of her said ward for his maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 13th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

3 5 J. H. COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, and all persons interested in the Estate of LORING W. THAYER, of Braintree in said County, minor, Greeting:

Whereas, JOSEPH JENKINS, the Guardian of said minor, has presented his petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of his said ward for his maintenance.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 13th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

3 5 J. H. COBB, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of RUTH MARIA BOWKER, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said Estate are called upon to make payment to

ORAN WHITE, Executor.
May 13th, 1874. 3 7

FLOUR IS LOWER.

Snider's Haxall,
$13.00 per bbl., or $1.63 per bag.

Success and Best Family,
$11.25 per bbl., or $1.41 per bag.

Advance,
$11.75 per bbl., or $1.47 per bag.

Liberty Mill,
9.25 per bbl., or 1.16 per bag.

The latter is of Excellent Quality.

UNION STORE,

FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

TAYLOR'S FLOUR.

Reasons why everybody buys it.

1st. It is retailed very cheap.

2d. It is made from best Ohio Wheat.

3d. It is ground with great care by a German Miller of many years experience, with the most improved machinery, who for this flour uses only the head of the bolt.

4th. It makes more bread than many other kinds.

5th. There is not a sweeter flour sold in Boston at $12 or $13 per barrel.

6th. It is always uniform white and sweet, and families know that they can rely upon getting the best flour at a very small price.

7th. Any cook can use it, as it works very easy.

8th. It is sold at $1.50 less per barrel than the same quality is sold for elsewhere.

PRICE
$10.50 per Bbl.

Delivered free of charge at any of the depots within 50 miles of Boston, or 35 cents per barrel allowed for express, on flour going out of town.

Our sales are enormous on this brand of flour, averaging 400 barrels per week.

One firm in Kingston, Mass., has bought in three years, over 4000 barrels of this flour of us, as his customers will use no other kind.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE LARGEST GROCERY IN NEW ENGLAND,

COBB, BATES & YERXA,

510, 512 & 516 Washington St.,
BOSTON.

BRANCH STORES,
4 Bowdoin Square, Boston,
196 Broadway, Chelsea.
2 5

ESTABLISHED 1822!
FIFTY-TWO YEARS OLD!
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND Family Newspaper in New-England. Large size Practical Information—Interesting Literary Selections—Choice Stories, Poetry, &c.—All the News of the Day—Unequalled Cattle and Crop Market Reports. Only $2.50 a year. Send letter stamp for specimen.

R. P. EATON & CO.,
BOSTON, Mass

E. C. BUMPUS,

BURNED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT
42 Devonshire St., Boston.
AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

DR. FLINT'S
QUAKER BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are composed of choice Roots, Herbs, and Barks, among which are Gentian, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Juniper, and other berries, and are so prepared as to retain all their medicinal qualities. They invariably cure or greatly relieve the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Female Difficulties, Lassitude, Low Spirits, General Debility, *and, in fact, everything caused by an impure state of the Blood or deranged condition of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys. The aged find in the Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing stimulant, so desirable in their declining years. No one can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.*

Prepared by Dr. H. S. Flint & Co.
At their Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
47 2

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions
CHEAP FOR CASH.
BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO.'S STORE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.

APRIL 17th, 1874.

PER BAG. PER BBL.

Best Family Flour, 1.45 pr. bag, 11.50 pr. bbl.
Choice Family Flour, 1.41 per bag, 11.25 per bbl.
Good Family Flour, 1.38 per bag, 10.75 per bbl.
Best Graham do., 5 cts. per lb.
Fresh Ground Oat Meal, 5 cts.
Extra Black Tea, 48 cts. per lb.
Good " " 40 " " "
Best " " 72 " " "
French Breakfast Coffee, 10c.
Pure Java Coffee, 46c. per lb.
Pure Cassia, 13c. per 1-4 lb.
Pure Allspice, 7c. " " "
Pure Pepper, 9c. " " "
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, pr gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, light colored, per gall., 65c
Good Butter, per lb., 44 cts.
Good Cheese, per lb., 18 cts.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pickles, per gall., 60 cts.
Good Soap, per bar, 5c.
Pure Starch, per lb. 10c.
Good Raisins, per lb., 14c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Extra Shellbarks, per qt., 10c.
Extra Pea Nuts, " " 12 cts.
Paper Hangings, 10 cts. to 1.50 per roll.

Goods delivered free of charge.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m, 12.40, 1, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6, 6.20, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p. m.—Quincy, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 AM; 12 M, 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 PM. Quincy Adams, 7, 9.30, 11 AM.; 12.40, 1.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 PM. Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 PM. S. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am.; 12 m, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Randolph, 8.45 a m.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. N. Stoughton, 12 m.; 6 pm. Stoughton, 8.45 am.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. North Easton, 8.45 am., 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.45 am.; 12m, 2.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 3.30 pm.; via Fairhaven, 8 am., 4 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8, 11.00 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 6 pm. Brockton, 8, 11 am.; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am.; 3.35, 6 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 8.45, 11 am; 12 m, 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. Middleboro' 8 am, 3.35, 4, 6g pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am, 4 p m; (via Taunton) 8.45 am.; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.45 am; 4.30 pm. South Weymouth, North, Cen. & S. Abington, 8.45 am.; 12m; 2.30, 5, 6.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 am.; 12 m.; 2.30, 5 pm. Plymouth, 8.45 am; 2.30, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, 7, 9, 10.15 (via Neponset) am; 1, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 9.30a, 11.15e pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.10 am, 12.30, 2.40, 5, 6 15 pm. Hyannis, Wellfleet & Provincetown, 8 am; 4 pm. Wood's Hole and Falmouth, 8 am, 4 pm. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 8 am, on days advertised by Steamboat Company. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.30, 11 am; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Hingham and Cohasset, 7.30, 11 am; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 am; 3.30, 6.15g pm. g Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 am.; 2.50 pm. F. River (via Taunton) Whf 5.00h, 6.45 am.; Ferry St., 8, 11.15 am, 3.42 pm; (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.25 a m, Ferry Street 3.36 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm. Taunton, 5.43h, 7.30, 8.45, 8.50 am; 12.02, 4.38 pm. Raynham 7.37, 8.58 am; 12.10, 4.47 pm. Easton, 7.50, 9.11 am; 12.23, 5 pm. N. Easton, 6.56, 7.56, 9.17 am; 12.29, 5.07 pm. Stoughton, 6.58, 8.04, 9.28 am; 12.37, 5.17 pm. N. Stoughton, 7.03, 9.30 am. Randolph, 7.10, 8.13, 9.37 am; 12.47, 5.25pm. Middleboro', 6.05i, 7.17, 9.05 am, 4.26 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.37, 9.25, 11.20 am.; 12.45, 4.30 pm. East & West Bridgewater, 6.33, 7.43 am; 12.51, 4.58 pm. Brockton, 6.53, 8, 9.45 am; 1.10, 3.11, 5.17 pm. East Stoughton, 7.03, 8.03 am; 1.19, 3.19, 5.26 pm. Holbrook, 7.09, 8.15 am; 1.25, 3.25, 5.32 pm. Plymouth, 6.30, 9.15 am.; 3.35 pm. E. Bridgewater, 6.55, 9.36, 11.38 am.; 3.10 pm. S. Abington, 6.10, 7.15, 9.54 am.; 12 m; 4.18 pm. South Weymouth, 6.29, 7.36, 10.12 am; 12.19, 4.37 pm. South Braintree, 5.55, 6.39, 7.20, 7.47, 7.57, 8.28, 9.31, 9.46, 10.22, 10.35 am; 12.57, 1.36, 3.38, 4.49, 5.26, 5.43, 8.25, 10.20 pm. Braintree, 5.59, 6.47, 7.25, 7.35, 7.51, 8.02, 8.41, 8.57, 9.35, 9.50, 10.39 am; 1.02, 1.43, 3.43, 4.53, 5.03, 5.37, 6.32, 8.30, 10.24 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.03, 6.50, 7.38, 8.06, 9, 9.28, 10.43 am; 1.46, 3.47, 5.10, 6.36, 8.34, 10.27 pm. Quincy, 6.07, 6.54, 7.32, 7.42, 7.58, 8.10, 8.37, 9.04, 9.42, 9.57, 10.47 am; 1.09, 1.50, 3.51, 4.59, 5.14, 5.42, 5.52, 6.40, 8.38, 10.30 pm. Neponset, 6.18, 7.03, 7.14, 7.49, 8.05, 8.20, 8.55, 9.15, 9.51, 10.28, 10.57 am; 12.21, 1.17, 2.03, 4.01, 5.09, 5.23, 5.50, 6.50, 8.48, 10.39 pm. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.07, 7.19, 7.45, 8.09, 8.25, 9.03, 9.29, 9.56, 10.29, 11.02 am; 12.26, 1.21, 2.08, 2.19, 4.06, 4.59, 5.27, 6.09, 6.54, 8.53, 10.43 pm. West Quincy, 6.55, 8.52 am; 1.45, 4.52, 6.15 pm. Mattapan, 6, 6.58, 7.46, 8.42, 10.08 am; 12 (via Neponset), m; 1.58, 4.40, 5.47, 8.22a, 10.22e pm. Provincetown, 5 am; 12.20 pm. Hyannis, 6.45 am; 2.05 pm.

Cohasset, 6.05, 6.50, 7.56 am.; 1, 4.23, 5.45 pm. Hingham, 6.17, 7.04, 8.10 am.; 1.11, 4.38, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.15, 8.22 am.; 1.23, 4.47, 6.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.20, 8.27 am.; 1.28, 4.52, 6.17 pm. Weymouth, 6.37, 7.25, 8.32 am.; 1.33, 4.57, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.29, 8.35 am.; 1.37, 5.01, 6.25 pm. So. Duxbury, 5i, 7 am; 3.15 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. e Thursdays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. i Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't.

New House To Let,

PLEASANTLY LOCATED
ON WASHINGTON STREET.

For terms &c., apply at C. S. WILLIAM'S Dry Goods & Clothing Store, Weymouth Landing. 1tf

---

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of DANIEL C. EARLE, of Weymouth, Bankrupt.

CHAS. Q. TIRRELL, ASSIGNEE,
20 Court St., Boston,
April 28, 1874. 1 3

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

M. H. READ,

Weymouth Landing.

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

Spring Stock

OF

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING
GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
&c. &c.,
BOUGHT AT
LOW PRICES,
AND WILL BE SOLD
CHEAP.

SPRING
OVERCOATS,
IN VERY DESIRABLE
STYLES,
JUST RECEIVED,
MARCH 25, 1874.

SPRING and SUMMER 1874.

GEO. H. LANE & CO.,

31 and 32 Dock Square,
BOSTON.

Although the season has been unusually backward, yet we believe that the time is now very near at hand when a large number of our country friends will begin to think about a new outfit for spring or summer wear, hence we have had manufactured expressly for us, and have now on our counters a Large and Choice Variety of New and Desirable Styles in

Mens', Boys', and Childrens'

CLOTHING,

Which we are offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

We would respectfully request those who are intending to purchase, to call and examine our assortment before going elsewhere. We manutacture our own goods and feel confident in saying that they excel anything which we have heretofore had in stock for superiority of Workmanship and elegance of fit and general appearance. Among the many goods which we are now offering are

Mens', Youths' and Boys'
MATCHED SUITS,
IN LIGHT AND DARK FABRICS.
CHILDRENS' SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also a choice assortment of
SPRING OVERSACKS.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

GEO. H. LANE & CO.,
31 and 32 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

P. S. MR. J. H. HOBART, of South Braintree, is in our employ, and will be pleased to see his friends and former customers. 6 13

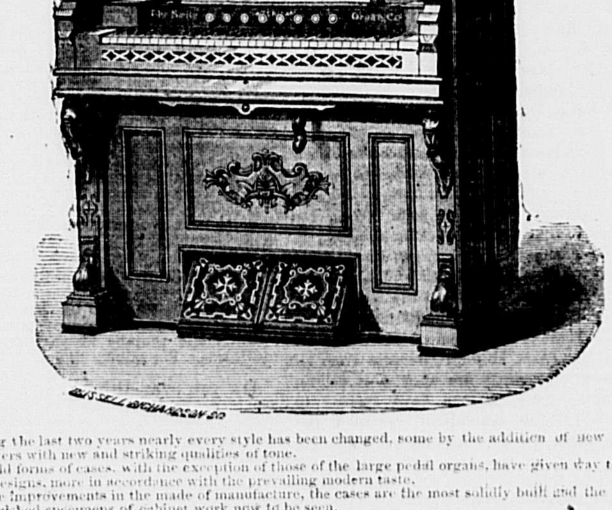
The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

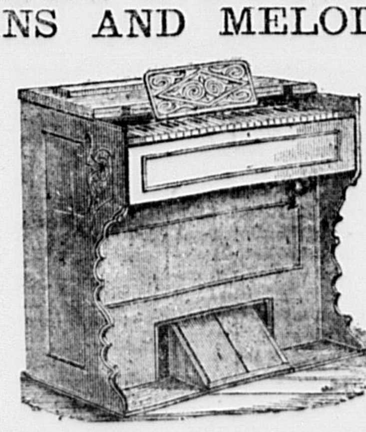
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.



PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Civil Engineer & Surveyor
RAILROADS, ROADS, BRIDGES
Real Estate Subdivision and General Surveying.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
41 TREMONT ST., (Room 7,) BOSTON,
Residence, corner Commercial and Church Sts., NORTH WEYMOUTH. 49 9

B. T. BABBITT'S

Pure Concentrated Potash,
OR LYE,

Of Double the Strength of any other
SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

SAMUEL CURTIS,

COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

AND

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

COFFINS, ROBES and HABITS of every description,
FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE PATENT FREEZER USED IN PRESERVING BODIES.

Auction Sales attended to as usual.

Girls Wanted

At E. S. HUNT'S Fan Factory,
WEYMOUTH LANDING. 50tf

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expressions; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

For Purifying the Blood.

HOPE

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

CONCRETE!

THE subscriber is prepared to receive orders for putting down

Sidewalks, Private Walls, Street Crossings, Cellars, &c.

All orders addressed to
S. W. GUTTERSON,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.,
will receive prompt attention. 1-tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF
Weymouth and Vicinity,

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO ALL LOVERS OF

FINE BUTTER AND CHEESE,

That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada, to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A NO. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the **lowest possible prices.**

I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of

TEA, STRICTLY PURE JAVA COFFEE, AND SPICES,

which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.

Hoping, by strict attention to business; and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage; I remain yours, S. J. BULLOCK.
27tf

BRYANT & STRATTON School

BOSTON MASS.

Commercial

COURSE OF STUDY, PREPARATORY TO BUSINESS.

The studies embraced in the plan of the School, and designed for those pupils who have acquired a good knowledge of the Elementary English Branches, are

Book-keeping,
(BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.)

Commercial Arithmetic,
(DESIGNED FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN BUSINESS.)

Commercial Writing,
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LEGIBILITY AND RAPIDITY.)

Commercial Correspondence
(IN A MANNER ANSWERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.)

Commercial Law.
(RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER, CONTRACTS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.)

all of which are especially necessary for and adapted to Commercial purposes.

Pupils desiring other studies than above named may select any or all of the COMMON ENGLISH STUDIES and pursue them in connection with or seperate from the COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils received at any time if there are Vacancies. Prospectus and Circular of the school, post free. The school is now located at 398 Washington Street,—location previous to the fire of May 30, 1873.

HOURS, 9 to 2. CLOSED SATURDAYS.

VACATION DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Application for admission, Sept. 1st, may be made in person till July 1st; from July 1st to August 17, by letter only, building closed. August 17 till Sept. 1st, the principal will be in attendance daily from 9 till 2.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN W. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JOHN J. LOUD, Adm'r.
Weymouth, May 6th, 1874. 3 5

DAY & COLLINS,

Manufacturers of

HYDRAULIC CEMENT

DRAIN & SEWER PIPE,

American Granite

VASES,

Chimney Tops

—AND—

Well Tubing.

The cheapest and most durable Pipe in the World.

EXTENSIVELY used for House Drains, City and Town Sewerage, Railroad Culverts, Drainage for Land, Chimneys and for Wells, and many other uses in place of brick or stone, and will not decay like wood or clay structures.

The price of our Vases are half the price of *Iron*; of a Granite color and are just the thing for Lawns, Cemeteries, &c.

Office, 40 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
Wharfs at Neponset and Cambridgeport.
Send for Circular.
1 23

MEETINGS OF THE
Selectmen & Overseers of Poor.

THE Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the Town House, every Monday during the municipal year, from two to five o'clock P. M.; and the Overseers of the Poor will meet at the Alms-House on the second Thursday of each month, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
AUGUSTUS J. RICHARDS,
} SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF POOR OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 5, 1874.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. DONHAM & GREELEY

MAY BE FOUND AT THEIR OFFICE,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

WHERE they will treat all diseases of the Oral Cavity. TEETH CLEANSED AND FILLED, OR EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Gas or Ether used as desired.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.
All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
GIVE US A CALL. 47tf

JAMES WEST,

COMMERCIAL STREET.- - Weymouth Landing,
IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c.,
in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Hard Wood Filling a speciality,

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
FURNISHED TO ORDER.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, &c., for sale at the lowest rates.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Weymouth Landing.

New Milk Route.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to run a Milk Wagon in Weymouth and vicinity, is prepared to furnish the public with PURE, RICH, SWEET MILK, in quantities to suit customers, at 8 cents per quart. All orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
34 EAST STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH.

THOMAS J. McCORMECK,

Would call the attention of the public to his

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

He is now prepared to furnish the public with
COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES;
AND A
SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,
WITH TWO HORSES,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Please call and examine before going elsewhere. PERFECT SATISFACTION GIVEN.

Goods can be seen at the Furniture Store of THOMAS J. McCORMECK, Washington Square, Weymouth.

All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

DISHES

TO LET

HAVING largely increased my stock of dishes and table furniture, am now prepared to furnish

Tea and Dinner Parties, Picnics &c.,

with all the dishes necessary for the laying of 200 plates. Dishes let from the hardware store of

GEO. S. BAKER.
WEYMOUTH, March 28, 1873. 48-8

FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
16 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, } South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING:
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
36 tf

E. H. PRAY,
Boot and Shoe Store,

LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 27tf

---

QUINCY LAUNDRY.

ALL WORK for this Laundry left at the Store of C. S. WILLIAMS, Weymouth Landing, or at the Drug Store of J. G. SANBORN, East Weymouth, will receive PROMPT ATTENTION.

GOODS TAKEN FROM AND RETURNED TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLACES,

Every Monday and Thursday.

Goods called for and returned to Houses by leaving an order at the above named places.

Having STEAM AND HOT AIR DRY ROOMS, with PATENT VENTILATORS, we GUARANTEE WORK ON TIME, *Rain or Shine.*

All LADIES' DRESSES AND UNDER GARMENTS are under the charge of an experienced Laundress.

PRICE LISTS can be had of C. S. Williams or J. G. Sanborn.

BAXTER & MEARS.
51 12

Real Estate for Sale,

SITUATED AT NUTTY HILL, HINGHAM near Weymouth line; fronts on High and Ward Sts. There are 18 acres (a part of it wooded,) and the estate will be sold low. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office, Weymouth, or of REUBEN TOWER, South Hingham. 46tf

---

Drain Pipe.

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.

S. W. PRATT.

HAY and STRAW

FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

Our Store and Stock having been destroyed by fire in May, 1873, we are now prepared with an entire stock of New Goods of the BEST QUALITY and LATEST STYLES of

Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, and Library

FURNITURE,

Draperies and Interior Decorations,

At Prices to Defy Competition!

Haley, Morse & Co.,

411 WASHINGTON STREET.

51 12

Weymouth Savings Bank.

THIS BANK IS OPEN EVERY BUSINESS DAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 2 TO 5 P. M., AND NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.
Weymouth, Feb. 23, 1874. 48 3

Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

NATHAN T. JOY,

Corner of Broad and Middle Street,
48 EAST WEYMOUTH.

BROWN'S BOOTS,

Our own make. Sewed, $6; pegged, $5. New and latest styles, French Ties, Strap Shoes, high and low Button, Grecian, Congress, button Union, Prince Albert's, the Boston and Tooth-pick Congress, Annie's Dream, and the largest shoes in the world, No. 101, 4 feet long, all made on the Nihil Supra lasts, new, nobby and desirable, at BROWN'S new store, 536 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Kneeland street.

ONE PRICE.

Headquarters for WARE'S celebrated Boots, Shoes and Congress.

Ladies' Side Lace and Button Kids, from $3 to $6; Cloth Button, $2 to $4; Slippers, 50 cents to $2.

NEW SPRING GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY.

J. K. BROWN.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's
MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, billiousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery every brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,

MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect,

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands.

MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.

MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

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A Convenient Way to Measure Land.

It is frequently desirable to measure a given plat of ground or a portion of a field, and a simple method, such as the following, for which we are indebted to an exchange, will be of use to many of our readers. Surveyors are not always at a convenient distance to attend to such little jobs, and even when they do reside in the immediate vicinity one does not always care to incur the expense incident to such a small job. If the lines are always established the plat can be measured with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes by means of a neat rod or pole, made as follows: Procure a stick of pine, white wood, basswood, or almost any other timber, one and a half inches square and sixteen and one-half feet long. Dress each end, tapering from the middle, so that the pole will be one and a half inches square at the middle and about half an inch square at each end. Such a pole will be light and quite stiff. Now graduate one side with the marks representing feet and inches, and graduate another side to indicate a surveyor's links. A pole one rod in length must be equal to twenty-five links. To divide one side correctly let a mechanic's compass be adjusted so that the points will divide the distance into twenty-five equal spaces or links. A line can be measured with such a pole nearly as accurately as with a surveyor's chain.

Now, then, if a person does not understand how to multiply chains and links, let him compute the measurement by square feet. In one acre there are 43,560 square feet. Any intelligent school-boy can measure the length and breadth of a square plat, multiply the one by the other, and divide the product by 43,4560, which will give the number of acres and the number of square feet representing the fraction of an acre. If it is desirable to measure a triangular plat, two sides of which lie at right angles, measure these two sides, multiply the distance in feet one by the other, and divide that prodcut by two, which will indicate the number of square feet, by 43,560, and the quotient will represent the number of acres.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Alfalfa Grass.

Alfalfa, or Chili clover, as it is frequently called, has for some years been rapidly increasing in popularity in California. Twenty acres of such pasture, kept moist enough, and, with a division fence making two ten-acre lots, if cut for hay and pastured alternately, will easily keep 200 head of mixed stock through the year. It is not well to allow stock to run on it when the soil is wet and muddy. When cut for hay the yield is enormous. A favorite mode of sowing is after plowing to sow the ground first with wheat or barley, then to sow the alfalfa seed and put it in with a light harrow, or merely run a large brush over it. It is considered very important not to cover the seed deep. The reason for sowing with wheat or barley is to shade and protect the young alfalfa, until it is firmly rooted and becomes rank. The hay made by the first cutting is necessarily better for the mixture of small grain.

Testing Seeds.

The *Country Gentleman* gives the following plan for testing the vitality of seeds before planting them: Fill a box, pan, or flower pot, partly, with rich, mellow earth, make the upper surface perfectly smooth, and on this surface draw straight cross lines, and drop a seed at each intersection so that they may be easily counted. Then take a wide hoop or frame, and make a bottom to it with cloth stretched across, so as to resemble a sieve. Place this upon the seed, and fill it with enough fine mold to form a sufficient covering for the seed, which should generally be four or five times the diameter of the seed for the depth. Keep the soil sufficiently moist, and in a warm place. The sieve can be lifted easily, and the seeds examined without disturbing them. In this way, corn, wheat, clover seed, turnip seed, and many other kinds, can be easily tested, which may be of considerable importance where the age or freshness of seed is not certainly known.

FLAXSEED SIRUP.—This excellent remedy for a cough is made thus: Boil one ounce of flaxseed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain, and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons, half a pound of rock-candy; and if the cough is accompanied by weakness and want of appetite, add half an ounce of powdered gum-arabic. Let this simmer slowly for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine-glassful whenever the cough is troublesome. This sirup has proved the most efficacious of cough sirups in the experience of ourselves and many friends. It has even given relief to consumptive patients, alleviating the soreness of the chest, and strengthening the stomach and lungs. We have known a quart of it to be taken in the course of 24 hours with good effect, care being taken to avoid draughts, &c.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Bathe the feet for an hour in water as hot as can be borne; add hot water after the feet have been in a few moments, as they will bear more than at first. Let the water be as hot when the feet are removed as when put in, This draws the inflammation out and allays the itching which is so very painful. Dry with a cloth; then bathe well with hemlock oil (which can be got at any druggist's at a trifling cost); dry it by the fire. Repeat the application three or four nights if needed. Care should be taken not to chill the feet immediately.

A Terrible Situation.

On the Southwest coast of England, far out in the Atlantic ocean, are the Scilly Islands, a group of rocks and reefs, with habitable isles interspersed, On one of the rocks farthest out in the ocean is situated the Bishops Rock lighthouse. It is a lonely place for men to abide, and the loneliness was more fearful on the morning of April 14, when the violence of a prevailing gale made the keepers tremble for their lives. Struck by enormous waves in quick succession, the massive stone building swayed to and fro so violently that every article within fell from its place. One wave reached the lantern with such force as to break a great lens in several pieces, and another caused other damage to the lighting aparatus. The keepers state that although the water is 180 feet deep by the rock, sand from the bottom was found heaped upon the lighthouse gallery.

* * *

How He Did It.

We gently, and, as it were, unconsciously, pushed a paper-weight toward the end of the table where she sat. Directly it attracted her attention. She looked at it; took it up; looked at it more earnestly; and then, laying it gently down, she calmly arose, gathered her ample skirts about her, and straightway took her leave, not even saying good-by! We hope she wasn't angry. Certainly nothing was further from our intention than to give offense. We merely wished to attract her attention to the paper-weight as a work of art, and value it solely for this reason. But the effect it has on some visitors is remarkable and inexplicable. It is a small slab of crystal, through which may be seen a sketch representing the figure of a skeleton surrounded by this legend: "This unfortunate editor was talked to death."

THE TERRIBLE FLOOD.

Incidents of the Disaster in Mill River, Mass., as Gathered by Reporters.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gathers the following incidents of the Mill River disaster. He says:

During a brief sojourn at the humble residence of Mr. Edward Hanum, late in the afternoon, an old farm wagon drove up with the remains of his wife, which had been picked up an hour before from the debris below the Florence sewing machine works. The anguish and grief of the poor man were most painful to witness, and the moanings of the little motherless children as they gazed upon the mangled form made a scene which would cause the stoutest of hearts to melt in pity.

A YOUNG WIDOW'S BITTER TRIAL.

On the first train from Springfield came a young widow to look for the remains of two darling children and a younger sister, whom she had left in charge of them during a temporary visit to her late husband's relations in New York. Upon arriving in town she was informed that the bodies had been removed, shockingly mutilated, and buried without ceremony in the village cemetery the day before.

ALL LOST.

Among the arrivals of bereaved and lonely mourners was one young man named Fitzgerald, of New Haven, who started, as he heard of the disaster, to ascertain the fate of an aged father and mother and seven brothers and sisters. He found the homestead swept away, and was told by a surviving neighbor that all his kindred were drowned. Their bodies were among the first recovered, and all had been buried twenty-four hours before his arrival. The remains of his mother were found with the lower limbs separated from the body, and one of the limbs was buried by itself before it was known to whom it belonged.

AN EMIGRANT'S LOSS.

A young man, rough in his exterior, but greatly affected by the loss of his sister, was going to the scene with a shroud and handsome casket. She was his only relative in this country. He works in a suburb of Springfield, and she had been an operative in the silk mill at Leeds, and was swept away with the bridge in crossing from the mill to the corporation boarding house.

TOGETHER IN DEATH.

In a rude vehicle was the body of Mrs. Roberts, the wife of an engineer on the New Haven Railroad, who, with all but one of his children, was a victim of the great calamity. Mrs. Roberts, like Mrs. Hanum, was barely recognizable. Her right arm remained stiff and stark, and, as the team moved off towards Williamsburg, the coverlet fell off and revealed to the bystanders one ghastly hand protruding from the rear of the wagon, and, like the very finger of Death, it pointed down the desolate valley.

It was only an hour later that the body of her husband was discovered near the spot where her own remains were found.

Their little orphan boy, only eight years old and all that is left of the family, will be educated and cared for by the Masonic fraternity, of which his father was a prominent member.

A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.

Among the painful and singular incidents of the calamity is the experience of Philip Hitchcock, a reporter of the Boston *Journal.* On Saturday he heard the rumor of the reservoir giving way and immediately telegraphed from Boston to his brother in Williamsburg for the particulars. Not receiving an answer he subsequently telegraphed to his uncle, Mr. Adams; and, still hearing nothing, he afterwards telegraphed to Dr. Johnson, also a near relative. He waited in vain for an answer to his messages until late on Saturday night, and finally retired. Upon reading the press accounts on Sunday morning the absence of replies to his communications was sadly explained. Almost the first names in the list of casualties which met his eye were those of his brother, Mr. Adams, his uncle, and Dr. Johnson. All were swept away in the terrible tide of death. Mr. Hitchcock went to Williamsburg to pay the last tributes of sorrow and respect to the memory of his kindred, but he found that sanitary reasons had necessitated their interment before he arrived.

CANINE SAGACITY.

Among the multitude of singular and touching events incidental to this calamity is one showing the remarkable sagacity and intelligence of the canine race which is worthy of record. Colonel Hayden, one of the sons of the late Lieutenant Governor Hayden, owns a noble dog of the St. Bernard species. He has for a long time been a village favorite and pet of the school children, who were taught near the Hayden residence. He was as punctual at his recesses as the foremost child. The mastiff had a friend in Mr. Eli Bryant, the father of Mrs. Colonel Hayden, and a gentleman something over sixty years of age. He was delighted to be with him, uneasy when he was away, and always when he could he would accompany the old gentleman in his walks about the village. Mr. Bryant was among the victims of the disaster, and so were many others of the dog's old friends. It is said that no human being ever expressed a keener sense of the general surrounding sadness than he. His movements even in the bustle and confusion of the occasion were noticeable. He went to the schoolhouse, but came almost directly home again. He introduced himself upon the domain of the family, and was in every part of the house snuffing about. An old pair of boots of Mr. Bryant's attracted his repeated attention, as did also several articles of clothing of his lost friend. Sunday afternoon he started out and followed the searchers for bodies on the meadow lands. Afterwards he was seen on Miller's Flats, pawing in the sand. His actions finally excited sufficient attention to attract visitors, who found that he had dug quite a trench. In this excavation the cause of the creature's vigorous efforts and his barking was explained. There was disclosed the lower portions of a man's limbs, the toes of his shoes being upturned. They could have hardly been more than half exposed to view when the dog discovered them. The next half hour revealed the form of Mr. Bryant. As the workmen prosecuted their digging around the body the dog lay down at the feet. Finally, when the face was exposed to view, the poor creature seemed overjoyed, but when a cloth was wrapped around the rigid form and the removal was begun, the noble animal seemed bowed with grief, and sullenly and sadly he followed the party home. Diligent search had been made for these remains in this exact locality, and it is barely possible that any human being could have ever found the imbedded corpse.

A well-known and respectable Boston man, who wanted to be funny, ran up to a lady at the Parker House whom he mistook for one of his friends, on Sunday evening, and pulled her handkerchief out of her pocket. He was arrested instantly and taken to the lock up, but on explaining matters was released.

A western minister told the young ladies of his congregation that the first step to ruin was an ostrich feather and a yard of gay colored ribbon. One of his hearers having occasion the next day to use some ribbon, asked the clerk for "three more steps to ruin"

THE CINCINNATI CRUSADE.

Arrest of Forty-three of the Leading Ladies of the City.

Saturday was the most exciting day of the liquor crusade in Cincinnati. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a band of forty-three of the crusaders, headed by Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, started out with the determination of either facing down the city authorities in their (as they regarded it) unwarranted position, or of enduring martyrdom, whatever shape it might take. At the corner of Eighth and Baymiller, where they stopped to pray and sing at a saloon, they were approached by a posse of police of the Third street District, led by a Captain, who firmly but politely informed them that they must not stop there to pray and sing—that he had his orders to prevent them—failing in that, to arrest them; that the orders were imperative, and must be obeyed.

The women replied "that they were obeying God's orders, which were more imperative than man's," and then they sang a hymn in full chorus, and kneeled and prayed aloud.

When they had finished, Captain Churchill told them they must go with the officers to the Third street Station, as they were now under arrest. Mrs. Leavitt took the Captain's arm, and the other ladies followed this pair, by twos, followed and flanked by the patrolmen. As they marched they sang their songs, and were accompanied by a large, but quiet and respectful crowd of spectators, who understood the situation and were curious to see it to the close. They all reached the station on Third street, near Mill, around which a large concourse of people soon gathered. The doors were closed to keep the crowd out, and then the names of the ladies were registered on the slate. They embraced some of the leading ladies of the city.

The forty-three ladies were soon followed to the station by their husbands, brothers and quite a number of friends, all of whom were anxious to see what charge was to be put against them, and what bail was required. The Captain, considering it necessary to await the arrival of the Superintendent of Police or the Mayor, the ladies spent half an hour or more in the office and cell room of the station before those dignitaries arrived. Part of the time was spent in singing and praying, and part in curiously inspecting the cells and their few occupants. It was the first occasion for such an inspection that most of them had ever had.

At last the Mayor and Superintendent arrived together. Hardly had the Mayor found time to ask the Captain under what circumstances the arrest was made, when one of the ladies called his Honor to their midst with the remark: "Will your Honor please give us a moment before you commence the exercise of your duty?" As he stepped up to them the ladies all went down on their knees, and one of their number commenced praying, while the men uncovered their heads and fixed their eyes on the Mayor.

Prayer followed, in which many of the ladies joined with waving bodies and loud amens. They all then started in with a hymn, when Capt. Churchill rapped with his gavel. They paid no attention at first. The Captain continued rapping until he attracted their attention, when he said:

"Ladies, please come to order. This is a station house, and I want your attention. I have been directed by the Mayor and Superintendent of Police to say that you will be released on parole, to make your appearance in the Police Court on Monday morning at nine o'clock."

A Lady—Where is that?

Second Lady—Are we released?

Capt. Churchill—No; on parole until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when you will appear at the Police Court on Ninth street.

Third Lady—Then we'll go out and sing and pray again.

Capt. Churchill—You must not do that, ladies. We will permit nothing of that kind until the question is fully settled. If you go out that way again, we shall immediately arrest you. That's all.

A Tough Goose—A Tougher Story.

The late ex-Alderman Charles McBrien of New York, according to the *Sun*, had an old gray goose, concerning which he was wont to tell the following story:

"Well, gentlemen, that goose was never born to be hanged. Wait till I tell you why I hold to that belief. During a tremendous storm in 1870 she was standing out in the back yard watching the flying clouds and enjoying the luxury of a pure rain-water bath, when a streak of lightning took her amidships, stripped her of every pin-feather and plume, and left her keeled over on her back as pink and naked as a new-born baby. I thought the bird was dead, but she wasn't. When I picked her up her features bore the expression of extreme disgust, but her eyes were wide open, and she gave audible vent to her feelings in a subdued hiss. I put that bird in a cotton-lined box, thinking that she would die there; but she didn't. The next morning she was gallivanting around in the yard the funniest looking specimen of a goose you ever saw. She seemed to be watching for the streak that hit her, for every once in a while she'd shut one eye and look up, with her head on one side, and back and fill and hiss, and then go poking around as though disappointed about something. In her box I found three eggs; one hard shell, one soft shell, and one with nary shell at all. As time rolled on I found that the old bird was down-hearted, and I thought that a little country air would do her good. So I took her down to Amboy, where I stayed in the summer, and turned her out to grass. She built up splendidly, but was a source of much trouble to me and to the neighbors by reason of her propensity for trespassing—for she seemed to think that nobody had any rights that she was bound to respect.

One day that goose stood on the railroad track when a train was coming in. The noise of the cars did not disturb her, nor was she in the slightest degree moved by the sound of the whistle blown by the engineer, who was a good friend of hers and didn't wish to see her hurt. There she stood and on came the train, and in a moment the locomotive and three cars were off the track. Two men were killed in that accident and one boy badly injured. The train had run over the bird's neck. There was a misplaced frog in her throat and hence the disaster. That night she was uneasy in her nest, and the next day I took her to New York and gave her to Warren Leland, who kept her at his hen dairy at New Rochelle until he went to California, then he gave her to Recorder Hackett; but she grew more and more troublesome as she grew older, and he sent her out to Seeley's place in Long Island to board. And I bet it will cost him a good thousand dollars to father the deviltry of that goose. Seeley used to punish her for her misdeeds, but Mr. Bergh threatened him with prosecution, so now she does just about as she pleases.

SWEET.—A lady formerly living at New Bedford was standing on a wharf in New York, the other day, bidding adieu to friends about to sail for New Bedford, when the head of a huge cask of molasses that was being hoisted on an elevator above her burst out, and she was deluged with the sweet, sticky fluid. Any gallant remarks to her about "sweetness" now are said to be not very highly appreciated.

XLIIId UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Wright's amendment to the Finance bill, to strike out fifty per cent. as the proportion of legal tenders to be retired, as new national bank notes are issued, and insert in lieu thereof twenty-five, was agreed to. Mr. Wright moved to amend by striking out five per cent. as the rate of interest which bonds issued to redeem present United States notes after January, 1877, should bear, and insert in lieu thereof four and a half per cent. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 15. The Finance bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 19.

PENSIONS.

Senator Pratt, of Ind., from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on a large number of petitions of soldiers in the war of 1812, and the widows of such soldiers, for pensions. He said the reason of these adverse reports was that the majority of the Committee on Pensions a few days ago directed him to report favorably on the House bill, which provides for a pension of $8 a month to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, without reference to the time of service, and it also provides for the widows of such soldiers. The committee was discharged from their further consideration.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the House joint resolution, providing that in all cases under civil service examinations for positions under the Government, when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or widow of deceased soldier dying of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination at the standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have precedence for appointment to any existing vacancy. Placed on the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Edmunds, of Vt., submitted a resolution that the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 22d of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. Ordered to be printed and laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., introduced a bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between the United States of America and Asia, authorizing a company to lay a submarine cable.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases was passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill amendatory of the act of Aug. 18, 1856, "To regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States." Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing an additional amendment to the Constitution to provide that all claims and demands against the United States shall be presented or prosecuted within ten years after they accrue or arise or else be forever barred.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. As finally amended there were reinstated nearly all of the clerical force in the several departments of the Government which the House proposed to curtail, besides authorizing the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Adjutant General's office.

IN THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

To secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America, and Asia by Wm. Cornell Jewett and his associates.

For the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service—American built iron vessels—between the United States and England.

SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.

Mr. Hayes, of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to furnish army rations and clothing to the starving and destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama rivers. Mr. Willard, of Vt., suggested that the sufferers by the late inundation in Massachusetts be included, but Mr. Hayes declined to include them. The bill was passed, 141 to 68.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The Moiety bill as amended, by striking out the section for the seizure of books and papers enacted in 1863 as a war measure, was passed. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Beck said the Collector of New York has a salary of $6,000; the Naval Officer has $5,000; and the Surveyor has $4,500; and yet during this Administration the Surveyor has received for his share of penalties $159,000: the Naval Officer, $162,000; the Collector, $174,000; and the informer, $491,000; making a total of $986,000 that has been paid to informers and officials. Mr. Dawes said it had cost the Government $6.87 for every dollar of derelict taxes collected in New York, and $14.98 for every dollar collected in Boston. The amounts paid to the New York Custom House officials since 1869 as their shares of fines and penalties aggregated $336,731. The bill as passed by the House cuts off the moiety division by the Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Susan Sherwood was beaten by two women with broomsticks in New York, and fatally injured......The paper mill of Messrs. Harvey & George, in Wellsburg, W. Va., was burned. Loss $50,000; no insurance.... A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, has been arrested, but on what charge is not known. His house was searched by the police. There is great excitement in St. Petersburg in consequence of the arrest......The man known as "Lord Massey" sailed from Philadelphia as a sailor on board the ship Lizzie Moses, for Antwerp......The Carlists claim a victory in the recent engagement between the body of royalists under Don Alfonso and a force of Republicans. They say 350 of the Republicans were killed and wounded, and 300 taken prisoners......There is no abatement of the famine in Anatolia (Asia Minor). Reports from all sections of the country are of a most doleful character. Many persons have starved to death......Three schoolboys mounted the pilot of a switch engine at Poughkeepsie to get a ride. One of the lads in springing off jumped in front of the engine, which passed over him, severing his head and both legs..... Thomas Hunt, who lived with his wife and three children in a cabin in 84 Cooper street, Brooklyn, died suddenly, and the police found that his family was absolutely starving...... The Supreme Court of Michigan rendered an important decision in the case of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal against the Governor of Michigan, which settles the general principle that a mandamus cannot in any case issue against the Governor.

A reply was received from Brooks of Arkansas declining to accede to the terms proposed by the President, through the Attorney-General ......A dispatch to *The London Times* reports the distress from famine and disease spreading in the districts of South Tirhott and Singboom, India. Small-pox and cholera prevail to a distressing extent......There was a large fire in the Bastile quarter of Paris. Several persons were burned to death, and about 200 were made homeless......The strikes among the coal miners and laborers of Durham, England, have again broken out. The strikers are turbulent and disorderly, and much distress among them and their families has already occurred......Fires in the woods in Michigan and Wisconsin are doing frightful damage..... A car of oil on the Penn. R. R. took fire at Highspire, six mixes east of Harrisburg, and before it could be extinguished entirely consumed two other cars loaded with oil and one car loaded with live hogs......The Hon. David Mellish, a member of Congress from the Ninth District of New York, was arrested in Washington, having become a maniac on the finance question. He was taken to the Hospital...... The coopers of New York are on a strike. They receive $3 to $3 50 per day. The manufacturers resolved to pay $3.50, but to employ no Union men......Another engagement at Little Rock resulted in the wounding of several persons.

Pleasant Drinks.

A favorite brandy, indulged in by Americans, has been analyzed by a chemist, and found to embody:—Sulphuric acid, turpentine, lime, strychnine, logwood and fusil oil. A favorite brand of whisky, obtained at a high-toned saloon, was found by Professor Aughey to contain the following delectable components:—Oil of almonds, kerosene, potash, salts of lead, strychnine.

A great object in life—a giant.

An Eventful Life.

Major-Gen. George L. Hartsuff, of the United States army, died in New York city. Gen. Hartsuff's hair-breadth escapes had been such as sometimes to lead his fellow-soldiers to declare that he bore a charmed life; but after escaping from Seminole massacres, shipwrecks, and all the perils of active service, he fell a victim at last to pneumonia. He was left on the field for dead in Florida, when the command with which he was serving was surprised by the Seminoles under Billy Bowlegs. With both legs helpless from wounds he dragged himself by his arms for fifteen miles through the Indian country. Years afterward, returning from frontier service with a bag of gold which he was carrying from the Quartermaster strapped around his waist, he was shipwrecked in the Lady Elgin, and washed ashore under the waves. At Antietam he was ordered to make a reconnoisance in force over ground which seemed to him so dangerous that he was unwilling to expose his command upon it. Leaving his men under cover he rode out himself to make the needed observations, and after completing the reconnoissance received a ball which he carried to the grave as he was riding back to his troops. The post mortem showed that the attack of pneumonia to which he finally succumbed would scarcely have been fatal but for the inflammation in the lungs around the cicatrix of one of the old wounds received in Florida, and in the neighborhood of which lay one of the Seminole bullets, which he still carried.

PRESENTATION.—The town authorities of Danbury have presented a beautiful ring to that man who so diligently and faithfully guards the curbstone fronting the Post Office upon the arrival of the mails and fe-mails. The ring is of iron, and is designed to be held in the hand for hitching purposes.

IT WAS AN ANCIENT CUSTOM of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, hiss loss of reason, and of physical strength. 'Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, VINEGAR BITTERS is the beverage best adapted, it being purely a vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives. —*Com.*

If the warfare of the papers be waged with very small jokes, it must be remembered that they're only wee-puns.

The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

S. R. EGLAR, druggist, of West Union, O., says that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP gives new life.—*Com.*

Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds. For sale by all dealers.—*Com.*

Do you ever think that a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious consequences? In the early stages of lung disease take Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can always be relied upon.—*Com.*

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.—*Com.*

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12	a .12
First quality	.11½	a .12¼
Second	.10½	a .11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	a .10
Inferior	.08½	a .09
Milch Cows	35.00	a80.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾	a .07¼
Dressed	.05½	a .08¼
Sheep	.04¾	a .07¼
Cotton—Middling	.18⅞	a .19¼
Flour—Extra Western	6.05	a 6.50
State Extra	6.25	a 6.45
Wheat—Red Western	1.58	a 1.60
No. 2 Spring	1.49	a 1.54
Rye	1.08	a 1.08
Barley—Malt	1.77½	a 2.25
Oats—Mixed Western	.64	a .65
Corn—Mixed Western	.84	a .87
Hay—per ton	20.00	a25.00
Straw—per ton	15.00	a20.00
Hops.........73s, .20 a .30—69s	.8	a .15
Pork—Mess	14.62½	18.12
Lard	.10¾	a .11½
Petroleum—Crude	.05½ 5¾	Refined 13¼
Butter—State	.20	a .31
Ohio Fine	.28	a .31
" Yellow	.25	a .26
Western Ordinary	.20	a .23
Pennsylvania fine	.28	a .29
Cheese—State Factory	.14	a .16
" Skimmed	.05	a .10
Ohio	.13	a .15
Eggs—State	.15½	a .16
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	4.80	a 6.25
Sheep	5.50	a 7.30
Hogs—Live	5.25	a 6.00
Flour	6.75	a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.36	a 1.37
Corn	.71¼	a .72
Oats	.57	a .53
Rye	1.05	a 1.05
Barley	1.11	a 1.11
Lard	.11	a .11¼
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.45	a 1.90
Rye—State	1.10	a 1.10
Corn—Mixed	.85	a .87
Barley—State	1.50	a 1.80
Oats—State	.65	a .69
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.60	a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.45	a 1.65
Corn—Yellow	.86	a .87
Mixed	.85½	a .86
Petroleum—Crude	9⅞	Refined 13¼
Clover Seed	8.60	a10.50
Timothy	2.75	a 2.90
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.18	a .18
Flour—Extra	7.25	a 8.25
Wheat	1.80	a 1.90
Corn—Yellow	.85	a .85
Oats	.64	a .70